The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII.......NO. 7095. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 14, 1874.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

ATTACKING THE CIVIL SERVICE AGAIN.

GEN. BUTLER'S AMENDMENT TO ABOLISH THE SYSTEM ALTOGETHER—MR. KASSON'S SUBSTITUTE—THE CONGRESSIONAL HUNGER FOR PATRONAGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The civil service system was again the butt of ridicule in the House. Gen. Butler had an amendment to repeal the law creating the Commission and to cover into the Treasury the balance of any money appropriated. Mr. Kasson offered a substitute repealing the law, but making it the duty of heads of all departments to provide rules relative to the appointment of clerks, and providing that appointments shall be made for honesty, efficiency, and fidelity, rather than for party service; and that where other things are equal, soldiers shall have the preference. Also, that appointments shall be equitably distributed among the States. Butler accepted Kasson's substitute. Mr. Kellogg's attempt to defeat the provision repealing the present law and covering in the unexpended balance, was defeated. An amendment was adopted providing positively that appointments shall be made from the congressional districts. A still further change was made on the motion of Mr. Haskins, of New-York, to the effect that preference shall in all cases be given to honorably-discharged soldiers, provided that two of the same family shall not be employed in the same department. In the shape the proposition comes up for vote Monday, at least an entire legislative day will be required to finish the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The great majority of the House are evidently desirous of breaking down all barriers that keep their political wards and servants out of the public service when they have no qualifications for it.

THE MOIETY BILL—A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The House this morning considered the Senate amendments to the Moiety bill, and supported the recommendations of the Committee on Ways and Means, that the House non-concur in all the principal amendments of the Senate. The House agreed to the Senate amendment fixing the salaries of the Collectors and Naval Officers of the principal ports, and of the Surveyor of the Port of New-York; they disagreed to all the rest of the Senate amendment, which fixes the salaries of the remaining officers and employes in the New-York Custom-house. The salaries, as agreed to by both House and Senate for that place, now are as follows: The Collector of the Port, $12,000; Naval Officer, $8,000; Surveyor, $8,000. The section relative to bonded warehouses and General Order stores was stricken out as was the amendment providing that no rights acquired under existing laws, in regard to suits where prosecution was commenced previous to May 1, shall be affected by this bill. The amendment relative to the public cartage of merchandise was approved. The Committee on Conference appointed was Ellis H. Roberts, Fernando Wood, and L. A. Sheldon, of Louisiana.

THE CASE OF SENATOR MITCHELL.

Several petitions presented to the Senate from citizens of Oregon, opponents of Hon. J. H. Mitchell, Senator from that State, charging fraud in his election, that he had changed his name, &c., were reported to the Senate to-day by Mr. Morton, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and the committee was discharged from further consideration of the subject. In making the report Mr. Morton took occasion to say that it afforded him much pleasure to state that the committee was unanimous in the opinion that there was nothing in the charges requiring the action of the Senate.

THE BILL TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF THE FREEDMEN'S BANK.

The report of the Conference Committee on the bill to amend the charter of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company was agreed to by the Senate to-day. Most of the amendments made to the bill by the Senate have been stricken out, and the House bill is agreed to, with several amendments, the most important one of which is in the nature of a new section, and provides that the deposits of the company shall be held by the Trustees of the company as special deposits, and all investments made shall be held for the use and benefit of the depositors only. The Trustees are required on or before July, 1875, to make a full statement of the assets and liabilities, and lay the same before the Secretary of the Treasury, who, if he thinks the bank solvent, shall issue an order declaring that thereafter all deposits shall be general. The bill as agreed upon will undoubtedly pass, and will greatly strengthen the credit and increase the usefulness of the institution, by cutting off decayed branches and securing perfectly the parent bank.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BILL TO DEFINE THE QUALIFICATIONS OF DELEGATES FROM TERRITORIES.

The House Committee on Territories agreed to report a bill defining the qualifications of Delegates from Territories, namely: That a Delegate shall be twenty-five years of age, be a citizen of the Territory, and shall have resided seven years in the Territory which he is chosen to represent; and, further, no person guilty of bigamy or polygamy shall be allowed to represent any Territory in Congress. This bill will be presented in the House, and should it pass, the Committee on Elections will have a law to guide them in the disposal of such cases.

THE FREEDMEN'S BANK BILL.

The report of the Conference Committee on disagreeing votes of the House and Senate concerning the Freedmen's Bank and its branches recommend the enactment of the House bill, slightly amended, which allows the bank to continue business, but prescribes the character of loans that may be made, and of the securities that may be accepted in the future.

RECEIPTS OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day were $604,800; shipments of fractional currency for the week, $683,500; shipment of notes, $639,500; bonds held by the Treasury as security for national bank circulation, $332,859,500, and for the deposit of public moneys, $16,560,200. National bank circulation outstanding at this date, $348,778,738.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The special meeting of the House Committee on the Pacific Railroad last night was devoted to the discussion of Mr. Luttrell's resolution calling for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the affairs of the Central Pacific Railroad and Contract and Finance Company. No decision was reached, and the committee adjourned to have another special meeting on the subject next Monday.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $11,492,177; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $58,715,000; coin, $81,083,263; including coin certificates, $30,977,600; outstanding, legal tenders, $382,000,000.

MINING AFFAIRS.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands to-day heard Adolph Sutro in advocacy of Mr. Pratt's bill requiring all quartz lode owners to take out United States patents and pay for them at the rate of five dollars per acre. Senator Stewart, a member of the committee, replied earnestly, opposing the bill as being highly injurious to the mining districts of the United States, and as being especially aimed at the owners of the Comstock lode mines to compel them to take out patents, which when issued must contain a clause binding them to an agreement with the Sutro Tunnel Company, the binding effect of which is now a subject of litigation in the California courts.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $290,009; for the month, $4,540,003; for the fiscal year to date, $97,721,018.

SOUTH AMERICA.

REBELLION IN PERU—FAILURE OF A LARGE MERCANTILE HOUSES—A TRAIN ATTACKED BY ROBBERS.

PANAMA, June 3.—From Peru the last steamer brings some extraordinary news up to the 28th of May. A revolt had taken place in the Department of Cuzco, and had extended to that of Puno. A certain Col. Salas had raised the standard of rebellion, and with 250 men endeavored to lay violent hands on the train conveying money from the Treasury of Lima, to pay laborers. He did not succeed, but laid siege to the City of Cuzco, that ancient capital of the Incas. The Prefect of the latter got a force together, and succeeded in obliging Salas to retreat. Further results are not yet known.

A movement also took place in Auquita, kindled by a Col. Osma, but it was promptly suppressed. The other parts of the republic were quiet.

What has caused a more general and more painful sensation is, the unexpected failure of Don Julian Zaracondequia, one of the first and wealthiest merchants of the Peruvian capital. Most of the families there had deposited their money with him, in preferance to the banks. Upward of 2,500,000 soles were thus held by him, without having been required to give any security whatever. Speculations in nitrate of soda, in rice and sugar investments, carried on with this borrowed capital, have brought about his fall. His assets are not enough to cover one-third of his liabilities. The shock has been very severely felt.

The well-known commercial establishment of Don Juan De Ugarte has suspended payment. Interested parties have come forward and offered to aid him to regain his former position. These affairs have not at all affected the banks, which are as solvent as ever.

A serious affair has taken place on the Oroya Railroad. A hand car carrying the paymaster and several other officers descended the line. After having attended to the payment of the men on the Cocachacoa division, the car proceeded toward the station of Chosica. When entering a cut of inconsiderable height and rounding a somewhat sharp curve the passengers were assaulted by seven men well armed with rifles. The robbers were in ambuscade, and had placed an enormous mass of stone on the track. The hand-car was thrown off the track by the shock and the passengers were hurled to the ground. The robbers then commenced firing on their victims, and finally beating those on the ground with the butt-ends of their rifles. One of the passengers had a revolver and fired three shots. The robbers, however, carried off the money the Paymaster had on him and escaped. The latter, with two others, remained seriously wounded, and were transported to Chosica. It seems, according to the note of Mr. Meiggs to the authorities, that an attempt was made to upset the train carrying the Duke of Genoa and his companions, by placing a large stone on the track. Fortunately, the stone was dislodged by the cow-catcher of the locomotive that preceded. These attempts at placing stones on the track were becoming quite serious. Lately one man was killed and several wounded from this cause.

SALE OF FORGED DRAFTS TO THE VALPARAISO BANK.

An event that has excited great interest in Chili is the sale of forged drafts to the Valparaiso Bank to the amount of £32,000. The forgeries were committed by A. G. Wendell, a son of Dr. Wendell, who, when this son married, gave him a bridal gift of $50,000 and a house in New-York. The furniture, &c., of Wendell was brought under the hammer, and many of the articles, owing to the notoriety obtained by their owner, brought very high prices. The sale was made under a writ of execution in favor of the Valparaiso Bank.

CROP REPORTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 13.—The following is a synopsis of the leading information published in the *National Crop Reporter* to-day. Reports from correspondents, dated June 1, indicate that a severe drought was prevailing in nearly all portions of the country east of the Rocky Mountains as far as New-England, with more or less damage to growing crops. In most sections, since the date of those reports, there have been very general rains throughout the country, and, it is thought, enough to check all damage on the score of drought. The condition of the growing wheat in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin was nearly three per cent. above a good average condition. In Illinois and Missouri the condition of the wheat was very high; in Iowa five per cent. above an average, and in the other States below the average. The condition of oats in the same States, at the date mentioned, was six per cent. below a good average, Missouri being the only State reported above an average. Estimates in relation to the area sown this season in barley indicate in the States previously mentioned an increase over last year of 262 acres, and make the area this year in round numbers 580,000 acres. There is an estimated falling off in the rye area, averaging in the same States three per cent., or 10,150 acres. The area this year is placed at a trifle less than 337,000 acres. Special returns in relation to the tobacco crop in Kentucky, Southern Ohio, and Indiana, and in Tennessee, are such as to make the outlook a very bad one. Aside from the late frosts, the bug, fly, and other insects have been very destructive. No transplanting had been done up to June 1, the ground being too dry. It seems to be the general opinion among growers and dealers that prospects are not in favor of more than one-half to two-thirds of last year's crop.

Much damage is reported as done by the potato bug, which is evidently increasing in number. Comparatively little damage is reported as done by the chinch bug, and no extensive destruction by grasshoppers.

MARINE DISASTERS AND LOSS OF LIFE.

BUFFALO, June 13.—The schooner Pansukee, Capt. J. McDowell, upward bound, with a cargo of coal, was dismasted in a gale last night, off Dunkirk. She is now being towed into port.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 13.—The schooner Rover, from Indian River Flat, to Savannah, ran ashore off Doboy, on the 7th inst., and went to pieces in fifteen minutes. Capt. Trott, wife, and child, (colored,) Dr. Garfield, a passenger, and two colored men got in a boat, which was swamped, and all were drowned except the Captain, who returned to the wreck, where two other passengers and the balance of the crew remained. They floated on a raft to St. Catherine's Island, and were taken off by the steamer Carrie and brought to this city this morning. They were four days without food.

A DOMINION M. P. ARRESTED IN BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 13.—William McDougall, of Three Rivers, a member of the Canadian Parliament, was arrested in this city to-day, on a charge of perjury. He testified in the important suit of Strong vs. Dwight, growing out of the Williamsport and Canada Lumber Company matter. The complainant against Mr. McDougall is Henry D. Mayhew, of Chenango, agent for Mr. Strong.

RAILROAD EXTENSION IN NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., June 13.—Articles of association were filed to-day under the General Railroad law for constructing and maintaining a railroad from a point in Mount Ephraim, Camden County, at the terminus of the Camden, Gloucester, and Mount Ephraim Railway to a point in or near the village of Backwoodstown, in the same county. The length of the road is to be six and a half miles. Capital stock, $65,000.

THE FINANCE QUESTION.

DEFEAT OF THE CURRENCY BILL IN THE HOUSE.

A DECISIVE AND UNEXPECTED VOTE AGAINST IT—VARIOUS INFLUENCES TENDING TO THIS RESULT—DEBATE IN THE SENATE—CONFERENCE COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The possibility of a defeat in the House of the Currency bill was foreshadowed in these dispatches last night; that the defeat should be so decisive as the vote of 108 yeas to 146 nays was a general surprise. The causes which led to the defeat in the House are manifold. The Democratic vote was cast solidly against the bill, although there was no formal caucus of the Democrats. The prominent leaders of that party had agreed with Clymer that they would support him in refusing their approval to the conference report, though they did it for diverse motives. The moving cause for this action was entirely political, for, although the Democrats are quite as much divided upon the question of finance as have been the Republicans, their leaders were shrewd enough to take advantage of the fact that a minority vote is never closely scrutinized, and they hoped by voting unitedly for the defeat of the bill to secure only political advantage. The balance of power on the Republican side of the House undoubtedly was with those hard-money men who, although not satisfied with the bill, would have voted for it could they have expected the President's approval. All these Republicans satisfied themselves yesterday that the President's approval would certainly be withheld. They accordingly themselves decided to vote against the bill. Leading inflationists, such as Kelley and Butler, were expected to vote against the bill, as they have frequently declared that they would support no bill which provides for retirement of legal tenders. The reason for the votes of some of the Western inflationists is not so clear. Indiana Republicans, for instance, with but two or three exceptions, voted solidly against the bill, as did a considerable number of Republicans from other Western States. Some explain their votes by an alleged discovery of a positive contraction effect of the eighth section, while they were bold enough to acknowledge that they preferred the defeat of the bill to another Presidential veto.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON THE REQUEST FOR A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The Senate received the request for a new Conference Committee. A debate arose and a large majority of the anti-inflationists opposed any further action whatever. Mr. Wright, one of the inflation members of the Finance Committee, moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments, and grant the conference. Mr. Edmunds immediately took the floor, and moved that the Senate adhere, but subsequently changed his motion to refer the whole subject to the Finance Committee. He declared that no good whatever could result from another conference, and there was no possible chance of an agreement. He opposed any further namby-pambyism, as he characterized it, with the House, and called upon the Western Senators who wanted more currency to take the excess from New-England and remain faithful to the pledges in both platform and statute for an early return to specie payment. Mr. Sherman favored the new conference, though he did not believe it could accomplish anything. Mr. Thurman appealed to Western Senators to accept the proposition for a redistribution which had been offered, and not waste the remainder of the session in fruitless discussion, when it was utterly impossible to accomplish their purpose.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

When the vote was taken the new conference was granted by a vote of 38 to 17. The new committee is composed of Messrs. Wright, Ferry, of Michigan, and Stevenson, the two first named belonging to the extreme inflation party, while Mr. Stevenson, the third member of the committee, is radically opposite to his colleagues. The committee on the part of the House is made up of Mr. Dawes, a hard money Republican; Mr. McCreary, of Iowa, an inflationist, and Mr. Marshal, of Illinois, a greenback Democrat. The only report which any one expects to come from this committee is a redistribution bill or the impossibility of agreement. The vote in the House is interpreted very generally to mean that no finance bill can pass that body which it is known will have to encounter a veto.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE GRANGE.

MECHANICSBURG, Penn., June 13.—The grange has adjourned after an extended session. Over 500 Patrons were in attendance. The closing resolutions appealed to agriculturists everywhere in the State to learn the objects of the movement from reliable sources without delay, and if favorable, to show the principles practically at an early day. Amendments to the Constitution of the National Grange were in the main ratified. The Master's closing address congratulated the Patrons present upon the marvelous growth of the order in Pennsylvania, as well as in other States. He admonished the members to remain true to principle, a part of true manhood invariably, and to guard well their rights, at the same time remembering that all others have rights as well as themselves. It was predicted by the National Lecturer, present that Pennsylvania would have 1,000 granges next January, with a membership of over 50,000. One county in the State already had forty granges, with a membership of nearly 4,000, and the same county had but one grange with less than 100 members on the 1st of January.

The grange adjourned to meet in regular session at Williamsport, Jan. 5, 1875.

A BILL TO ENFORCE THE COLLECTION OF MONEYS DUE FROM RAILROADS.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The bill providing for the collection of moneys due the United States from the Pacific Railroad Companies, as passed by the Senate, is as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be and hereby is directed to require payment of the railroad companies, their successors and assigns, or the successors or assigns of any or either of said companies, of all sums of money due or to become due the United States, for the five per centum of the net earnings provided for by the act entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes, approved July 1, 1862, or by any other act or acts in relation to the companies therein named, or any other such company or companies; and in case either of such railroad companies shall neglect or refuse to pay the same within sixty days after demand therefor, made upon the treasurer of such railroad company, the Secretary of the Treasury shall certify that fact to the Attorney-General, who shall thereupon institute the necessary suits and proceedings to collect and otherwise obtain redress in respect of the same in the proper Circuit Courts of the United States, and prosecute the same with all convenient dispatch to a final termination.

THE LEVEE CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 13.—The Levee Convention assembled to-day at the St. Charles Hotel. The parishes of Ascension, Assumption, East Baton Rouge, Iberia, Iberville, La Fourche, Orleans, Ouachita, Plaquemine, Pointe Coupeé, St. Bernard, St. Mary, Terre Bonne, and West Baton Rouge were represented. The object of the meeting is stated to be to devise means to protect the State from overflows in future.

TROUBLE IN PETERSBURG.

UNITED STATES TROOPS CALLED FOR BY ONE PARTY—A PROTEST FROM THE OTHER.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—On the 11th inst. nine Judges of Election were arrested in Petersburg, Va., on a charge of intimidating voters in the late municipal election, and taken to Richmond for examination before the United States Commissioner. There was much consequent excitement in that city. Owing to statements to Representatives Platt and Stowell of Virginia, they yesterday made application to the President to send troops there to preserve the peace. Judge Harris, Representative from Virginia, called on the President to-day for the purpose of protesting in the name of the people against military interference in that State, and to assure him that as good order prevailed in Petersburg as in any other city of the Union. But the President being absent from the city, he went to the office of the Attorney General, who furnished him with a copy of a telegram addressed by Attorney General Williams to United States Marshal Ramsdell, Petersburg, as follows:

"You are instructed to take the necessary steps to protect the property of the United States from injury and the officers of the Government in Petersburg from any violent interference with them in the performance of their official duties, and to that end, if you think proper, you may summon a posse of the citizens to aid you, but if these men are found inadequate for the purpose, you will be furnished upon a call made by you upon me with troops from Fortress Monroe. It is desirable not to use troops if possible."

CANADA.

A DESTRUCTIVE STORM AT ST. JOSEPH DE LA BEANCE.

QUEBEC, Canada, June 13.—A frightful storm, accompanied by thunder, lightning, and torrents of rain, occurred on the evening of the 7th inst. at St. Joseph de la Beance, lasting from 10:30 P. M. to 1:30 A. M. In a remarkably short space of time the stream and rivers were overflowed. On one river three saw mills were blown down and two flour mills badly damaged. Further off barns and houses were overturned. The damage, extending over a surface of four leagues, is estimated at $30,000.

NOTES FROM HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 13.—Vessels arriving at Halifax and other Nova Scotian ports during the present season report passing an unusual number of icebergs at sea. The Captain of a bark recently arrived at Sydney, C. B., reports that east of Grand Bank his vessel encountered a berg of immense size, being four miles long and two wide, and about 400 feet high.

The shore-fishing around Cape Breton is reported good. Codfish and mackerel are in abundance.

The bark Baker, from Wilmington, for Glasgow, which put into Yarmouth on the 5th ult., leaky, has been repaired, and sailed on the 8th inst., for its destination.

The steamer Alhambra, from Charlottetown, arrived last night, and sailed for Boston this afternoon.

The schooner Marlhart Hall, of Providence, which stranded at Cow Bay last August, was successfully floated off on June 1, and proceeded to North Sydney; 2,000 tons of sandstone were removed from where she stranded, and ninety feet of warp laid.

This is the last of five vessels contracted to be floated by Messrs. McKay, Lorwag & Burchall.

The schooner John Purney arrived at Shelbourne on the 10th inst., from the banks, after an absence of six weeks, with 1,000 quintals of codfish.

Newfoundland advices represent the shore fishing from Cape Francis to Cape Race as encouraging. The prospects were also good at Cape Pine, some boats having taken from twenty-five to thirty quintals on the south side. Other boats landed ninety-six quintals. The American fishing schooner Elizabeth Foster was at St. Johns on the 3d inst. from the Banks with 400 quintals. There were reports of plenty of fish when she bore up for St. Johns to repair, having lost her mainmast in a gale on the 30th of May. She spoke the American schooner Annie G. Quiner, of Beverly, with 400 quintals. Herring were in abundance all the season on the coast, and very cheap. Over 5,000 barrels had been thrown away, not being required for bait.

At St. John, Cahill, for murdering his wife, was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and banishment from the colony on expiration of term of imprisonment.

THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CABINET ON THE WAY TO CAPE MAY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—Gen. U. S. Grant, President of the United States, accompanied by several members of his Cabinet and other distinguished gentlemen, arrived in this city, from Washington, at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The party, in addition to the President, includes Gen. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury; Gen. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy; Attorney General Williams, Gen. Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; John Goforth, Assistant Attorney General, Gov. Shepherd, of the District of Columbia; Senator Hamlin, Gen. Shelden, of Louisiana; Gen. McCook, Mr. Hubbell, member of Congress from Michigan; Albert W. Markley, of New-Jersey, and Col. J. F. Cake, of Cape May.

The visitors proceeded to the Continental Hotel, where they dined. This afternoon at 4 o'clock they will start for Cape May, where they will be guests at Congress Hall until to-morrow evening, when they will return to this city and proceed to Washington by the midnight train.

Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States, who is in this city, is expected to be one of the party to Cape May.

Invitations were also extended to Hon. A. G. Cattell, Hon. A. E. Borie, Geo. W. Childs, Esq., and A. J. Drexel, Esq.

MUTINY ON BOARD THE FARADAY.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 13.—The cable steamer Faraday is taking on board 800 tons of coal. There has been a difficulty with some of her crew who exhibited mutinous conduct and used threats to the officers at sea while at Tar Bay. The ship's stores were broached and taken ashore. The leader of the mutineers, named Bernard Hirsey, a sailor, was placed in irons and kept there until the ship arrived here yesterday, when he was lodged in jail. Policemen now guard the approaches to the wharf where the steamer now lies, a number of the crew being still disaffected.

Sailors from the flag-ship Bellerophon had to assist in coaling the cable steamer Faraday to-day, it being impossible to obtain enough laborers.

THE FISHERIES—STATE OF THE MARKET

GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 13.—During the week ending June 11, there have been reported sixty-six arrivals; forty-three from George's Bank, with an aggregate catch of 729,000 pounds of cod-fish; five from the Grand and Western banks, four bringing in 350,000 pounds salt fish, and one with 60,000 pounds halibut; eighteen from southern trips, six bringing in 1,555 barrels mackerel, and two with 300 barrels porgies.

For George's codfish the market continues dull, with a still further decline in prices. A few sales have been made at $4 per quintal, and of Bank at $3 50@$3 75 per quintal, as to quality. The receipts of the Bank fleets are much larger than the sales, and a number of the bankers are hauling off and fitting for the Bay fishery. Halibut have been scarce the present week, and prices have advanced. The Southern mackerel fleet are arriving quite freely but average light fares, about 100 barrels per vessel. The market is active with sales of medium and large No. 3's at $9@$11 per barrel. The Bay of St. Lawrence fleet this season will be quite large; about a dozen have already sailed and others will soon follow. Smoked Halibut is quoted at 10@11½ cents per pound, according to quality; oil 58 cents per gallon. The schooner Volunteer, of Gloucester, has landed 400 barrels of mackerel this season, being the high-line of the fleet. She was the high-line of the Shore fleet last year, having stocked $22,000, the largest amount ever made in the business in one season.

CHICAGO AFFAIRS.

PASTORS AND CHURCHES IN THE PRAIRIE CITY.

THE CASE OF REV. FATHER TERRY—THE METHODISTS LOOKING FOR POPULAR PREACHERS—SALARIES OF THE VARIOUS CLERGYMEN—BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 11, 1874.

The latest Chicago clerical sensation was the bold attempt made by Rev. Father Terry, of the Roman Catholic Church, to prove the Book of Genesis to be a grand epic. His lecture, which was delivered before the Irish Literary Association, was entitled "The Poetry of Genesis," and was listened to by a large and intelligent audience. Of all the methods proposed to reconcile Genesis and geology, the one presented by Father Terry was the most effective, if not entirely orthodox, or satisfactory to the Bishop of this diocese. The idea advanced by the lecturer was that the stories of Eden and of man's creation are poems, as is that of the creation of Eve out of one of Adam's ribs. The story of the deluge and the rainbow were to him no better than those concerning the rib and the garden, nor were they of a different nature. Indeed, he went further, and intimated that Sodom and Gomorrah were burned just as Chicago was. There was nothing mysterious in their burning, and doubtless the inhabitants had their story to tell of the dread event, just as Chicagoans tell of Mrs. O'Leary's cow, which kicked over the lamp. He reconciled religion and science in such a way that they could never possibly quarrel again. But, unfortunately, he was not permitted to continue his argument, as he promised his hearers he would do. Of course the ubiquitous reporter was on the spot, and the reverend Father's utterances were duly chronicled in the morning press. Then Bishop Foley arose in his wrath and politely, but firmly, insisted upon receiving Father Terry's resignation. The good Catholics were requested not to discuss the matter, and an endeavor was made to prevent further scandal by the public announcement that the differences between Bishop and priest had been amicably settled. But the people would talk, more especially those living in St. Patrick's parish, where the offending father was a prime favorite. They could see no use of compelling their favorite counselor to keep quiet, nor did they desire that he should be debarred the privilege of thinking for himself, hence they rebelled, and the subject was discussed in all its bearings. The result was as might have been expected. The highly-incensed Bishop exercised his rights and removed the offending cause. Father Terry was permitted to take his departure from the diocese, and the world was informed that he had been assigned to missionary duty at Ottawa. The truth of which is doubted.

THE METHODISTS SEEKING FOR GOOD PREACHERS.

For some time past the Methodist brethren of this city have felt the want of more popular pulpit orators, and are now looking around for big guns to take the places of two or three Pastors of small calibre in the wealthier churches. There was a time when the Methodists boasted more first-class preachers than any other denomination in Chicago. That was when Drs. Hatfield, Eddy, Tiffany, Reed, Fowler, Prof. E. O. Haven, and others were in the pulpit. None of these are now in this part of the country save Dr. Fowler, President of the North-western University at Evanston. The leading Methodist divines of to-day are Dr. Thomas, of the First, and Dr. Peck, of Centenary Church. The First Church Society is the wealthiest religious body in Chicago. This church is a business block, with an interior auditorium large enough to seat 1,200 persons. The rentals of the block amount to not less than $48,000 per annum. And after all, the Pastor receives but $4,000 per year as compensation for his arduous labors. As a general thing, however, the preachers of Chicago are well paid for their services. Their salaries compare favorably with the best stipends attainable in secular life. They whose feet are beautiful upon the mountains, and who bring glad tidings to pioneer grangers, of whom the circuit rider is an example, are paid sums ranging from $14 to $500 per annum. They have but little chance to lay up treasures on earth, but hope for greater things in heaven. But the more prominent clergymen are liberally rewarded for their services. In proportion to the work actually performed, they receive more than the city officials, whose salaries are: Mayor, $4,000, Corporation Counsel, $6,000; City Controller, $4,000; City Attorney, $5,000; Collector of Taxes, $4,000. The clergymen's salaries are as follow: Rev. Robert Laird Collier, of the First Unitarian Church, receives $5,000 and the free use of a marble-front house, which cost his society $32,000; besides which, he is permitted a three months' absence in Europe; Dr. Robert Collyer receives $5,000; Dr. W. H. Ryder, of St. Paul's (Universalist), is paid $4,000, and is furnished with a house rent free; Dr. William Alvin Bartlett, of Plymouth Congregational, receives $7,000, which is the largest salary paid in Chicago; Rev. E. P. Goodwin, of the First Congregational, is paid $5,000 per annum, and house free; Dr. Helmer, of Union Park Congregational Church, receives $5,000. Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, of the Third Church, is the best-paid Presbyterian, receiving no less than $6,000 for his services, and house free; the Fourth Presbyterian Church recompenses Prof. Swing for his labors with an annual gift of $6,000; they talk of increasing it to $8,000. Rev. Mr. Gibson, of the Second Church, also receives $6,000; Rev. Arthur Mitchell, one of the younger clergymen, receives $5,000; and Rev. C. L. Thompson, of the Fifth Church, $4,000 per annum. The Methodists, as has been stated, are not so liberal with their money. Dr. Peck is paid $4,000, and is furnished with a parsonage; Dr. Thomas receives $4,000; Dr. McKeown, who was one of the examiners appointed to the West Point Academy, gets but $3,000; and Rev. S. McChesney, of Trinity Church, earns his $4,000. Dr. W. W. Evarts, of the First Baptist, is paid $5,000; the Goodspeed brothers, Pastors of the Second Baptist Church, receive $6,000 for their combined services; and Rev. F. M. Ellis, of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, $5,000. The Episcopal clergymen, with but few exceptions, are but poorly recompensed for their services. Rev. Edward Sullivan, of Trinity Church, heads the list with a $6,000 salary, and a rectory thrown in. It has often been wondered at why this really intelligent and powerful preacher should never have been complimented with a D. D. from some one of the many degree-furnishing colleges. Dr. Clinton Locke, Rector of Grace, the fashionable church, is paid $6,000. Rev. H. N. Powers, of St. Johns, receives $3,000 per annum, and is furnished with a rectory. The salaries of the other Episcopal clergymen range from $200 to $2,500 per annum.

I am reminded of the fact that a number of influential citizens are urging upon Prof. Swing's congregation the necessity of their building a larger church. It is proposed to build an edifice a cross between Beecher's church and McVicker's Theatre, with seats for 3,000 persons. It is to be plain and unpretending, costing not more than $75,000. Its location is a matter of serious consideration. The church people desire it located on the North Side, where the Fourth Church now stands, but the other parties interested in the movement, most of whom are South-Siders, insist that it should be erected in the business portion of the city, where it would be easy of access to every one. It is understood that Prof. Swing is in favor of the North Side, claiming that a church should be situated in the resident, and not in the business district. The members of the Fourth Church are saddled with a heavy debt, and, as the new church will depend entirely upon voluntary subscriptions, it is quite likely the South-Siders will win, and that the Swing chapel will be built, if built at all, in the very heart of Chicago.

A BELT RAILROAD AROUND THE CITY.

One of the latest Chicago business schemes perfected is that of a belt railroad around the entire city, for the purpose of transferring the through freight for the different roads centring at this point, without bringing it into the freight depots and switch-yards, as heretofore. As the matter now stands, there are fifteen roads which have their termini at Chicago. Nearly all the transfers of freight-cars from one road to another are made on public streets almost in the very heart of the city. Scarcely a train arrives which does not contain cars of through freight to be transferred to different roads going east or west. These mixed trains are broken up in the different yards, and the cars hauled thence to the yards of the roads on which they are to be forwarded. The average distance which these cars must be hauled after their arrival here is about three miles, and the time occupied in making the transfer will average two days. Owing to the confused and uncertain means of making these transfers, the average detention of a car of through freight is about one week, equal to the time required to make the run from Chicago to New-York. The cost is calculated at $5 per car. Another great objection to the present system is the obstruction of streets, especially at the crossings. The purposes of these belt railway companies—there are three of them chartered—are to construct a line of railway completely around the city outside of the corporate limits, thereby intersecting any track that enters Chicago. At these intersections it is proposed to construct sidings for the reception of all cars intended for other roads, and to make daily transfers at these points. The project is a stupendous one, but the good which will result to shippers and receivers cannot easily be estimated.

COLOMBIA AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY SUBSIDIZED BY CHILI.

PANAMA, June 3.—The South American Steam-ship Company has received a subsidy from the Chilian Government, under contract, and has decided at last on extending the line of its operations to Panama. Alfred Lyon, who is the general agent of the said company, arrived here in the steam-ship Islay on the 29th ult., for the purpose of making all the necessary arrangements in this city required for the service about to be established. The first ship will leave Valparaiso on the 19th of June, and may be expected at Panama about the middle of July. The service to Panama will be a monthly one, and we need scarcely say that the business community here expects that the addition of this new steam-ship line to the Isthmus must tend to improve matters, which at present are dull enough.

From Central America and the interior of Colombia there is nothing new.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 14—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in New-England, the Middle States, the lake region, and thence southward to the eastern gulf coast. The temperature has fallen slightly in the districts on the Atlantic Coast and risen in the Ohio Valley, the upper lake region, and the north-west. Clear weather prevails in the districts east of the Mississippi River, and in the South-west; partly cloudy and threatening, with east or south winds are reported from the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys.

The Missouri River has risen at Yankton, and fallen at Lexington and Boonville. The Mississippi River has risen at Cairo, and fallen at Vicksburg. The Allegheny River has risen at Oil City and Freeport. The Monongahela River has fallen at all stations.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, clear weather and north-west to south-west winds will prevail during the day, with low temperature and rising barometer.

For the Middle States, generally clear weather, variable winds, a slight rise of temperature, and stationary or falling barometer.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	60°	66°	3:30 P. M.	78°	68°
6 A. M.	61°	62°	6 P. M.	66°	66°
9 A. M.	65°	64°	9 P. M.	63°	62°
12 M.	70°	65°	12 P. M.	60°	59°

Average temperature yesterday....64°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year....65⅜°
Average temperature for last week....74 1-7°
Average temperature for corresponding week last year....78 5-7°

The report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the past week shows the mean height of the barometer to have been 29.799 inches. The maximum was 30.017 inches, on the 11th, and the minimum 29.623 inches, on the 8th inst. The mean temperature was 70.8°, the maximum being 90°, on the 8th, and the minimum 58°, on the 11th inst. The rainfall for the week was .82 inch, and the distance traveled by the wind was 884 miles.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The United States steamer Enterprise was successfully launched at the Kittery Navy-yard, at Boston, yesterday.

Information has been received at the Department of State that the blockade of the Gold Coast, established Dec. 15, 1873, was raised on April 17, last.

It is officially announced that owing to the depression of the iron and coal trade, the hours of labor in the shops of the Reading Railroad Company along the line will be reduced from nine to eight hours on and after Monday next.

A CHINESE RIOT.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 13.—A riot occurred among the Chinese at Beaver Falls to-day, creating considerable excitement. Ah Chuck, their Superintendent, declined to distribute rice among the Chinamen who were loafing and refusing to work. These parties procured pistols, knives, and a rope, designing to hang Ah Chuck. The latter fled to his residence, pursued by the enraged mob, who numbered about 150. A Policeman appeared and commenced knocking them right and left, and with the assistance of a number of citizens succeeded in quelling the riot. Twelve of the ringleaders have been arrested and lodged in jail.

OHIO MINERS' TROUBLES.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 13.—Special dispatches from Nelsonville report everything quiet. The pickets were taken off at the mines this morning, and twenty-five Deputy Sheriffs from Athens were sent to preserve order. Gov. Allen's private Secretary has issued an order requiring the President of the Miners' Union to restrain members of the Union from going to the mines, and inducing or forcing colored men to leave. The order is obeyed, and no trouble whatever is apprehended now.

GOV. KELLOGG'S MOVEMENTS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 13.—Gov. Kellogg left for Washington this evening on State business connected with the overflow and levees. He will also visit New-York in connection with the railroad interests of the State. He expects to be absent not more than ten days.

UNITED MECHANICS OF NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 13.—The Governor has signed the act to incorporate the State Council of the order of United Mechanics of the State of New-York. It is designated as Chapter No. 539.

A DAMAGING FLOOD IN GREENE COUNTY.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 13.—Information received here from Prattville, Greene County, announces a great flood there, which has carried away houses and destroyed other property. A daughter of Isaac Searles, named Abby, was drowned.

THE POPULATION OF CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 13.—According to the new directory of Chicago shortly to be issued, the population of this city has increased 75,000 in the last year. Taking a ratio of three and one-half persons to each name in the directory the total population is 532,000

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE VIOLENCE OF THE BONAPARTISTS SAID TO BE PART OF A PLOT.

PARIS, June 13.—It is reported that the violence of the Bonapartists during the past few days is part of a conspiracy they have entered into to bring about the dissolution of the Assembly and an appeal to the country through a *plebis cite.*

A SEMI-OFFICIAL NOTE ON THE RECENT DISTURBANCES.

PARIS, June 13.—A semi-official note protests against the newspaper accounts of the late difficulties as mischievously provocative of excitement and hatred, and expresses the hope that the measures already taken by the Government to restore quiet and prevent further trouble will prove sufficient.

AN ARMY BILL INTRODUCED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, June 13.—In the Assembly to-day Gen. De Cissey, Minister of War and Vice President of the Council, introduced a bill modifying the regulations for the mobilization of the army in case of an outbreak of war.

THE REPORTED BURNING OF THE NORTHERN RAILWAY STATION DENIED.

PARIS, June 13.—The report last night that the station of the Northern Railway was in flames was incorrect. The fire was in a timber yard adjacent to the railway station.

THE MEASURES OF THE GOVERNMENT TO PRESERVE THE PEACE EFFECTUAL.

PARIS, June 13.—The measures adopted by the Government to prevent a repetition today of the scenes of yesterday and Thursday at the western depot proved effectual. At noon, the hour for the departure of the Deputies' train, there was no more than the usual bustle at the station.

SENTENCE OF M. DE SAINTE CROIX AND OTHER RIOTERS.

M. De Sainte Croix was brought before the Police Court to-day for assaulting M. Gambetta. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 200 francs. He was also ordered to pay the costs of his trial. He declined to accept legal assistance. The other rioters, who were also arrested Thursday evening, were sent to prison for terms ranging from one week to a month.

SPAIN.

AN ANCIENT PRIVILEGE TO BE CLAIMED.

MADRID, June 13.—The *Imparcial* (newspaper) says that in the event of the death of the Pope the Spanish Government will, in the election of his successor, claim the privilege of veto that was formerly accorded to the King of Castile.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SHIP ASTRONOMER ASHORE.

LONDON, June 13.—The Astronomer, (probably ship Astronomer, from New-Orleans, for Bremen,) is ashore in the Weser, near Bremen but is expected to get off.

GERMANY.

DEATH OF AN EX-MINISTER.

BERLIN, June 13.—Baron August von der Heydt, formerly Minister of Finance for Prussia, is dead.

THE AMERICAN PILGRIMS.

THEIR INTENTION TO FORM A PILGRIM PROPAGANDA IN THE UNITED STATES.

ROME, June 13.—The pilgrims from America have assured Cardinal Borromeo that upon their return to the United States they will advocate the organization of pilgrimages to Rome to be made at stated periods.

The pilgrims have purchased an immense number of photographs of the Pope.

BRAZIL AND THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

RUMORED ACTION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN THE DISPUTE.

ROME, June 13.—It is stated in diplomatic quarters here that the British Government has offered its services to bring about an amicable settlement of the differences between Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A wooden building on Water street, Boston, near the navy-yard, occupied by Getchell & Eldridge, hat manufacturers, and for other mechanical purposes, was burned yesterday morning. The loss is $6,000.

Nearly a block of business houses in Canton, Mo., was burned on Friday morning. Loss about $30,000; insurance $18,000.

There was a slight fire in the Lunatic Asylum at Lexington, Ky., Thursday night. The loss was only $2,000.

LOCAL FIRES.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in Heeney's stable on Palisade avenue, near Hutton street, Jersey City, and, before the arrival of the engines, the stable was in flames. Notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen, the fire communicated to the dwelling-house adjoining of Peter Beckman, and both stable and dwelling-house were entirely consumed. The loss is about $5,000. The flames are supposed to have been started by some one carelessly throwing a lighted match in the hay.

THE ALLEGED HANOVER MURDERER.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., June 13.—J. H. Costley, the alleged Hanover murderer, appeared for trial before Justice Lord to-day, on an adjourned examination. On the representation of officers, Costley was discharged, and immediately rearrested by Officers Pinkham and Philbrick, of the State Police, and will be taken to Quincy at once for examination before the Norfolk District Court. The Probate Court-room was crowded with spectators. Costley appeared well.

SUICIDE OF A POSTMASTER.

KEENE, N. H., June 13.—Henry C. Henderson, Postmaster of this place, hanged himself last night in the woods near the foot of West Mountain. His body was discovered this morning. The deceased had suffered from the effects of sunstroke two years ago, and was supposed to have been temporarily insane. He was forty-six years of age.

SNOW STORM IN MICHIGAN.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June, 13.—A special dispatch from Grand Rapids, Mich., says snow commenced falling at Manton, a station on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, yesterday morning, and continued for some time.

AID FOR THE LOUISIANA SUFFERERS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—The Louisiana delegation appointed to visit Northern cities in behalf of the the sufferers of that section of the country addressed a meeting of merchants here to-day, and explained the deplorable condition of the people of their State. The delegation was introduced by Col. Forney. After addresses several subscriptions were made, and the subject of raising additional funds for the sufferers was referred to the Board of Managers of the Chamber of Commerce.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

ON THE CLIFF.

Half down the cliff the pathway ends,
The rocks grow steep and sheer;
Hard by a sudden stream descends;
From ledge to ledge, with breaks and bends,
It dashes cool and clear.

Across the bay green ripples flow
In endless falls and swells;
Clear shows the ribbed sea-flow below,
And round dark rocks in whiteness glow
Smooth sands of crisped shells.

Foam-specks before the wind that glide,
The sleeping sea-gulls float:
Amid eve's crimson shadows wide,
Rocked softly by the swaying tide,
Yet safe as anchored boat.

Their white and folded wings are laid
On tides that change and flow,
The daylight passes into shade;
Yet calm they rest, and unafraid,
Whate'er may come and go.

So safe, 'mid waste of waters wide,
Below the darkening sky,
So safe my heart and I may bide,
Calm floating on time's changeful tide,
Beneath eternity.

—*Chambers's Journal.*

[WRITTEN FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES.]

A FIGHT FOR A WIFE.

BY WILLIAM BLACK.

Author of "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," "A Princess of Thule," &c., &c.

CHAPTER I.

THE MEETING.

The scene of this deadly encounter was neither gloomy nor romantic; it was fair and pastoral; and the time was May; and all the sweet influences of the Spring-time were shedding a soft, idyllic sweetness over our English dales. We had with us at this time a young American lady who was on her first visit to the country; and one evening, when various places were being proposed for her amusement and edification, one of us said to her—

"Now, wouldn't you rather get away from London, and go straight down into one of our quiet valleys, and see a real old English town that has been slumbering there for centuries, and is likely to sleep for as many more? You will see a strange old place, with quaint houses of red and white, and here and there a garden between the gables. Then you will go down to the sides of a broad and smooth river, flowing by under some beautiful woods. You will live in an old-fashioned inn—called the "Complete Angler"—and just outside your window you will see the smooth blue river break white over a long weir, and you will see the trees, and lawn, and veranda of the miller's house on the other side; and beyond that again the soft low hills and hanging woods of one of our English counties."

Our young friend was much pleased with the notion; but hesitated. Of course, she said, this quiet and beautiful place must be far away and difficult to reach. When she was told that it was something less than fifty miles from London, she at once agreed to go; and hence it was that the desperate conflict which I have to describe took place in one of the most peaceful nooks of Berkshire, at a time of the year when the human bosom should have been full, not of angry passions, but of the singing of nightingales.

For this was the secret of it—two men had overheard this proposal; and each of them had inwardly resolved to outwit the other by immediately telegraphing to the "Complete Angler" for rooms, so that he should be installed there when this young lady and ourselves, her guardians for the time, should arrive. One of them was a slender young gentleman, fair-haired, large-eyed, and rather petulant in manner, who had just made some stir in literary circles by the publication of a volume of metaphysical verse; the other was considerably his elder, inclined to be stout, comely of face, and made welcome among us chiefly by a sort of shy good humor which sometimes led him into saying good things, but in any case and at all times seemed to make him very well contented with himself. This Mr. Humphreys was understood by some to be in a Government office; but no one could ever precisely say what it was, and his duties certainly never interfered with his pleasures. His rival, who had the privilege of being styled by the Court newsman the Honorable Philip Sturmere Maurice, was the youngest son of an impecunious nobleman, and was believed to be waiting for some colonial appointment.

Now, these two men, from the moment that our pretty Miss Newton came among us, began to pay her a series of more or less occult attentions, all in a friendly sort of way, of course, and generally through the small and gentle lady who was her hostess. By this means they could present her with boxes for the opera, they could lend her new books, they could even offer to escort herself and her two companions to an exhibition of pictures. All this was smooth sailing. Little did we perceive in it the elements of a tragedy. The young lady accepted these marks of friendliness with a sweet impartiality; doubtless they were merely little acts of courtesy extended to a stranger from a distant land.

And of the young American lady herself? Well, she was neither very wise nor very learned; but she was exceedingly pretty and she had a curiously winning and fascinating manner that drew women as well as men toward her. Perhaps it was the softness of her voice; perhaps it was a kind of piteous look in her dark gray eyes; but anyhow people liked to get near her, and when they got near her they got interested in her, and when they got interested in her they immediately went and asked everybody else what was her story. No one present knew. It was supposed to be rather a painful affair—had she not been engaged to be married to a young man who was drowned within sight of shore, Paul and Virginia fashion?—but in any case she always referred to it in a vague way, and apparently wished to keep her sorrow a secret. For the rest, she was rather tall and pale; she wore a good many rings, and when she traveled she displayed to the other inhabitants of the railway-carriage a bag filled with all sorts of curiosities in the way of scents and other toilet requisites. One might have laughed at the fashion in which she played with these; only she was so pretty and childlike one had not the heart to laugh at her. She seemed only to pet herself because everybody else petted her.

We drove to Paddington Station. There was a young man there, looking furtively up and down the platform. He came to us and said, with an amount of confusion in his face that seemed to make him a trifle sulky:

"Are you going into the country? What beautiful weather! I took it suddenly into my head to run down to see Marlow—it must be looking so pretty just now."

Miss Newton said nothing at all, though she seemed surprised; but the lady beside her—who manages all such things with an infinite tact and discretion—smiled demurely, and remarked:

"What an odd coincidence! We are going to Marlow also. We shall make quite a little party—how very nice!"

When once the awkwardness of the meeting was over, Mr. Maurice was apparently highly delighted with his good fortune; and he did his best all the way down to make himself an agreeable companion, taking care to address himself mostly to the elder lady. You would have fancied that he meant me to hear all the talk with our pretty Miss Mary; those young men are so transparently cunning.

Well, we got down at length to the little country station, and here there was a humble carriage in waiting to drive us to the riverside. We passed along through the sweet-smelling fields. We drove through the quaint old town, which was all shining now in the warm light of the evening sun. We passed the church and got down to the bridge, and there before us, on the other side of the stream, stood the old-fashioned inn amid its trim plots of grass and bushes.

"Did you ever see anything more beautiful?" the elder lady says; and, indeed, it would be difficult to compose a prettier picture than we beheld at this moment—the solitary, quaint old building by the side of the river, the smooth water reflecting the drooping trees, the white line of the weir, and behind all these some rich meadows leading over to a low rampart of hills, the thick woods on which were burning red in the sunset.

It was, in truth, a peaceful spot, and we drove over the bridge, and round and down to the inn, with something of a notion that here, for a space, we should shut out all the cares and stormy passions of the world, and dream ourselves back into a condition of primeval peace and innocence. We got down from the carriage. The solitary waiter was at the door to receive us. We hoped that we should be the only occupants of the famous old hostelry.

Just at this moment the face of the young gentleman who had come with us was observed to change color, and a most unchristian gleam of anger shot from his eyes. Who was this blythe and buxom gentleman who, dressed in a fishing-costume of gray, came gayly along the passage, and seemed overwhelmed with amazement and joy at seeing us?

"What?" said he, "can it be possible? Bless my soul, now! What a fortunate thing! But who could have dreamed of meeting you here, of all places in this sinful but delightful world?"

Who, indeed? It has been the lot of the present writer to have been present at dramatic performances in the capitals of various countries, but he has never witnessed a more beautiful piece of acting than that which was performed by a stout and middle-aged gentleman on the threshhold of an inn in Berkshire. We were very nearly imposed on. For the moment, it almost seemed real. But then our common sense came to the rescue; and we knew that this sly old dog had quietly slipped down here and taken up his quarters in anticipation of our coming, while the most we could hope for was that the green and fertile plains of Berkshire might not be stained with blood before the week was out.

CHAPTER II.

THREATS.

They behaved themselves pretty well at dinner. We dined together in the coffee-room, a queer, low-roofed old place, with an abundance of windows looking out on the river, and with colored pictures of the Thames hung round the walls. The only other occupant of the room was an austere and elderly maiden lady, dining all by herself, of whom Mr. Humphreys rather cruelly remarked that, considering the number of leap-years she must have seen, it was curious she had not taken advantage of any one of them. On this Mr. Maurice rather indignantly retorted that there were certain spectacles which deserved sympathy rather than ridicule; and we all agreed with that sentiment. The incident passed by. No bones were broken.

After dinner we went outside; there was still some warm color in the sky, and the smooth river caught a faint glow as it stole away under the dark green trees. The woods were quiet now; in the twilight there was no sound but the soft rushing of the water over the weir; one began to wish that these young people might sing in the gathering darkness, down here by the side of the rushes. They were thinking of other things.

"Of course, Miss Newton," says the taller of the two gentlemen; "you will go for an excursion on the river to-morrow? The fact is, a man I know has put a little toy steamer at my disposal—it is down at Cookham just now—I could have it up here for you at any hour you chose."

"A steamer?" says our young American friend, "what a shame it would be to bring a steamer into this quiet place!"

The barometer of the young man's face falls ten degrees; that of his rival jumps up a hundred.

"And that isn't the worst of it," says the latter, eagerly. "Oh no, not at all. The joys of a trip in a small river steamer are most multifarious. First you run aground. Then your waves upset a skiff, and the two men in it make use of the most awful language. Then you take off somebody's outrigger. And so on, and so on, until you wish you had never been born; and, indeed, when you go ashore, your own mother wouldn't believe you ever had been, for your identity is completely lost and smothered up in the coal-dust that has been showered on you. No, no, Miss Newton, don't you be a ——. I mean, don't you go in a river steamer. Now if you really want to enjoy the river, I'll show you how. We shall get a big flat punt and moor it out below the weir, and we shall have luncheon on board, and plenty of books, and a box of water-colors. If you like to sit and read, well. If you like to spin for trout, you can have my line. If you want to sketch, you have all the scenery about you. Now that is how you ought to spend a nice, idling, enjoyable day on the Thames."

Mr. Humphreys was quite pleased with this burst of oratory. "Do you like the picture," he might have asked, in the words of the romantic Claude Melnotte. And she did like the picture. She said it was charming. She hoped we should have that boat.

"And the water-colors?" said Mr. Maurice, with something of a sneer. "Where do you propose to get them about here?"

"I brought them with me," replied his rival, with a certain majestic calm.

"Oh, do you paint, Mr. Humphreys?" Miss Mary said directly.

"No, Miss Newton, I don't. But I knew that you did, and so I brought the colors."

It was not for a second or two that any of us observed how this unblushing person had tripped. He had brought colors for her. But had he not vowed and sworn that he was never so surprised in his life as when he saw that carriage drive up to the door of the Complete Angler?

"Perhaps you brought with you the trout for which Miss Newton is to fish?" said the younger man, with a ghastly grin on his face.

"Oh, dear, no. There are good trout about here."

"Never saw any."

"Perhaps not—not at the end of your own line, anyway. But if you will take the trouble to look through *Land and Water* for April, 1873, you will find a description of a trout taken here which turned the scale at six pounds—there!"

"And the happy fisherman?"

"Was your humble servant."

Now, whether this was true or not, no one could say; for files of *Land and Water* are not as common in the country as buttercups. The bold assertion, however, scored one for Mr. Humphreys, and pretty nearly put the finishing touch to his rival's resentment and chagrin. We began to wonder when these two would rush at each other.

"Now, young people," said the lady who looks after us all, "don't keep lounging about the river-side, or you will get chilled. You must all go off for a short walk before bed-time, all except myself. I am going indoors to unpack."

In one moment the young man had darted forward. He would show Miss Newton the shortest way round to the road. Was it not a delightful evening for a stroll?—and how differently situated one was in the country.

Humphreys and I walked after these two, and our light-hearted friend was most uncommonly morose. Sometimes he whistled; but that form of gayety sounded strangely in the silence of the evening. He had his eyes fixed on the two figures before him, and kept pretty close upon them.

So very still and calm was the evening that we could not but overhear what Miss Mary and her companion were talking about. Perhaps the silence and the strange twilight over the woods had somewhat impressed them; but, at all events, they were speaking in rather a sad way of the occurrences of life, and of the fashion in which hopes sprang up only to be destroyed by a ruthless fate, and of the sympathy that was so valuable in healing these wounds, and that was so rarely to be met with. Young Maurice had a gentle and pleasant voice; he was talking in an undertone; these two, as they walked together along the quiet country road, looked very like lovers.

My companion whistled another bar of "The Minstrel Boy," and then began to yawn.

"I think I shall go back and have a cigar before going to bed," said he.

"Very well," said I.

"But you don't mean to leave those two walking on by themselves?" said he sharply. "Why that long-legged idiot would go stalking on to the crack of doom—till he tumbled over the edge of the world. Call him back. Does he want to drag the girl to the shores of the German Ocean?"

I called them; they turned and met us; and there was for a moment a little confusion. Mr. Humphreys was equal to the occasion. He immediately said to her, "Oh, Miss Newton, I want to tell you what you must do about to-morrow," and then, before the poor girl knew where she was, he had walked her off, and deposited the wrathful and fuming Maurice with me. It was a pleasant walk back to the inn—one's companion being a young man whose chief desire was to dispatch somebody or other on a voyage to another world.

"Now," said Mr. Humphreys to me that night, when he had lit his second cigar and mixed his parting glass, "now that that spindle-shanked giraffe has gone to bed, I will tell you all that happened as we came back this evening. By Jove, what a sweet and engaging creature that girl is—what a fine thing it would be to have to take her about always—to picture exhibitions, you know, where your friends were—to dinner parties, drums, and all that; and then, when you were tired, to take a run down to this quiet little spot and have a good time all by yourselves. She is a little taller than I am, to be sure——"

"I thought you were going to tell me a story."

"Ah, yes. Well, no sooner had we started to walk home than I found that that milk-faced wisp of straw had been making the girl wretched by talking of troubles and misfortune and the sympathy of unhappy people with each other. Now, you know, that ain't my line; and I didn't see the fun of it; and says I to myself, 'Just let's see what this girl is really unhappy about!' You know, not one of you would tell me——"

"Surely it was not our business, even if we had known."

"Well," said I, "dear Miss Newton, I hear you have been rather unhappy." She sighed at this. Then I went on to tell her that it was very impertinent of me to ask about her private affairs, but she must excuse the interest which I, in common with everybody else, felt in her; and would she tell me something of the young gentleman who was lost.

"Well," said the attentive listener, "if cheek has any buoyancy about it, there's no fear of your drowning."

"Oh, my dear fellow," remarked the complacent gentleman in gray," with a quiet grin on his face, "I know how to treat one of your very sentimental girls. She told me at once. He was her cousin. I said his being drowned must have been a great shock to her: and she said that was so; and yet she didn't seem to make much of it. So I said that people sometimes exaggerated the concern you ought to have in your relations; and that there were cousins and cousins. She said that was true, almost in a cheerful voice; and admitted that she did not know much about the young man. 'I suppose,' said I, 'that your relatives rather looked forward to your marrying him as a sort of family affair—you know what I mean.' She said that was so, too; and added, 'Poor young man!' Now, I'll tell you honestly I had come by this time not to believe in the depth of her misery about the elegant young gentleman who was supposed to play Paul to her Virginia; and I ventured to hint as much. She was not offended. In fact, she grew quite lively; and was rather inclined to poke fun at my curiosity, which she said was the thing that Americans were blamed for. 'But what was he like?' said I, wanting to see what she really felt about that hero of a sentimental past. Would you believe it—would you believe it, Sir?—she never even saw him. Moreover, it wasn't in coming to see her that he was drowned. Why, bless you, I laughed; then she was hurt, and said that the drowning of anybody was not a thing to be ridiculed; to which I assented with such eagerness that we immediately became very good friends again. Silent sorrows! Why, Sir, I will undertake to have her skipping about like a lamb in a couple of days! Regrets, and buried affections, and sympathy?—you won't see much more of that sort of stuff! As for that two yards' length of attenuated dumpling, I will duck him in the river if he tries to stuff her head full of such trash—I will—I will, indeed. Let that young man beware!"

With this the truculent fellow tosses the end of his cigar into the fire-place, just as if he had been heaving his rival into the Thames; and then he went off determined to have a good sleep to prepare him for the great events of the morrow.

CHAPTER III.

THE CHALLENGE.

Was she conscious of the internecine war which was raging in this peaceful spot, and of which she was obviously the cause? We met the young lady next morning just as she was going down stairs to breakfast. She looked the very impersonation of all gentleness and innocence and good-nature. If angry passions were raging elsewhere, she, at least, preserved a cheerful serenity of mind.

Doubtless these two gentlemen had both got up very early, on the chance of having a little quiet talk with her if she happened to be taking the morning air. Doubtless, too, they had enjoyed each other's society for an hour or two before breakfast; they were both looking rather impatient when we went down.

"Oh, Miss Newton, may I give you these flowers?" said the younger man, bringing forward a very pretty little nosegay of wild blossoms, which he had culled himself from the meadows and hedges.

"Thank you very much," said she, and he looked very pleased and proud. "And thank you, too, Mr. Humphreys, for the charming bouquet you sent me this morning. It was so kind of you."

Everybody stared; everybody except that stout and placid Machiavelli, on whose impassive face not even one smile of triumph appeared. But how had he contrived to get and send her a bouquet at such an hour? He must have got the flowers over night. He must have lain in wait for the maid, taking up hot water to Miss Newton's room, and bribed her to take the bouquet and a little message at the same time. Now, a man whose attentions to a young lady begin before breakfast—who sends her a bouquet along with her hot water—means something serious.

"And now, Miss Newton," said this bold person, already asserting a sort of guardianship over her, "what are we to do to-day? Shall we make up a party? The morning is beautiful—the chestnuts, the red hawthorn, the laburnum, all are most lovely—and as for the river, you will be delighted when you go outside."

Miss Newton made no answer, but looked to us, her proper guardians.

"I am quite sure, Miss Newton," said Mr. Maurice, in a sort of scornful way, "you'll soon get heartily sick of sitting in a fisherman's punt, doing nothing but watch some one else trying to catch fish that aren't there. I don't believe they've even got here that wooden fish that the landlords in some places moor deep down in the water so as to get people to come and fish for it. I suppose you've heard that fisherman after fisherman comes in and swears the fish made a rush at his fly—more likely in the case of a wooden fish than of a real one, I should say. You've heard what Dr. Johnson ——"

"You needn't," said the elder lover, with a sudden fierceness—"You needn't take Miss Newton back to the time of Dr. Johnson for pedantry, stupidity, and rudeness. There is plenty of all three going about in our own day."

Miss Newton looked alarmed, and said gently—

"I shouldn't at all mind looking at some one fishing. I don't know how it is done in English rivers."

"Oh, thank you," said Mr. Humphreys, getting quite cheerful again, "but don't you imagine we are going to victimize you. Oh, no; what you must see, first of all, is the beautiful scenery about here. We can drive from here to the Duke of Sutherland's place at Cliefden, then on to Maidenhead Bridge and Taplow, then on to Burnham Beeches, and back again another way. And I have a wagonette coming at eleven for you."

And at eleven o'clock, sure enough, there was the wagonette standing at the door, and the whole of us submissively went out as if we had been taken possession of by this indefatigable Government official. But how were we to sit?

"I say, Maurice," Humphreys remarked, in a careless way, "I think you said you knew the country about here?"

"Oh, very well indeed," said the unsuspecting victim; "I know every inch of it."

"Then perhaps you wouldn't mind sitting beside the driver and telling him where he ought to take us? Wouldn't that be the best way, Miss Newton?"

To appeal to her—it was cruel. She said something very timidly in reply, and the young man, with black rage in his heart, got up beside the driver. When the ladies were not looking Humphreys winked to me; but I could not encourage familiarity on the part of so unscrupulous a person.

Our young friend had certainly a favorable opportunity that morning for making the acquaintance of certain sorts of our English scenery in their most charming aspects. We drove through pleasant country lanes, the hedge-banks of which were brilliant with Spring flowers; we passed through tiny villages, and the cottage-gardens were smothered in blossoms; we came upon glimpses of the blue river, flowing smoothly through rich meadows which were white with daisies; and then, again, through an opening in the trees we could see the higher land beyond, with the Cliefden woods, rich with the foliage of the early Summer. Miss Mary was indeed delighted; and the driving through the fresh air had brought a color to her cheeks and a light to her eyes which rendered her more than usually pretty. Then she was most friendly with Mr. Humphreys; for somehow or other he had put the notion into her head that all this was his doing, and she was grateful to him for every beautiful thing she saw. You would have thought he planted those red chestnut trees (three hundred years before) in anticipation of her coming.

"And really, Miss Newton, you must not go away from England without seeing far more of it. Why should you go with your parents to Paris? Your other two sisters are quite sufficient society for them. Paris! It is the most miserable city in the world to spend a holiday in. The white glare and heat of the streets will blind you. You will lose all the health you have acquired here, and begin to get headaches, and feel drowsy, and disgusted with the whole of creation. Now, how long did you say your parents meant to stay in Paris before going back to America?"

"Three months."

"Then," said he promptly, "you stay with our good friends here for that time. They will be delighted to have you, I know; and by and by they will be going down into Surrey, where you will see quite another sort of scenery, and see something of our English country life. You will, won't you?"

The audacity of this person was remarkable. Of course we had to press Miss Mary to stay; and, although we did so honestly, one generally wishes to have one's offers of hospitality proceed from one's self. However, Mr. Humphreys seemed calmly to ignore all such little prejudices. He told Miss Newton what she could expect by giving up the trip to Paris and staying with us. He gave her a description of Box Hill and Mickleham Downs which would have been worthy of the poet Thompson or of George Robins, the auctioneer. The girl, of course, could not promise; but she was evidently well inclined toward the proposal, and said she would see what her parents said when they came back from Edinburgh. All this, be it observed, was overheard by the young man sitting up in front; what he thought of it can only be imagined, for he maintained a morose and rigid silence.

"You see, my dear Miss Newton," remarked our gay friend, "you must do unto others as you would be done by. Now I mean to give America three full months—"

"Oh, are you coming over?" the girl said, her whole face inadvertently lighting up.

"Oh, yes," he answered, in his off-hand way. "I have long purposed it. Now I shall do it—in the Autumn. When do you say your papa will probably be going back?"

"About the beginning of September," she said; and then she added, quite unguardedly, "and what a pleasant thing it would be if we happened to find you in the same steamer!"

"Well," said he, sagely, "I have generally found that a man should never leave such things to chance. It is better to play the good genius for yourself. Accordingly, I think that if you go over to America in the beginning of September, and if you would kindly let me know the name of the steamer, you may pretty confidently reckon on finding me—you may call it by chance, if you like—among the passengers."

"Oh, and we could introduce you to so many nice people—mamma would be most delighted to do so. But do you really mean to go over?"

"I give you my word of honor," said he, "that if you will tell me what steamer you go back to America by, I shall go by that steamer too, and take a three months' holiday in the States. Is that explicit? or shall I put the terms of the contract in writing?"

Now, an extraordinary incident occurred at this moment. Humphreys, with an amiable smile on his face, suddenly called out—

"I say, Maurice, it must be uncommonly slow for you up there. Come on in here, and I'll change places with you."

Could a more courteous offer have been made? The young man refused sulkily. Then he was pressed; and at last he consented. Mr. Humphreys got up beside the driver; and presently we heard him begin to chaff that serious person in a fashion which brought many a smile to Miss Mary's lips. She was evidently listening more to him than to us.

We drove up and through the beautiful woods of Cliefden, the birds singing all around us, the white clouds sailing through the blue overhead. We drove on to Burnham Beeches, and there, in the midst of the forest, saw the great gnarled and twisted gray trunks, to which even the most imaginative of Londoners make pious pilgrimages. We drove back to Maidenhead Bridge, and had luncheon at the inn there, and went down to the river and wandered about for an hour; then we got into the wagonette again and set out for Marlow. All this time the most patient and winning efforts of the elder lady of our party were ineffectual in smoothing down the savage feelings of the young man who sat beside us.

"There is nothing," he said to Miss Mary, "which vexes me so much as a show of coarse joviality and plowboy wit when one is in the midst of beautiful scenery. A day like this reminds you of many things you had half forgotten; and when these associations are present to the mind, painful and sad as many of them may be, it is not pleasant to be shocked by an impertinent jocularity. Don't you think so?"

"But why should a pretty piece of country make you sad?" she said, quite naturally and cheerfully. "It ought to raise one's spirits."

He said no more after that; and indeed a silent person is apt to be overlooked if he have four companions all sufficiently talkative.

When we got back to Marlow the ladies went indoors; we three strolled round to the meadows by the side of the river. I did not at all like the look of the young man's face; there was mischief brooding.

"I suppose," said he to me, in rather a loud and ostentatious fashion, "that Miss Newton is under your care?"

"She is for the present."

"And how do you like," he continued in the same loud fashion, "her making an assignation to be accompanied to America by a gentleman who has only been casually introduced to her parents, and of whom neither she nor they know anything?"

"If you mean me, young gentleman," said his rival, ceasing to whistle "Love's Young Dream," "I'd advise you to be a little more respectful."

"Age commands respect, certainly," said the younger man, with an unmistakable sneer.

"Yes, and schoolboys, when they don't show it, get whipped," remarked the other, beginning to whistle again.

"I'll tell you what it is," exclaimed Maurice, turning fiercely round, "I'll tell you what my opinion is, that a man who tries to entrap a young girl into a clandestine appointment, and without the knowledge of her parents, and he old enough to be her father, is no better than a cad—I said cad, Sir."

"Oh, did you? Did you, really?" said Mr. Humphreys.

Now, there is an operation which, in the vulgar tongue, is known as "ballooning," and which consists in seizing a person from behind by the collar of his coat and by another portion of his attire, and driving him on before you. A person who is thus "ballooned" is very helpless; he may squeal, or use bad language, or try to kick, but on he must go. Well, no sooner had Mr. Maurice uttered these last words than Mr. Humphreys immediately laid hold of him in the manner above described, and began to run him down the slope of the meadows to the side of the river. The younger man did squeal—with absolute rage—he did use bad language, and with might and main struggled to get free. His enemy—with a shout of derisive laughter which rang through the place—held him firm and drove him right down to the stream. The whole affair had taken place so quickly that there was no chance of interference; and it was all over in a second.

For, as it happened, there was a log of wood lying concealed among the grass by the river's side; Maurice, tripping over it, stumbled and fell headlong into the water; while Humphreys, stumbling also, but having proper warning, fell, but managed to save himself from going into the stream. The next minute Maurice had scrambled out again through the rushes, dripping from head to heel, and trying to get his wet hair out of his eyes. His hat was quietly floating down the Thames.

His rival stood firm. I fully expected to be the unwilling witness of a combat like that which the lover of Helen of Kirkconnell describes when, by the riverside, he drew his sword and hacked his rival "in pieces sma'." But the young man was a wise young man; and who can fight with one's eyes blinded and one's garments heavy with water?

"You shall hear from me within an hour," said he, ominously, as he made for the garden of the inn, by which way he had hoped to get in unperceived to the house.

Then ensued a strange and wild scene. The elderly gentleman tossed his wide-awake into the air. He caught it coming down, and kicked it a dozen yards out into the long grass. Then, with his hands in the air, he performed a savage dance of joy, snapping his fingers and calling out:

"How hath the cheeky fallen! He hath been overcome and vanquished, utterly smote out, and annihilated, scrunched up, and knocked into everlasting smithereens. My dear friend, shall we have a drink on the strength of this? 'Tis now the witching hour of half-past six, when he who loves his dinner might have a tiny glass of sherry—*nicht wahr?*"

His friend took a more sober view of the situation.

"The best thing you can do is to compose your nerves with something else than sherry. You'll have to fight that young man as soon as he gets dry clothes on—you may as well make up your mind to it."

"And who's afraid?" said he. "Who's afraid of that sand-colored bell-rope—that elongated pelican—that indefinite length of Sydenham trowsers and shirt collar? Bah! I will twist him round the trunk of a tree, and people will mistake him in the morning for a snake that has died of a bilious attack!"

CHAPTER IV.

THE DUEL.

In a very short space of time the young man came out again, dressed in another suit of clothes. He went past us rapidly, without speaking. We saw him cross the bridge and go into the town.

"Now, what is he up to?" said Mr. Humphreys, a trifle more serious.

"He is either gone to get a policeman to give you in charge for assault, or to get a pair of pistols at an ironmonger's."

"Pistols?" said Mr. Humphreys, contemptuously; "that would be like the lunatic."

And it was; for a few moments after Mr. Maurice returned, and coming up to his rival, firmly and courteously informed him that he meant to fight him; that he did not think he would have a fair chance in a vulgar boxing-match, but that he had bought a pair of pistols with which they could settle their quarrel in the adjoining meadow. Mr. Humphreys listened with a laugh on his face; then he saw that it was no good making a joke about it; and finally, stung by a chance remark of his opponent, he said, "All right; come along!"

Now, what was the third person who was the spectator of all this folly to do? The whole affair seemed so incredibly ridiculous that to call any one's attention to it might have been compromising; and yet, to all appearances, these two were going down to the side of the river to load these pistols, and fire them at each other.

"I thought," said I, "that when gentlemen in France went out to fire half-loaded weapons at each other, they generally took with them a doctor, to make believe the thing was serious. Don't you mean to have a doctor, or any seconds, or any reporter to send a romantic account to the *Figaro?*"

"We shall do very well by ourselves," said the young man; and the two imbeciles walked off.

There remained but one thing for me to do. In a certain chamber in that old-fashioned inn there was a lady dressing for dinner; and when she is putting flowers in her hair she does not like to be disturbed. However, when I represented to her the deadly schemes of those two people whom we could see walking down to the meadow, she quite forgot the last yellow rosebud, and caught at a light shawl, which she threw round her head and shoulders.

"Shall we tell them the truth?" said she.

"What truth?" said I; "only, whatever truth you have to tell them, you'd better look sharp."

What a placid evening was shining all around when we hastened down to the river—the sweet-brier of the garden scenting the air, and the beautiful tints in the sky showing on the clear bosom of the Thames! We could see those two black figures down by the tall green rushes. They had apparently settled the preliminaries, and were now some dozen yards apart.

"They see us now—oh, the two gabies!" said my companion.

The notion of bringing a lady on the scene was obviously successful; one could see each of them smuggling something away into his coat pocket. When we arrived on the spot they were evidently contemplating the beauty of the scenery; while Mr. Humphreys, with a charming carelessness, asked us if we had seen the rush of young fish to the surface—obviously getting out of the way of a pike.

"No, I did not," said my companion, with a gracious smile. "I have been too busy thinking how I should scold you two gentlemen. What do you mean by going away by yourselves in this manner, instead of waiting in the garden until Miss Newton came down? You ought to pay her every attention while she is our guest; otherwise she will not think much of our English people, and she will have a bad account of us to give to Mr. St. Vincent."

"Mr. St. Vincent?" they both repeated mechanically.

"Yes," was the innocent answer, "the gentleman whom she is to marry as soon as she returns home."

There was a strange pause. Mr. Humphreys began to stare about and whistle. The other gentleman looked uncomfortable, and blushed hotly.

"But I shall forgive you if you come back to the inn at once," said their gentle monitress, "and indeed dinner will be waiting for us in twenty minutes. You won't mind my running back by myself."

When she had gone the two men looked at each other for a moment, and then young Maurice, with a contemptuous smile, tossed his pistol in among the reeds. Another splash told us that the second weapon had followed it. Then they stood and looked at each other again.

"Look here, old chap," the elder gentleman said in a bland fashion, "there isn't much use in making a fuss about this. I beg your pardon for any awkward little thing that may have occurred. When a man is made a fool of by a woman he's not responsible for his actions—what do you think?"

"I quite think so," said the other; and they shook hands amicably.

Next morning our two friends discovered that urgent business called them away to London, and they left us with many expressions of regret. It was remarked, moreover, by a certain gentle-eyed young lady, that no reference had been made to that compact about a trip to the United States.

[THE END.]

EASTERN TOORKISTAN.—Eastern Toorkistan is now ruled by the Atalik Ghazee in an austere manner, which befits his title as Protector and Champion of the Faith. Islam is enforced with a strict adherence to orthodox Soonnee observances, contrasting forcibly with the laxness that prevailed during the tolerant rule of the Chinese. At the hours of morning and evening prayer functionaries, duly armed with sticks, as in Bokhara, now duly sweep the laggards into the mosques. Idolaters are not allowed to ride, or to wear turbans, those privileges being reserved for the faithful; and the Atalik Ghazee has prohibited, as contrary to Soonnee law, a practice prevalent in and before the days of Marco Polo—that of temporary marriages between visitors and the women of the country, lasting only so long as the visit lasts. He is himself completely uneducated—a mere trooper, as he often styles himself, but knows the spell which religious teachers can exercise, and assigns great part of the revenue of the country for their maintenance. He keeps them, however, in their place, no less than his other subjects, and permits on their part no interference with his worldly policy. Indeed, he seldom resorts to anyone for counsel, with the exception—and that only an occasional exception—of old Khokundee friends—Mohammed Yoonoos, the Governor of Yarkund, and Suyd Yakoob, the late Envoy to India and Constantinople. Almost every offense of any gravity — and even a light offense if repeated — is punished by death, and during the early days of his rule the gallows were rarely empty. It is needless to add that the anarchy which preceded his rise to power has entirely disappeared, and Mr. Shaw has told us that a man who saw a bag of silver ingots lying on the roadside would immediately run over to the other side for fear of being supposed to have designs upon it. The Administration appears to be as impartially just as it is Draconic, and the people do not suffer from what they would regard as oppression. The taxes do not differ materially from what they were in Chinese times, a tenth of the produce of the land being taken, partly in kind, partly in cash, while herdsmen contribute each year a fortieth of their stock and merchants a fortieth of their sales. The officials are not paid in cash, but by the assignment of the revenue from a village, a group of villages, or even a fractional share in a village; and from this they support both themselves and their following. Thus, a tenth share of the produce of the district of Kurgalik (on the way to Yarkund from the south) is devoted to the support of the Governor of Yarkund, who with it maintains a mighty table, whereat, each day, in true Spartan fashion, he sits down to meat with all but the menial employes of the Administration. It is true that, besides these regular taxes, the people have to make presents of horses and various articles that are needed by the officials; that the bales of merchants are examined, and any article which pleases the Atalik Ghazee or the officials is taken from them at a price which, though not unfair, is fixed arbitrarily; and that no man physically capable is held exempt from service in the field; but none of these demands are repugnant to the notions of a primitive Asiatic people; and as the eye of the master is everywhere, and extortion on the part of an official is mercilessly punished, that class is not able to abuse its powers. There is, again, little freedom of action, and the people are all kept in a state of profound awe, no man venturing to discuss any matter in the most distant way connected with the Government for fear of his words being reported to the official spies; but that again is quite in accordance with the Asiatic idea of a strict and even of a just administration. Such administrations have in fact not been unfrequent in Oriental history, and have, while they lasted, formed bright exceptions to the monotonous story of misrule; but, as was to be expected, no sooner was the master, whose vigilance had kept the whole artificial structure in proper order, succeeded by another who preferred ease to toil, than the instruments of order became only engines of organized oppression. As yet, however, the only part of the Atalik Ghazee's policy which stirs up actual complaint is the extent to which all offices of trust are given to Khokundees, and that must be viewed as a natural precaution. Khokundees, too, form the most valued constituent of his army, the total strength of which was four years ago estimated at 20,000 men, with seventy pieces of ordnance, cast, some by immigrants from the Mohammedan portions of Asiatic Russia, some by Hindostanees. Since then the necessities of his war with the Tooganees of the north-east have doubtless caused a considerable increase in his force. A large portion of it even now consists of Tooganees, whom he has lately begun to pay in money, as they were paid in Chinese times, while the others are paid in kind, as in Khokund. Their drill is still very rude, and, as is usual in Asiatic armies, the object mainly held in view is to produce as noisy a fire as possible, without much regard to aim.—*The Edinburgh Review.*

Reminiscences of Lord Lytton.—Look at him as he slopes along with the easy sauntering air of a man of fashion who has nothing to do but lounge about, holding his ivory-headed cane in his apparently nerveless grasp; yet what work has that hand accomplished!—two of the best acting plays that hold their place on the stage, to say nothing of the novels, tales, and sketches so full of the bright creations of his genius. The loss of this great man, orator, poet-statesman, novelist, is still, I think, too recent to enable us to realize the full extent of our national calamity. Although I know only too well he sleeps in that place where Kings and poets lie, yet I can hardly bring myself to believe I shall not meet him again in some of his accustomed haunts; I have so often known him absent for a longer period, and turn up again as bright, cordial, and kindly as ever. He had taken his seat, of course; but it is a curious thing that he never once spoke in the House of Lords. That golden chamber never once heard the sound of the new peer's voice, any more than it did that of his illustrious rival, Macaulay, the picked *littérateur* of the Whigs. They were anxious to get Lord Lytton "up" on the question of the disestablishment of the Irish Church; but he contrived to evade the scent of the "whip," who sought him in vain both at Knebworth and in Grosvenor square. The *hoi polloi* were not very familiar with Lord Lytton's presence. He was not often seen in the parks or other places of public resort; but in that part of Oxford street bounded at one end by Marble Arch, and the other by the Regent circus, he was well known, and many a hat went off in silent greeting as he passed on his way, his brougham generally following him to the Portland Club; there he spent a couple of hours every afternoon in the season. It was in this locality I met him, two days, I think, after his name appeared in the *Gazette.* In later life he was generally deaf; but I said, "Good morning, my Lord." He heard me, and, laughing, replied I was the first person who had called him by his new title. The last time I met this distinguished man was at St. Leonards, where I had gone for a short holiday. I came quite suddenly upon him one wet stormy November evening, not far from the archway by the South Saxon Hotel. It was blowing a gale of wind, and his slender figure wavered and reeled almost as he tried to make head against the blast. He had no overcoat, and that which he did wear looked, I thought, faded and shabby. I was trying to slip past him unobserved, for he never met me without stopping to say a few kind words; but he recognized me at a glance, caught hold of my arm, and asked me to come home with him to the Queen's Hotel, at Hastings, where he was staying, and dine. He was without any umbrella, the rain fell in torrents, and I covered him as well as I could with mine. I found he occupied apartments on the ground floor at the hotel. They seemed in a sad state of confusion. The floor was strewn with a litter of books and papers, and copiously sprinkled with Turkish tobacco, an odor of which pervaded the air. The table was laid with covers for three, but only myself and the host sat down. He ate, I observed, but sparingly, and drank nothing but water, with a dash of sherry in it. In the evening, as I was taking my departure, I came upon the German waiter who had attended at table, and hinted that the rooms might be kept in a little better order.

"Bless you, Sir," said the Kellner, "the place has not been swept or dusted for a fortnight; that gent is outrageous like if a book or a paper is touched. The manager wants to get him away, but he has taken the rooms for a month, and won't go; and he is such good pay that our governor don't like to disoblige him."

"Waiter," I said sternly, "do you know who that 'ere gent,' as you call him, is?"

"Yiz, Sir—no, Sir," replied the waiter in a breath, puzzled by the solemnity of my tone.

"That is Lord Lytton," I said, "the greatest man in all England. If you see much of him and note down carefully what he does and what he says, you may become a second Boswell."

"Lor, Sir," said the waiter, "you don't say so! Our manager thinks this gent is cracked: he goes out in all weathers without any greatcoat, and won't even take an umbrella; then he never examines his bills, but scribbles off a check on any scrap of paper that comes to hand. It was only the day before yesterday a poor woman came with one of them bits of paper. She said the outlandish-looking gent who lived in our house had given it to her, and she did not know what to do with it. He had come into her cabin to light his pipe while her husband, a poor fisherman who was drowned in the last gale, lay there dead. He wrote it on the back of an old letter, and said he hoped it would do her good. You can't think of the poor creature's surprise when I brought her back ten sovereigns which the manager gave me when he saw the paper. "Surely, Sir, the gent cannot be all right here;" and the waiter significantly touched his forehead. He promised to preserve a faithful diary of his Lordship's proceedings; but when I returned to the hotel about two years afterwards, I found that he, like the poor fisherman, had been drowned in a storm, and left nothing behind him but a small boy, his son, who had been sent to school at the expense of the hotel company, with a view of educating him for the onerous situation of page.

Considering Lord Lytton only occupied himself in composition for four hours every day, it is surprising the amount of work he contrived to get through. He never had at any time during my acquaintance with him anything like good health; he was always placing himself under the care of some physician, and if he heard of any new remedy which he thought might be applicable to his own case he was sure to avail himself of it. Like his brother, the distinguished diplomatist, he became in later life nearly a confirmed hypochondriac, although his intellectual power did not seem in any way diminished.

I was on a visit at Sudbrook Park, near Richmond, about twenty years ago. It was then a hydropathic establishment, presided over by a physician of eminence. To my surprise I met Lord Lytton strolling up the avenue one morning, carrying his pipe in one hand and a small traveling-bag in the other. The London season was at its height, and Parliament sitting; but he remained for at least a month, taking his meals at the public table, walking much in Richmond Park, and occupying himself with his papers and his pipe. The tobacco he smoked was not very strong, but the incessant use of it must have been highly injurious to nerves so finely strung as his. He seemed to me to have scarcely any appetite for food: at breakfast he seldom ate more than a mouthful of toast, and having swallowed a cup of tea, flew off to the solace of his beloved pipe. There was, I remember, a space of tangled brushwood immediately behind the house, where I have seen him sit and saunter about for hours together, apparently absorbed in thought; and no one, although the house was full of people, ever thought of interrupting his solitude. He arrived without any servant, and never had a visitor during the whole period of his sojourn. At Knebworth, which is the hereditary seat of the Lyttons, his mother's family, the novelist did not, in his later life, reside much. A friend of mine, the late Lady Murray, lived at Andelbury, only a few miles distant, and while on a visit there I had frequent opportunities of hearing of her famous neighbor. He was extremely popular and beloved by the lower orders in all that part of the country, and his hospitality was apparently without a limit. People came from all parts of the world, especially from America, to see him. The house at Knebworth was often full, but I don't think the host always knew who his guests were.—*Belgravia.*

The Persian Army.—The Persian army, although not large, is capable, if well organized, of becoming a very respectable force. Service is compulsory. There is no regular cavalry, with the exception of the body-guard of the Shah; but 50,000 irregular horse are available in time of war. These troops are on much the same footing as the Cossacks of the Caucasus. The Government allows each man seven tomans (about £2 10s. 4d.) toward supplying his horse, arms, and equipment. The artillery consists of thirty well-equipped field guns, and some smaller pieces mounted on camels. The infantry battalions are from 800 to 1,000 strong. Each battalion is called by the name of the district from which its ranks are drawn. There are seventy-one battalions, each commanded by an officer with a rank corresponding to that of Major, with eight Captains, eight Lieutenants, and eight Sub-lieutenants under him. The physique of the men is said to be good, they march well, and are very orderly in their conduct. No irregular troops, whether Koords, Arabs, Affghans, or Turkomans, says Col. Shiel, who was some years ago employed in organizing the Persian army, can contend with the disciplined forces of Persia.—*The British Quarterly Review.*

Marvels of Memory.—Instances of remarkable memory, generally supposed to be assisted by mnemotechny, have been given from the time of Cicero, who concludes that memory is not, therefore, of the heart, blood, brain, or atoms; whether of air or fire he is not, like the rest, ashamed to say he is ignorant; he undertakes, however, to swear that it is divine, having regard to such men as Cineas, the Ambassador of Pyrrhus, who saluted the Senate and all the people by their names the second day after his arrival at Rome; of Theodectes, the disciple of Aristotle, and of Hortensius, a man of his own time. We have most of us heard of Joseph Scaliger, who learned the twice twenty-four books of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* in three weeks; of Avicenna, who repeated by heart the whole of the Koran at the age of ten; of Lipsius, who was willing to recite the histories of Tacitus word for word, giving any one leave to plunge a dagger into his body if he made a mistake—an idle license, for few would have cared to run the resultant risk; of the youth of Corsica of good appearance, mentioned by Muretus, who recited all the barbarous words the latter had written till he was tired of writing, and stopped at last, as it was necessary to stop somewhere, while the youth, like Oliver, asked for more. "Certainly," says Muretus, "he was no boaster, and he told me he could repeat in that way 36,000 words. For my own part I made trial of him after many days, and found what he said true." This Corsican, as those others, was no doubt of a soul disdaining silver and gold, or he might have made his fortune by offering his services to an Emperor. Of Frances Suarez, who, after the witness of Strada, could quote the whole of Augustine (the father's works would fill a small library,) from the egg to the apple. Of Dr. Thomas Fuller, who could name in order all the signs on both sides of the way from the beginning of Paternoster row at Ave Maria lane to the bottom of Cheapside to Stock's Market, now the Mansion House. Of Magliabecchi, whose name is pleasantly and permanently associated with spiders and the proof of the lost MS. Of William Lyon, who for a bowl of punch, a liquor of which he was exceedingly fond, repeated a *Daily Advertiser,* in the morning, which he had read once only, and then in the course of a debauch over-night.

We might extend this paper far beyond its normal dimensions by mention of such names as Jedediah Buxton, who, if his witness be true, could by some strange mnemotechny of his own, multiply thirty-nine figures by thirty-nine, without paper, and amused himself when at the theatre by a compilation of the words used by Garrick, and at another time by that of the pots of beer drank during twelve years of his life; of Zerah Colburn, a mere child, of whom there remains on record a testimony that he could tell the number of seconds in fifty-eight years in less time than the question could be written down; or of that prodigy of parts, Pascal, to whom reference was made at the beginning of this paper, who is said to have forgotten nothing thought, read, or done during his rational age. This, says the author of the essay on the *Conduct of the Human Understanding,* is a thing so wholly inconsistent with our experience of human nature that to doubt it is no reprehensible stretch of skepticism.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

Meran and the Grape-Cure.—Meran, the ancient capital of the Tyrol, though it has long since ceded its metropolitan honors to Innsbrück, remains the head-quarters of the grape-cure, and is unrivaled for beauty of situation and charm of climate. It is a sunny cheerful town, lying on the right bank of the bright and brawling little river Passer.

From one end to the other of the principal street of Meran, run, on each side, dark and heavy arcades, gloomy, indeed, but not unpleasant in a climate where the sun, for many months of the year, holds such undisputed sway. Under these, all mercantile transactions, including a brisk traffic in grapes and figs, take place. Beyond, are the pretty *Anlogen* of the town, owing much to nature, and a very little to art, and there stand the best hotels and *pensions.* Here the Passer is crossed by several bridges, the gardens lying on each side; and along the bank is the broad Gisela Promenade, sheltered from the sun by a fine avenue of trees, and affording a charming walk in Winter.

The population of Meran numbers 4,500; this is greatly increased during the months of August, September, and October, by strangers, who come for the grape-cure, and to rest a while in a climate so dry and warm, and yet so much cooler than Italy during this season. The visitors are German, Russian, and Italian, with a few English and Americans; and invalids, especially those suffering from chest-complaints, find it an excellent Winter residence. Nothing can exceed the cheerfulness of the sunny apartments looking on the Gisela Promenade, or the pretty pensions of Obermais, a village to the south of Meran, and connected with it by the Anlogen; but standing, as it does, above the town, it is rather more exposed, and the temperature somewhat lower and more bracing. Apartments and single rooms are hired by the month during the Spring and Autumn, and the prices vary, according to size and situation, from twelve to forty-five gulden. Living at Meran is decidedly cheaper than in most of the Italian and French places of resort; the pensions charge from three to five gulden a day, though it is possible for those whose circumstances will not permit of this to live for less. Good furnished houses and villas can be found for families who prefer their own housekeeping; but in these cases it is well to bring one's own cook, as good cooks are seldom to be found here.

But the great object of interest here, the absorbing occupation of life is—eating grapes. The first thing one does on arriving at Meran is to buy a basket; and the visitor is to be seen at 7 next morning, gay and exultant, buying grapes, to fill his purchase of the evening before, wondering much at their cheapness; yet discovering after a very few days' experience that he paid rather highly in giving at once the price demanded. For grapes of the richest bloom and most delicious flavor are to be seen all around; they hang in purple bunches over all the hills, in every garden, round every cottage porch; carts and baskets full of them are brought into the town every morning, and they lie heaped on stalls in glorious profusion at the corners of the streets. Everybody who comes "takes the grape-cure," to the extent of eating more grapes than he ever did before in his life, unless he prefers figs, which are almost as plentiful and excellent. But I propose now to speak of those invalids suffering from bronchial affections, or incipient consumption, or other complaints for whom this most agreeable of all medicines has been prescribed.

No quantity of grapes under three pounds a day can be considered as a true and energetic grape cure—less than this is mere pleasant dallying. The patient begins with one or two pounds a day, dividing the quantity into three portions—one taken an hour before breakfast, the next between that and dinner, (which takes place at 12:30 or 1 at latest,) and the last portion in the afternoon or evening, an hour before the last meal of the day. The grapes must be eaten in the open air, an injunction obeyed to the letter at Meran, as everybody walks about eating grapes all day long, unless you prefer taking one of your three portions sitting in your veranda, gazing lazily out over the lovely country. After a couple of days, the quantity is to be increased by half a pound, until it reaches three or four pounds. This is often sufficient—dependent, of course, upon the nature of the disease, the progress it has made, &c. Many people eat six pounds daily, although as many as eight is said to be unusual. Patients are not to be discouraged if they feel less well after three or four days of grape-eating; this is not seldom the case; but this crisis being past, they speedily feel the benefit of the treatment. One great advantage of the grape-cure is, that no special diet is enforced. Food in any way trying to the digestion is, of course, forbidden; and other fruit is in general not recommended; but after eating from four to six pounds of grapes daily, one does not feel any particular inclination for further indulgence in Pomona's bounties. Grapes, containing a large quantity of nourishment, have a very satisfying effect on the appetite generally, and less of other food is required; and in cases where the cure is taking good effect, the patient gains in weight, and, after a while, in strength also. As there are some diseases of the respiratory organs for which the grape-cure is rather injurious than otherwise, it is necessary to consult a physician before undertaking it. The cure occupies from four to six weeks, and during September and October the grapes are at their best. Early ones are to be obtained in August, and late ones in November, but they are neither so good nor so efficacious; the country, too, is in its greatest beauty during the height of the grape season. Not but what April is a charming month at Meran, when the abundant almond and apricot trees are a mass of blossom; and when the traveler returning home after a Winter passed in Italy, is tempted to linger a while in the pretty little town before proceeding northward.—*Chambers's Journal.*

The Capital of the Faroe Islands.—Thorshavn, the capital of the Faroe Islands, and a town of some 1,000 inhabitants, is a most curious little place, composed of a number of little wooden houses, which look as though they had all been shaken out of a bag together, and allowed to remain just where they fell; so that there are no regular streets or ways, but little, narrow, winding lanes among the houses, which seem always to be leading you exactly where you do not wish to go. These lanes are all up and down hill, and very steep; and being paved with irregular and very slippery stones, are rather dangerous places if you have nails in your boots.

The natives do not appear to find any inconvenience in these roads—partly, perhaps, from habit, and partly because, instead of boots, they wear a sort of moccasins, made of pieces of seal or other skin, folded over the foot into the shape of low slippers, and fastened with red, blue, or white woolen threads, wrapped round the leg above the ankle. As these shoes are all in one piece, and have no soles—being scarcely thicker than a pair of stockings—they afford the foot an excellent hold on the stones. Besides these shoes, the dress of the men consists of long woolen stockings, knee breeches—which, by the way, they always wear unbuttoned at the knee, producing a somewhat untidy appearance—of homespun cloth, and long coats of the same material, one button fastened close under the chin, and a long row of others apparently unused. Their costume is completed by a blue cotton nightcap, the point hanging over toward one ear.

As there is no wood on any of the islands, the Faroese are obliged to import timber for building purposes from Norway; birch bark, too, they import; of this they make their roofs, covering the bark with sods, on which the grass grows in profusion. We saw some of them mowing this grass, but whether they count upon it as a regular hay crop I do not know. This plan of having grass roofs to the houses has a very curious effect at a short distance, for, everything being green, many of the houses are not noticed, and the town looks very much smaller than it really is.

These grass roofs are almost universal, even among the best houses; but there are, nevertheless, one or two slate roofs in Thorshavn, and the church there forms an exception to the general rule. There is, I believe, one stone building in the Faroe Isles, and that one is an ancient unfinished church at Kirkeboe, at the south end of the Island of Stromoe (the same island upon which the capital stands;) for though the Faroese are by no means short of stone as a building material, they are entirely without lime as a means of making mortar. In the church at Kirkeboe the mortar used was, I believe, made with lime obtained by burning sea shells.

The islands consist chiefly of steep slopes of grass, (which support a good many sheep,) alternating with lines of sheer precipices; and, although at a distance the rock looks very much as if it were stratified, I believe the general opinion of geologists is that it is igneous, but has been thrown up at the bottom of the sea, and afterward raised above the surface, in the shape of the islands we now see.

Round each of the little villages, which lie almost exclusively on the sea-shore, there is a patch of land, larger or smaller according to the size of the village, inclosed with walls much greener than the side of the hill surrounding it; and this is the only land that is cultivated, the rest being entirely wild and open, and ranged over by sheep and a few cows. The most southerly island of the group, that of Süderoe, is, I believe—we did not visit it—much more fertile than the others, and in part of it coal is found. We saw specimens of this coal, which seemed excellent; and I believe preparations are now being made to work it.—*Once a Week.*

Paul De Kock.—I opened the door, and there stood a short, middle-aged man, with a very prepossessing countenance, but intelligent and melancholy rather than gay, very thin and longish hair, (he is, indeed, all but bald,) a fine forehead, and mild but observant eyes. He was dressed in a black pelisse, faced and cuffed with plush. "Je suis Paul De Kock." I was thoroughly glad to see him, and welcomed him my best in my bad French; told him of the pleasure I had received from his writings, and we had some pleasant talk. His character seems to me true to the feeling, and simplicity, and shrewdness of his novels. I have yet to find whether it be true to those looser parts which (pity on them!) make so beautiful a series a sealed book to English readers in general. But, as he spoke with affection of a son ten years old, (who plays the piano very well,) I will believe him to be a good father at all events. He referred modestly to his books, disclaimed the praise usually given to him as a writer merely humorous, and seemed pleased and touched by my assuring him (which I could honestly do) that I found something in them far beyond the emptiness of mirth, and instanced the *Frère Jacques* and the last scenes of *Le Bon Enfant.* He asked me whether I had read them in translation. I said, No; that I thought his humor untranslatable, and he seemed also much pleased. We spoke of Victor Hugo, whom we agreed in placing at the head of his school; of George Sand, whom we equally agreed in regarding as a hermaphrodite—a "*génie malade.*" He spoke of Count D'Orsay till tears came into his eyes, and asked me whether he was [still] a Frenchman! He spoke of his own manner of life pleasantly and well. He has a little cabin or cottage in the country, and there he goes *pour se distraire;* is his own mason, his own joiner; and, truly enough, said that a literary man has, beyond all his fellows, need of pursuits and occupations in which the mind can pleasantly unbend itself, and wander away from its fevers or its researches. He spoke strongly, but not with bitterness, of his critics. "They disliked him," he said, "because he belonged to no coterie, and would not do service for service." How I admired this! And he said that they called him the author of cooks, porters, and scullions. "Well," he said, "I console myself, and could silence them if I liked, by saying that I am content, so long as these people don't begin to admire the monsters and prodigies of human nature." But he seemed to feel to the full the comfort of knowing that no enemies or evil speakers can hinder that which is written to the heart of a people finding its answer there. He also spoke of the care and attention which his theatrical engagements required, as a reason for not leaving Paris often, or to any great distance; and we parted, I full of the most agreeable impressions. I have never seen a literary man whom I should better wish to have written works I am fond of studying as models, than M. Paul De Kock. * * * * * *

I found him from home; but Mme. De Kock, from an inner room, invited me to go in, and I am not sorry to have accepted the invitation, though, I hope, from something better than curiosity to see a literary man's *ménage* in Paris. First, the room was small and low, an *entresol,* I think, with a *parquet,* and no carpet; a teatable set out in the midst; a cottage-piano in one corner, and beside it a chair full of music; on the wall, opposite the fire-place, a portrait of M. De Kock's brother, whom Mme. De Kock, if I remember right, spoke of as being connected with the Dutch Government; and an inner cabinet, shelved with books, where, I suppose, he sits to write. Mme. De Kock was busy doing lace-work; a very little woman, *un peu déshabillée peut être;* and though with, perhaps, not much of the grand lady in her *abord,* full of true and honest pride in her husband, speaking of his simple tastes with great pleasure; how fond he is of children, how much he hates money transactions with his publishers; that she is always obliged to be the *man* of business; and how thoroughly he is fond of the quiet habits which have retained him a tenant of his modest *ménage* (against her will) for nineteen years. She spoke of his unwillingness to quit Paris, even for a visit to his brother, whose portrait I saw; and we were getting on very pleasantly, when he entered. The more I see the better I like him. He talked very interestingly of Paris, of the life of the people on the Boulevards and beyond the barriers, which he recommended me to see, and of the pleasantness of his situation of residence. I said, Yes, but that I was sure I never could work if I had a house on the Boulevards. "Well," said he, "I find physiognomies and figures, above all, costumes and groups, in the streets, which are to me invaluable." He then charged me with a book for M. le Comte D'Orsay, and on my begging permission to read it on the way, said he would give me one for myself. It is *Gustave;* but why I note this is, as a trait, that the book bears as a title-page an illustration which I shall tear out ere I bind this; and I am sure that neither he nor she (whether from greater honesty of mind—whether from the lower tone of national taste, as regards the gross and the sufferable) found anything strange, or wrong, or objectionable. In England no author would have printed a book with such a picture—not even Byron. * * * * And yet, if I have any skill, this French novelist is twice the worth of Byron as a husband, a father, and a friend. It is odd to make these distinctions.—*From Recent Art and Society, by H. F. Chorley.*

William Blake: Artist, Poet, and Mystic.—Blake was diligent as an art student and an engraver's apprentice. Basire, his master, whose name is even now not forgotten by print collectors, as having engraved after Hogarth and Reynolds—Basire was a correct draughtsman, with a somewhat hard style, who did not seek after broad "effects" of light and shade. Blake's own style of engraving, and even of drawing, was founded upon that of Basire, and he never reached to any very high degree of technical skill. The artistic training he was getting in the studio-workshop of an engraver was precisely such a training as has sufficed to form the hands of many great artists both before and since Blake's time, but the want of receptivity which we have observed upon before was marked in this too, that he never quite mastered the art of draughtsmanship. He was as deficiently trained in this grammar learning of the artist as he was in the grammar of language, and was as apt all his life through to make blunders with his pencil as with his pen.

Herein lies one of the many marvels in the history of this extraordinary man; the unequalness of his work in different moods. One of his drawings shall have all the immaturity and purposelessness of conception and the incorrectness of a child's sketch; another shall possess the boldness, the vigor, the grandeur, and almost the knowledge of Michael Angelo, and here and there a refinement and gracefulness of contour that have the sweet characteristics of the pencil of Fra Angelico. He shall publish a descriptive catalogue of his pictures which shall read like the puff of a Regent street tradesman, and with the same pen compose a mystic dithyramb full of the fire, the force, and the sublimity of a Hebrew prophet. He was a plagiarist who copied Shakespeare, Spenser, and absurdly mimicked the Ossianic bombast of the Scotchman Macpherson, and who condescended at times to write verses in the style of a street ballad; and yet this gross plagiarist and servile imitator had, in a generation when among the English poets in highest renown were Mason, Shenstone, Warton, Haley, and Darwin, anticipated the simplicity and grace of Wordsworth, the wildness and subtlety of Shelley, the rhythmic melody, the lyrical finish, and the exquisiteness of Coleridge, Keats, and Tennyson. This is high praise, but we are in good company in bestowing it. Gilchrist is (perhaps naturally in his capacity of biographer) ecstatic on the subject; Mr. Rossetti's fine critical taste is captivated by Blake's lyrical verse; Mr. Swinburne is a most enthusiastic eulogist of it; Wordsworth delighted in it; Southey has praised it strongly, and Mr. Tennyson himself has, as we understand, expressed his high admiration.

Through all Blake's life there ran this singular duality; this opposition of high and low, of ideality and commonplace; this spiritual existence, not contending with, but curiously coalescing with the material existence—the same man at once a respectable, industrious, and not unprosperous citizen of London, and a poet dealing with verse of the most ethereal kind—a man who lived the dingy life of a small tradesman, who never overstepped the prim respectabilities of the eighteenth century, and a seer whose mental vision opened up to him the heavens, and let him perceive vistas of the bright companies of angelic forms and the dazzling thrones of the blessed, opened up for him, too, the abodes of deathless misery and showed him the countless legions that people the nethermost hell, the forked flames and the fumes that hang over the burning lake.

Such a man is not to be judged as other men are, nor can the common rules of criticism be applied to his literary or art work. In the matter of poetry, by what priority of experience could we anticipate that a man whose vagueness of utterance seems cloudier to ordinary intelligences than the darkest mysticism of Molinos or Böhme, should at times be able to throw his thoughts into verse so musical, so lucid, and yet so pregnant with thoughtfulness that we must go back to the songs of Shakespeare and Jonson to find their parallel?

That such finished and polished song-writing should come from a man whose taste was refined by much reading, and purified from the dross and exuberance of extreme youth, we should suppose to be the least improbable, but that Blake's best lyrics should have been written before he was twenty must forever remain a prodigy in the critic's eye.—*The New Quarterly Magazine.*

Smyrna.—Smyrna, formerly called the "Crown of Ionia" and "Gem of Asia," is reached at 10 or 11 A. M. It is delightfully situated at the extremity of a gulf about thirty miles in length, and varying from five to fifteen in breadth, encompassed with high mountains, which are in many parts richly wooded. Seen from the harbor, the appearance of the town, extending two miles along the coast, and rising from the sea in the form of an amphitheatre, is very striking. The houses in the Frank and Armenian quarters are well built of stone, and the streets, although narrow, are superior to those of Constantinople. Seven cities, it is said, disputed the right of having given birth to Homer, but Smyrna claims that honor, and tradition asserts that he composed his immortal poems in a grotto on the banks of the River Meles, which runs at a little distance to the south of the city. There are several very good hotels in Smyrna, and also in the pleasant villages of Bournabat and Boudja, to which there are now branch lines of railway. The latter is a charming residence in Summer, and is only five and a half miles by the Smyrna and Aidin Railway, which has a short branch of one and a half miles to the village from Paradise Station. Smyrna enjoys the distinction of being the only place in Turkey, with the exception of Stamboul, containing the termini of two railways, one to Cassaba and the other to Aidin. Near the station of Magnésie, on the former line, two and a half hours' journey, there is a remarkable statue of Niobe, supposed to be the work of Proteus, son of Tantalus, and of which Pausanius and Strabo speak. The ruins of Ephesus, too, are now particularly well worth a visit, in consequence of the excavations carried on by Dr. Wood upon the site of the great Temple of Diana. The distance by the Smyrna and Aidin Railway to Ayasoulouk is forty-eight miles; time, two hours fifty minutes; horses can there be hired for Ephesus, and the return journey to Smyrna made the same day. Special trains may be had on moderate terms at short notice, and parties of twelve or more can obtain return tickets at the rate of a single fare by giving one day's notice to the station-master at Smyrna. The society at Smyrna is very agreeable, and the principal nationalities have each their own club, at which balls are frequently given; in fact, Smyrna has the character of being the most hospitable city in the Levant. There is an excellent theatre, and also several cafés, at which entertainments are occasionally produced, and where, during the heat of the day, the refreshing sea-breeze may be enjoyed with a cup of fragrant mocha and a cool narghilé. A fearful accident occurred some time ago during the performances at one of these cafés known as the Kivoto. Attracted by handbills posted all over the town, upward of 250 spectators flocked to the exhibition, but about 10 P. M. an ominous cracking was heard, and the horrified audience felt the flooring give way beneath them. A single piercing shriek of anguish was heard to issue from the café, followed by a loud crash, and all was silent. The entire edifice, which was built over the sea and supported on piles, had disappeared under the water, a few shattered beams alone remaining to indicate the spot where the Kivoto stood. Upward of 100 persons perished, among them being all the actors and actresses, with the exception of the clown. It was a strange coincidence, that, at the very moment of the catastrophe, one of the performers was representing Death, and caused much laughter by running after an actor on the stage. The two other cafés similarly constructed—the Pausilippe and Aphroesse—have since been closed by the authorities. The climate of Smyrna is considered to be healthy. Even in the month of August I did not find the heat excessive, as during the Summer a breeze called the "Inbat" blows from the sea and keeps the town cool and pleasant. When, however, the wind comes from the north, which it occasionally does, across the hot plains of Anatolia, the air is oppressive; but in the months of May and June the climate is very agreeable.—*Belgravia.*

Mozart.—There is probably no musician, living or dead, by whom the same general completeness of beauty has been exhibited as by the composer of "Don Juan," and perhaps no more exact parallel can be made than the one which designates him the *Raphael* of his art. And thus the intense satisfaction that *Mozart* has ministered to every intelligence—lofty, mediocre, lowly—may by many be thought placed above examination and question; and thus examiners and inquirers may, by the very fact of their inquiry, be unfairly placed side by side with the group of strong and gnarled and gifted and perverse men whose *pre*-Raphaelism in painting has become a byword, and given a name to a school. Nevertheless, though perfect harmony and beauty command the largest congregation, and subdue the large proportion of the mixed intelligence and affectionate faith of the world (this without cant or hypocrisy on the part of true believers;) though further, without an overruling feeling for beauty, the imaginative arts can have small existence as arts—harmony is still not the only essential quality—beauty is still not the highest merit—because it may exist without the existence of commanding power, of brilliant genius, of fresh invention. And seeing that Mozart has enchanted rather than excited the world—seeing that he has provided for the average sensations and sympathies of mankind, rather than enlarged the number of these, or exalted their quality, it appears to me impossible entirely to subscribe to his supremacy as affording that *Alpha* and *Omega* of musical excellence, which the fond millions of his worshipers have delighted to ascribe to it. To state the argument in another form, let me submit that in art, in literature, in all that concerns appeal to the sympathies by imagination, there are few confusions more frequently made than that of sentiment for feeling. We lean to the former because it soothes us, afflicts us with a pleasing pain, strews flowers above all corpses, presents the right emotion at the right moment, calling on us neither to scale terrible heights nor to fathom perilous depths, while it in no respect shrinks from the extremes of ecstasy and despair. It is not merely the light of heart, the frivolous of character, the feeble in thought, whom sentiment satisfies, persuades, and fascinates. There are many of a graver, deeper nature, more cruelly afflicted in their own experiences, who object that art should, in any form, mirror the secrets of their hearts; considering it in some sort as a holiday land, a place of healing repose, and of easy (not vacant) enjoyment—not as an arena in which the battle of life and suffering may be fought over again, merely by phantom combatants. The perfection, then, of sentimental expression—more generally popular because less disturbing than the deepest feeling or the most poignant dramatic power—is the quality which has universally charmed the world in the music of Mozart, expressed as it is by him in a style where freedom and serenity, Italian sweetness of vocal melody, and German variety of instrumental science are combined as they have never been before or since his time. That he could rise above this level is as true as that for the most part he *did not* rise above it. The opening scene of "Don Juan," the recitative "Don Ottavio son morto," the *stretto* to the *finale* in the first act, and the cemetery duet in that opera—the "Confutatis" in the "Requiem"—the piano-forte fantasia in C minor, and the overture to the "Zauberflöte," among his instrumental writings—all instances of what I consider higher in tone than mere sentiment—will perhaps suffice to illustrate my distinction. In the generality of Mozart's works, however, there is an evenness of beauty, an absence of excitement—dare I say an inattention to characterization in drama?—which leave something of vigor and variety to be desired. Within the circle of his oratorios and cantatas (their respective musical epochs compared,) Handel is more various than the composer of "Figaro," in his "Jupiter Symphony," his quartets, his masses, and his piano-forte works. Haydn, in his instrumental works, has fresher inspirations—never any so voluptuous—many more frivolous (for Mozart was never frivolous, even when writing a waltz or a *quodlibet*)—but some more picturesque in their originality. Glück is grander and more impassioned in opera. Beethoven, of course, flies many an arrow-night beyond him in symphony, sonata, quartet, and concerto. While no one who has done so much has done so generally well, there is no single work by Mozart, in any style, than which some other single work, having greater interest, by some other composer, could not be cited. We can go backward from Mozart to Bach and Handel. We can go forward from him to Beethoven. We can condescend (if it please the purists so to state the case) from "Don Juan" and "Figaro" to "Guillaume Tell" and "Il Barbiere;" but some of us cannot return from any of these masters to Mozart without feeling as if some of the brightness, so long thought incomparable, had passed away from our divinity; that while, as a mingler of many powers, he has no peer—if regarded either as a subduer, as an awakener, or as a charmer by mirth—there are separate stars of the first magnitude larger than his star.—*From "Recent Art and Society," by H. F. Chorley.*

The Food of India.—Rice is to the intertropical nations of the East what wheat is to us and oats and rye to the more northern countries. To the Hindoos, whose religion forbids them flesh, it is more: it is their sacred food and sole subsistence. Not only this, for out of the intricacies of their creeds new difficulties arise. One caste refuses to touch food that another caste has handled. They would eat what they themselves have raised; the rest is impure. Thus, when their crops fail, many accept death in preference to that which their faith holds as unclean food.

Those who have lived in India are familiar with the sight of a Hindoo family seated on the ground around a pan of boiled rice as big as a sponge-bath, helping themselves, and feeding with their fingers till the "dish" is empty. Two such meals a day are what the working-classes subsist on. A little salt is frequently the only flavoring. Sugar, ghee, oil, and vegetables are luxuries in which they do not often indulge. One pound of rice at each of these two meals is what a man consumes on an average, though in times of plenty he seems to be able to go on swallowing rice as long as any remains in the dish. There is a standing joke against them, that they never know when they have eaten enough until they have measured themselves round the middle. A pound of rice swells into a bulk incredibly enormous for one stomach, we English would think. Not for a Hindoo peasant; he finishes his meal with a good draught of water, and if, then, he have attained satisfactory dimensions, he decides that he has eaten enough. This is the ludicrous aspect of a simple custom, which, however, gives us some idea of what rice is in India to the many millions who eat nothing else.

The importance of artificial irrigation has been recognized for ages in those countries where rice has been most unfailing. When we think that the consumption of rice in China is at the rate of half an acre for each person, we can, in some degree, estimate the vast tracts of land and immense labor bestowed on rice culture to feed its 400,000,000 of people.

Turning again to Bengal, we learn that artificial irrigation has hitherto been only very sparingly employed, and that in a most primitive way. "No provision exists against damage to the crops caused by want of rain," Mr. Hunter affirmed, only a few years ago. Tanks are made to receive the periodical rains, some so large as even to cover twenty square acres, but they are for domestic, not agricultural, purposes. The rivers of Orissa carry away the waters unused to the sea. Every custom in Bengal agriculture is of the roughest and most primitive description. There you may see the bullocks "treading out the corn," the people grinding at the mill, as in the days of Bible history; and in rice culture, "there have been no improvements within the memory of man," says the author before quoted. No new varieties have been introduced, either for drier lands or deeper marshes; whereas we know that the cultivation of opium is increasing annually, and now adds about £15,000,000 a year to our revenue. Local descriptions of the principal rice-growing districts let us into the secret of the oft-failing crops. Those in Orissa are close to tumultuous rivers, which overflow during the rainy season from torrents above, during the monsoon from the waters being driven inland, or in times of drought are dried up altogether. Scarcely a year passes without inundations. Out of thirty-two years ending in 1866, (the year of the famine,) twenty-four were those of floods and devastation. Out of fifteen years of floods in Orissa, the only one of drought was followed by that of famine. To see many square miles of solid land turned into a sea, nine feet deep, for thirty days, is so much a matter of course that most of the houses have boats tied to them in readiness to escape. In the lower parts of Bengal many acres of land are annually devastated by floods. Yet dire as are the floods, drought is a still greater enemy. After transplanting the roots water alone will save them. If the rain be a little postponed and do not come at the required moment, the fine sandy loam is baked to a brick, and the young crops are burned past hope of recovery. If, on the contrary, rain fall a few inches too much, the whole country is swamped, and exposed, perhaps, to salt-water inundations equally fatal. In 1866 six thousand nine hundred acres were devastated by floods, and only one of the November crops was reaped. To engineering, then, is left the work of arresting famines. Miles and miles of acres in various provinces, now bringing only disappointment and suffering to the inhabitants, can be made productive at a cost small in comparison with the millions of gold and millions of souls now sacrificed to ignorance and prejudice. "One finished canal is better than all the costly efforts afterward." Irrigation, embankments, drainage, and improved facilities for transport are to be the saving of India. Each new canal that is opened is a fresh barrier to the inroads of famine; and among all the engineering triumphs of this nineteenth century none shall be greater than those now set on foot in India, and which will enable England to say: "There shall be no more Bengal rice famines!"—*Chambers's Journal.*

Camille Desmoulins.—Camille Desmoulins, the third of Marat's successors, was born in 1760, and was a typical young Frenchman of the violently ambitious sort. It was he who, on the 14th July, 1789, climbed on a table in the garden of the Palais Royal and incited the mob to go and attack the Bastille, though he did not join them in this gallant exploit, but watched the sight from afar. Well educated, and the son of an honorable magistrate, who deeply deplored his revolutionary excesses, and remonstrated with him continually by letter, Camille Desmoulins wrote like a gentleman, and affected the dress and manners of a dandy. His appearance was always natty. He sported a blue coat with gilt buttons, buckskin breeches, and well-varnished boots, a speckless white waistcoat, white gloves, a shiny hat, and a cane with a gold knob. The portraits of him show a handsome youth, with large eyes, thin lips, dapper hands, and a carefully-tressed pigtail; but singularly enough the owner of all this beauty and finery got on capitally with Marat, who often pawed his white waistcoat and said: "It's a light heart beats under this frippery, but it's a good one." At Marat's death Camille Desmoulins launched out furiously against the captive queen, whose devoted slave he would certainly have become, had she invited him to court at the outset of the Revolution. He demanded that even the infant Capet (Louis XVII.) should be poisoned before he became a danger, and he was implacable in crying for the execution of the Girondins. But subsequently to the 31st October, 1793, when the Girondins, after five months spent in prison, were at length led out to the scaffold, a sudden revulsion occurred in Camille Desmoulins' views. He was appointed to be Danton's chief secretary at the Ministry of Justice, and found himself lodged at the public expense in that grand residence on the Place Vendôme, "where," as he writes complacently to his father, "the High Chancellors of France lived before me." He had also been recently married to a lovely and gentle-hearted girl, and like many another man who has reached the top of the tree he began to pine for domestic peace, and wished to see happy faces around him. Danton, who had nothing more to expect from violence either, had got into the same sentimental mood, and seconded Desmoulins when the latter brought out a new paper, *Le Vieux Cordelier,* in which he touchingly pleaded for a cessation of bloodshed, and a "reconciliation of all parties under the tree of liberty." Robespierre, however, was not yet ready for rest. So long as Danton was alive Robespierre could not be absolute master of the Convention, and he promptly seized the occasion of *Le Vieux Cordelier's* appearance to have both Danton and Desmoulins arrested and tried for treason. There is no doubt that *Le Vieux Cordelier* was leveled against Robespierre, and that Danton and Desmoulins hoped by its means to incite the people to hatred for their rival. Had they been able to continue the publication for a few weeks longer, or had they been animated by a spark of that resolution which fired Tallien three months later to beard Robespierre and impeach him, they might have succeeded, for Paris was growing as sick of blood as they were. As it was, they let themselves be seized unresistingly, and were guillotined together on the 5th April, 1794.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

Camphor.—The camphor of commerce, it is well known, is the produce of *Camphora officinarum* Nees., a tree of China and Japan. To obtain it the wood is cut up into pieces and boiled in water, when the camphor is deposited. It is afterward purified by sublimation, and further refined after its arrival in this country. Immense quantities of this article are imported from Singapore, and though so valuable in European commerce, in Sumatra and Borneo a much higher value is put upon that known as Sumatra camphor, which is obtained from *Dryobalanops aromatica* Gaert., (*D. camphora* Coll.,) which does not come to this country as an article of trade. Besides these there is a third kind of camphor, known in China as Ngai camphor; this, in point of value, stands between the ordinary commercial article and the Malayan or Sumatra camphor. Its botanical source has for a long time been doubtful, but it has generally been attributed to an unknown species of *Artemisia.* Mr. D. Hanbury, however, who has done so much in clearing up doubts on the botany of many of our important articles of trade, more especially in relation to drugs, has recently, in a paper read before the Pharmaceutical Society, identified the plant with *Blumea balsamifera* D. C. It is a tall, herbaceous plant, and has long been known for the powerful smell of camphor emitted from the leaves when bruised. It is common in Assam and Burma, and indeed throughout the Indian Islands.

The materials from which Mr. Hanbury has been enabled to solve the problem of the origin of this peculiar camphor were sent him from Canton, and consisted of a small branch of the plant and specimens of the camphor itself. These specimens, he says, "represented two forms of the camphor—the one a perfectly colorless crystalline substance, in flattish pieces as much as an inch in length;" the other, which was sent as crude camphor, was a crystalline powder of a dirty white color, mixed with some fragments of vegetable tissue. "The purer sample has an odor scarcely distinguishable from that of ordinary camphor; but the odor of the other is perceptibly contaminated with a smell like that of wormwood." This camphor, though seldom seen in this country, was at one time attempted to be brought into commerce, one hundred pounds of it having been made in Calcutta. It is used in the East both in medicine and in the manufacture of the scented Chinese inks. It is stated that "about $15,000 (£3,000) worth is annually exported from Canton to Shanghai and Ningpo, whence it finds its way to the ink factories of Weichau and other places."

Though it is now proved that *B. balsamifera* is the plant yielding the bulk of Ngai camphor, it is not improbable that some other plants lend their aid, for the term "Ngai" is, it appears, applied to several belonging to the Labiatæ and Compositæ.—*Nature.*

Macaulay's Essays.—His essays are a collection of articles from reviews; I confess to a fondness for books of this kind. In the first place, we can throw down the volume after a score of pages, begin at the end or in the middle; we are not its slave, but its master; we can treat it like a newspaper; in fact, it is the journal of a mind. In the second place, it is miscellaneous; in turning over a page we pass from the renaissance to the nineteenth century, from England to India; this diversity surprises and pleases. Lastly, involuntarily, the author is indiscreet; he displays himself to us, keeping back nothing; it is a familiar conversation, and no conversation is worth so much as that of England's greatest historian. We are pleased to mark the origin of this generous and powerful mind, to discover what faculties have nourished his talent, what researches have shaped his knowledge, what opinions he formed on philosophy, religion, the State, literature; what he was, and what he has become; what he wishes, and what he believes. Seated in an armchair, with our feet on the fender, we see little by little, as we turn over the leaves of the book, an animated and thoughtful face arise before us; the countenance assumes expression and clearness; the different features are mutually explained and lightened up; presently the author lives again for us, and before us; we perceive the causes and birth of all his thoughts, we foresee what he is going to say; his bearing and mode of speech are as familiar to us as those of a man we see every day; his opinions affect and correct our own; he enters partly into our thoughts and our life; he is two hundred leagues away, and his book stamps his image on us as the reflected light paints on the horizon the object from which it is emitted. Such is the charm of books which deal with all kinds of subjects, which give the author's opinions of all sorts of things, which lead us in all directions of his thoughts, and make us, so to speak, walk around his mind.—*Taine's English Literature, Fourth Volume.*

The Pleasures of a Garden.—In the country there is a standing source of pleasure in the garden. Whether the space at a man's disposal be small or large there is always something to be done or planned in it. Assuming, of course, that it is something better than the mere patch before or behind a suburban villa, there is room for alterations if it be an old garden, for laying out if it be a new one, for judicious thinning if the trees are too crowded, for judicious planting if the ground is bare. In every season of the year there is some part of the garden that will give occupation either out door or indoor. You have newly come to your house in the Autumn, and you find that the fall of the leaf has left a side of the house exposed which you wish to keep sheltered at all times. You have let the season for Autumn planting slip by you; but there is employment for mild days in considering how your evergreens shall be grouped, and for Winter evenings in comparing authorities to see which plants will suit your purpose best, and catalogues to ascertain the sizes which you can get them at starting, and the prices you will have to pay. Or you notice that evergreens are too predominant in your shrubbery, and that they need to be interspersed with trees, which shall give a thicker shade in Summer and more varied tints in Spring and Autumn. You have now to calculate different rates of growth, lest you should be planting for posterity instead of for yourself, to consider whether you care more for trees which put out their leaves early or for trees which keep them late, whether you prefer mass or symmetry, whether you wish the variations of color to be most conspicuous when the foliage is young or when it is fading. If former tenants have already pretty well covered the ground, you have still to consider whether the general plan of the garden may not be improved, whether the flower-beds shall be brought nearer the house or moved further away from it, whether space now wasted in useless paths shall be thrown into lawn, whether the paths that are kept shall be made to take a more convenient direction. Probably there is some sort of greenhouse about the place, or, if not, there is ground on which to build one; and, in considering how much you want in the way of glass and what use you propose to make of it—whether to grow plants which require heat or to be content with such as only require protection, whether to devote most of your space to modern flower-beds or to old-fashioned mixed borders, whether to put out your full strength in the Spring or in the Summer—it will be strange if a good many hours do not slip away almost unmarked. Then the Winter is the time for the book-work of gardening, for benefiting by the advice of friendly experts, for arming yourself against the enemies, whether in the shape of frost or drought or insects, which are only waiting till the season of growth begins to put out all their strength against you. As the year goes on there is room for constant observation of your own success or failure, and of the points in which you can gain a hint from the experience of your neighbors. If there is much wall space about the house, how to cover it to the best advantage becomes a study of itself. If you have a special love for roses there is not a week, from the day in February when the trees are first pruned down to the day not far off from Christmas when the last bud which the frost has condemned never to open is sorrowfully gathered, that has not an interest of its own. All these pleasures relate to the intellectual side of gardening. There are as many on its physical side. No man enjoys a Summer morning more than he who turns out the moment he has got his clothes on to note what progress has been made since yesterday. No man appreciates the cool of the late afternoon more than he who feels it approach midst the sound of trickling water-pots and the sight of reviving plants. The long saunter round the garden is interrupted at every step by the detection of something that he can do himself or must tell the gardener to do to-morrow. The knife, the scissors, the string, and the stick are never long in the pocket of the man who really loves gardening. There is always something to be done with one or other of them. That tree wants pruning, those dead flowers want nipping off, that bent stem calls for support, that straggling branch has to be nailed in. It is the great merit of a garden that it adapts itself to every variety of income, and the more of your own labors you give to it the greater is the pleasure derived.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

William Blake's Designs.—"Thel," like the poems, fell still-born, not exactly from the press, for it was never actually printed, at least in the common sense of the word—with type and printer's ink. Blake had invented an original process for making his works public, which was hardly less remarkable than the works themselves. Every word and letter upon each page are engraved on a plate of copper by the poet himself, and on each page are designs, at times, suggested by the text, at times to ordinary comprehensions quite disconnected with it. On some pages there are but two or three lines of text, and the paper is filled with some grand emblematic group of figures. The text itself is always accompanied, and at times interrupted, by pictured shapes of flying angels, birds, serpents with winding coils, reptiles of curious shape, or flowers and sprays of plant-growth trailed and gracefully interlaced with the words, like the cunningly-contrived, rhythmic accompaniment to some solemn musical theme. The text itself is engraved in a character slightly more cursive and irregular than the common Roman type of our books, but always clear and legible.

Blake in this way spoke, as it were, with a double speech—with a threefold speech, indeed—for in these prophetic books he is at once seer, artist, and poet. Dealing with such lofty subjects that mere human language does not suffice him for their exposition, he enlarges the scope of his expression by the use of a semi-poetic form of speech, and by the presentment of these ever changing pictorial shapes, which now give a strange reality to some vague hint or suggestion in the text, now carry the uninitiated reader far away from the apparent track of the seer's argument, but which are almost always connected by some more or less apparent link with his leading train of thought.

These designs were usually printed in a delicate sepia-like tint, and most of the plates reached their very limited public in this state. Some were tinted by the artist's own hand after they had come from the press, and a few copies of each have been colored by him with extraordinary elaboration.

Blake's designs are now highly prized, and fetch great prices; and for those copies which have been thus carefully worked upon by his own hand, sums are obtained which to the artist himself would have seemed miraculous. It is a value fairly earned. They are marvels of coloring; such tender harmonies of delicate greens, and blues, and rosy pinks; such brilliancy of strong golden and silver lights; such gorgeous depths of purples and reds; such pictures of the dark chasms of the nethermost pit, lit up and made lurid by unearthly glare of flame tongues—it has been in the brain of no mortal to fancy, and no mortal hand to depict. Breughel, who earned a name by his ghastly pictures of these regions of the sunless dead, is poor and conventional in his representation of them when compared with Blake; and in his delineation of bright scenes of the upper heavens he carries us back for a comparison to a long past age when both form and coloring were naïve, and when the whole tenor and scope of art was simple, and earnest, and direct; when tricks of light, and shade, and effects were undreamed of, and the coloring seemed to be transferred bright, pure, and unmixed, from the painter's palette to his skies and his draperies. Blake carries us back to the time of the great earlier masters of Italy, to the Orcagnas and the Masaccios, and to the Flemish painters, the Memlings, and the great family of the Van Eycks. His carefulness and his earnestness are as great as theirs, and often he reaches to an ethereal gracefulness which was never attained even by these painters.—*The New Quarterly Magazine.*

THE INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

OFFICIAL EXAMINATION OF THE RIVAL ROUTES.

THEIR MERITS AND DEMERITS—FULL PARTICULARS RELATING TO THE TWO PLANS—THE ESTIMATED COST.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Wednesday, May 27, 1874.

The Canal Commissioners have completed the task assigned them, in examining and inspecting the routes surveyed, under the auspices of the United States Government, for an interoceanic ship canal across the isthmus, by Nicaragua and Darien, and it remains for them now to report upon their practicability and the facilities existing for the execution of the proposed work. I have in my previous letters given you a detailed account of their labors through Nicaragua. I have also given a description of that line and of the plan proposed for the undertaking, and of the facilities which exist to carry to a successful termination, at a comparatively small cost, the greatest work of the present century. I have also alluded to the favorable impression entertained by the engineers in regard to the route just mentioned, the accuracy of the surveys made by the late expeditions, and the thoroughness with which they made the examination of the proposed route.

The Commissioners have also made an examination of the Atrato-Napipi route, and I propose, after describing the results obtained, to compare the advantages possessed by both lines, and to give, as far as can be ascertained at the present moment, the opinion entertained by the engineers of the relative merits and demerits of the rival routes.

On their arrival at Panama, from San Juan del Sur, in Nicaragua, they were received by Commander Selfridge, the discoverer of the Darien route, and taken on board the United States steamer Saranac, detailed by the Government to convey them to the field of their future operations. After a delay of three days, during which the necessary preparations for the expedition were made, the ship left on the evening of the 6th inst., with a party composed of the following gentlemen:

Commander T. O. Selfridge, of the Darien proposed route.

Gen. Jacob Ammen, a graduate of West Point.

Major Walter McFarland, United States Engineer, in charge of the improvements of the Tennessee and Kentucky Rivers.

Capt. W. H. Heur, United States Engineer, in charge of the works at Hallett's Point, under Gen. Newton.

Prof. Henry Mitchell, United States Coast Survey, and Col. D. S. Walton, a civil engineer of high standing from New-Orleans.

Commander Lull, Lieut. Miller, and Mr. Menocal, of the Nicaragua Line, parted with the Commissioners at Panama, and returned home by the mail steamer.

As I have already stated, Darien is a wild country, destitute of all means of communication, except by a few canoes in the hands of a few scattered Indians on the banks of the River Atrato. In order to have the means of carrying the Commissioners along the Napipi and Atrato Rivers, Commander Selfridge had a few days before gone in the Saranac to Cupica Bay, and there landed Lieut. T. E. Sullivan, who has a good knowledge of the country, to proceed with all possible dispatch by the old trail, called the "Indian Trail," to the head of canoe navigation on the Napipi, and thence by this river to the Atrato, where he was to procure the required number of small craft and send them, with the proper propelling power, to Yucal, where they were to wait for the arrival of the surveying party.

After an agreeable trip of a little over a day and two nights, in which the Commissioners enjoyed the hospitality of the officers of the ship, the party arrived at Cupica Bay. Commander Selfridge soon left for the shore to hunt for the inhabitants, or inhabitant, of the one visible hut in that vast bay. The Captain was soon out of sight in the dense forest, and when he made his appearance again he had for his companions two Indians.

The anchor was soon weighed, and the Saranac left for Limon Bay, about three miles to the south, where the Indians were landed with instructions to proceed by the Indian trail to Yucal and inform the canoe men of the arrival of the party, and to hold themselves in readiness and wait for the Commissioners.

On the following day the party landed to visit Limon Brook, from which the bay takes its name, a precipitous stream, or rather a succession of rapids, of rocky bottom and steep banks. After proceeding with much difficulty for a short distance the highest fall was reached, when the Commissioners retraced their steps and returned to the ship, well satisfied that, if they had obtained no very important information in regard to the practicability of the canal, they had gone far enough to get a good idea of what was in store for them when the regular tramp should be undertaken.

On the morning of the 10th a party composed of one officer, a guide, and twenty-five men from the ship, were ordered to take a supply of provisions to the head of canoe navigation on the Napipi, where the canoes were waiting for the arrival of the party.

THE PROPOSED CANAL.

The proposed canal is 178 miles in length. It commences at the Urabá mouth of the Atrato River, in the Gulf of Darien, and ascends that route for a distance of 150 miles, to three miles below the confluence of the Napipi, where the artificial cut or actual canal, 28.4 miles in length, leaves the river and runs west, following the general direction of the Napipi, to near the mouth of the Doguado, a tributary of the latter stream. It then bends toward the river, and crosses it near its junction with the Doguado. It follows close to the right bank of the latter, in a south-west course, and enters the Pacific Ocean at the mouth of a small stream called Chiri Chiri, which gives the name to the bay which will form the western terminus of the canal. Of this distance of 28.4 miles, 25.4 miles are an open cut and the remaining three miles a tunnel. This tunnel is to be 112 feet high and 60 feet wide at the surface of the water, and 40 feet at the bottom, leaving 87 feet in the clear above the water surface. The summit level of the canal is to be 120 feet above the level of the sea. Of this elevation 38 feet are ascended in the navigation by the River Atrato, and the remaining 82 feet are proposed to be overcome by eight lift-locks. To descend from the summit at the western end of the tunnel, to Chiri Chiri Bay, twelve locks are required, of 437 feet in length and 10 feet lift. The water to supply the canal is proposed to be drawn from the Napipi and from the River Cuia, which is to be connected with the latter by means of an aqueduct three and a half miles long.

In following the Commissioners over the country to be examined, very little information could be obtained in reference to the intended work, and a sketch of their trip, although very interesting, on account of the novelty always found in a new country, and the many hardships they had to undergo, would have few points which would throw any light on the solution of the canal problem, further than to show the many disadvantages and the few facilities existing in that portion of Central America for the successful termination of the work under consideration. Great credit is due to Commander Selfridge and the officers under his command for the untiring energy displayed in the exploration of that part of the isthmus of which so little was known three years ago. Toward the location of a line for the canal, however, their work has not been commenced. The route proposed by Commander Selfridge has been laid on the map but not on the ground, and it requires a complete survey to determine the exact nature of the country through which it will run. From the point where the line leaves the Atrato to the east face of the tunnel, a distance of 24.6 miles, the levels have been run along the banks of the Napipi, and as only three hills were seen on the banks of this sinuous stream, the line for a distance of twenty miles was assumed to have the same inclination as the river, which runs at from half to three miles from it.

A TRIP BY CANOES.

The Commissioners left the Saranac at Limon Bay, on the morning of the 11th inst., and, after a tiresome walk over the Divide, about 700 feet above the level of the sea, by the Indian trail, reached the head of canoe navigation on the Napipi, twelve miles from the landing place, in about seven hours. The rainy season, if it ever ends in Darien, had already set in, and the night shower in their first unprotected camp was the cause of much unpleasantness. The canoes ordered by Commander Selfridge were found at the appointed place, and early on the morning of the 12th the party, with the baggage and provisions, started in seven canoes down the river on their way to the Atrato. The Napipi is a very tortuous stream, flanked on both sides by magnificent trees, forming an endless and luxurious archway overhead. After leaving Yucal, a series of rapids extend along the river for a distance of seven miles, and it was only by the skill and constant exertions of the canoemen that the small craft could be dragged down over the rocky bottom, while the party had to get out and wade until a good opportunity arrived to return to their seats. Before dark they arrived at Rancho Grande, near the junction with the Mirindo River, where they met with Lieut. Sullivan, who had preceded the Commissioners ten days. Mr. Sullivan had followed his instructions to the entire satisfaction of all, and the party was pleased to find every preparation made to make the trip as pleasant as could be under the circumstances.

At sunrise next morning they were again on their way down the stream, and after a hard pull of some forty miles, in twelve hours, reached the anxiously-looked-for hut on the banks of the Atrato. This river has been carefully surveyed, and no doubts are entertained of its being capable of ship navigation from this point to its mouth, with a channel sufficiently wide and deep at every place to admit vessels drawing twenty-six feet of water. There is at the mouth a sand and mud bar extending for over half a mile which will have to be removed, and the required works constructed to contract the channel and prevent the deposit of the materials constantly brought down by the river. This difficulty Capt. Selfridge thinks can be overcome easily and at a moderate cost.

BACK TO THE PACIFIC.

The party spent the night in the hut on the bank, and, after making a partial examination of the river, started the next morning on their way back to the Pacific. The trip up the rapid current and sinuous course of the Napipi was a tiresome and monotonous one. At nightfall camp No. 4 was reached on the banks of the river, where they stopped for the night. Some rough work was still ahead, and with unflagging energy the march was resumed the next day, taking the line run along the Doguado, over high hills, some of them 2,000 feet above the sea, and down deep ravines and precipices. This was the most trying part of the journey, and when camp No. 7 was reached, on the right bank of the Doguado, no time was lost in stretching the shelter-tents or hammocks, and the entire party was soon lost in a sound sleep. This, however, was not to be of long duration, as the regular morning bath brought them up before daylight. They were not very far now from the Pacific coast, and the descent of 700 feet was made in a comparatively short time. On reaching the beach they were greeted by those on board the ship; the necessary boats were at once lowered and sent to the shore, and after experiencing some difficulty in crossing the surf, the entire party got on board and the Saranac soon after left for Panama.

Thence the Commissioners, accompanied by Commander Selfridge, crossed to Aspinwall, whence they proceeded in the United States steamer Gettysburg to the Gulf of Darien, on the Atlantic, to make an examination of the bars at the mouth of the Atrato, and its surroundings. The Gettysburg arrived at the gulf on the afternoon of the 24th, and during that and the following day the engineers obtained all the information desired in the locality. The bar at the mouth of the Uraba, which was found to be covered by about five feet of water, received a great deal of their attention, as the most important work required. Its removal, however, will not involve any great engineering difficulty, although it will very likely involve an expense much greater than that estimated for.

THE NICARAGUAN ROUTE LIKELY TO BE RECOMMENDED.

On their arrival home the Commissioners will appear before the High Commission, composed of Gen. Humphries, Commodore Ammen, and Prof. Pierce, and there they will deliver their report, when the opinions they entertain as to the relative merits of the lines of communication examined will be publicly known. Sufficient is already known, however, to state that they will recommend the Nicaraguan route as the most favorable of the two, as it possesses less engineering difficulties, and is situated in a country where, apart from its geographical position—which will make the proposed canal far more advantageous to the United States than any other line south of it—the abundance and good quality of materials required for construction, the developed condition of that State, the inexhaustible natural supply of water at the summit level for the working of the canal, and the absence of a tunnel, are considerations which cannot be overlooked. It is an admitted fact that two artificial harbors are required at the eastern and western termini of the proposed canal by Nicaragua, but the other elements being so favorable, this will be found to be a difficulty of little importance. Plans and estimates have been prepared for the intended works; the first seem to satisfy all the desired conditions, and the latter, amounting to near $6,000,000, will probably cover the necessary expenses at both ends of the line.

The Darien route, on the other hand, presents difficulties which could not be surmounted, except at such a cost as to make the route commercially impracticable. The dimensions of the intended tunnel across the Divide for a distance of three miles are altogether too small, and a ship of the size of those expected to use the canal would experience great difficulties in going through it, having to overcome the resistance opposed by the water piling in front, on account of the want of sufficient area at the sides for the water to run with a moderate velocity. The area of 1,250 square feet proposed for the prism of the canal, through the tunnel, is considered altogether too small, and should be considerably enlarged—a change which would increase materially the present estimated cost. From the western end of the tunnel to the bay there is a horizontal distance of 4,400 feet, and a descent of 120 feet to the sea. Along that distance Capt. Selfridge proposes to build twelve locks, 437 feet long and of ten feet lift. These locks would require for their development a horizontal distance of 5,244 feet, or 844 feet less than the actual distance on the ground; but even should their dimensions be reduced to fit them to the space mentioned, they would be so crowded as to render them extremely annoying for vessels going through. The water supply for the canal appears, also, rather doubtful, as the water-shed of the streams from which the water is to be drawn is so small that fears are entertained that in the dry season the flow will be so reduced as to interrupt the working of the canal. This season, however, is of short duration, and the capacity of the rivers may, owing to their rapid inclines, be changed from a nearly dry ravine to a powerful torrent.

THE ESTIMATED COST.

The estimates prepared for both lines are nearly equal in amount, and the prices adopted for excavations in earth and rock are, with but little difference, the same for both lines. The estimated cost of the Nicaraguan route, including the artificial harbors, and adding twenty-five per cent. for contingencies, is $63,093,493, and that for Darien, $60,000,000; but the first one has been prepared from the data obtained by actual surveys, and the latter, apart from the small dimensions proposed for the prism, has been based mainly on assumptions which a final survey may completely destroy.

The Commissioners have shown a strong desire to ascertain all the information which could show the merits or demerits of both routes. The Gettysburg is expected to leave this evening or to-morrow for Havana, and thence proceed home. The health of the party is excellent.

GEN. MACKENZIE'S LATEST RAID.

The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* of the 4th inst. says: "We have seen letters from Fort Clark of as late a date as June 2, to the effect that Gen. Mackenzie had returned from his raid into Mexico, without having succeeded in overtaking the cattle thieves who had been operating on this side of the river. A man who arrived on the stage from that point states that Gen. Mackenzie followed the thieves until they entered a large Mexican town, where he was unable to attack them with his small force. At head-quarters we were unable to obtain any information whatever in reference to Gen. Mackenzie or his operations."

THE MYSTERY OF METZ.

AN OLD CAUSE CELEBRE.

Among the many charges of kidnapping Christian children brought against the Hebrew race during the Middle Ages, many are no doubt entirely groundless. Among the latest cases of this description is one which occurred at Metz about the middle of the seventeenth century, and for which a Hebrew suffered the last penalty of the law. The facts as they have come down to us are as follow:

On Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1669, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, Wilhelmina, the wife of Giles Lemoine, an inhabitant of the village of Glatigny, near Metz, in what was then the Duchy of Lorraine, set out for a fountain some 200 yards from the village, for the purpose of washing some clothing. She was accompanied by her little son, a pretty child some three years of age, with light curly hair, and wearing at the time a bright red cap. When she was a few paces from the fountain the boy, loitering a little behind her, stumbled and fell. She turned on hearing the noise and was going to his assistance when he cried out, "never mind me, mamma; I'll pick myself up." Reassured at learning that he was unhurt the mother pursued her way, and began her task without giving any further heed to the whereabouts of the son she was destined never to see again.

After the lapse of about a quarter of an hour, however, she missed him from his usual place at her side, looked for him, called to him, and hearing no response concluded that he must have returned home. She hurried back, and not finding him either at her own house or at her father-in-law's, where the child was accustomed to go, she informed her husband, and they made eager inquiries of the villagers, but to no purpose. Feeling now seriously alarmed, and oppressed with a vague fear that the boy had not simply lost his way, the parents, with a number of their friends, and accompanied by the Mayor of the village, returned to the fountain to institute a more rigorous search.

They hunted the neighboring thickets, and called repeatedly for their little "Didier," but in vain. His mother, however, and some others searching on the Metz highway, not far from the fountain, found his footprints in the dusty road, and traced them for some distance till they were finally obliterated in the numerous tracks of horses and vehicles, as they neared the city. While thus engaged they met a horseman—one Daniel Payer—a retainer in the service of the Count De Vaudemont. Upon hearing their eager inquiries, he replied that he had not long before met a Hebrew, with a heavy black beard, mounted on a white horse, hurrying toward Metz, and carrying in his arms a child, about three years old. He had noticed him with some curiosity, for instead of riding on the high road, he was pursuing a parallel course with it across the fields, at the distance of about a pistol shot.

Hastening on to Metz, where the road entered it at the "German gate," the seekers met one Regnault, who lived near the gate, and said he had seen the Hebrew enter at the time referred to, but did not know where he went to, nor did he see any child. Hereupon a bystander, hearing the description given of the Hebrew, stated that he knew him; that he was Raphael Levi, of Boulai, (a neighboring village,) and that a short time before he had met him carrying something wrapped up in his cloak. Moreover, he gave the valuable information that whenever Raphael visited Metz he lodged at the house of a cousin of his named Garçon. The anxious parents, accompanied by the excited crowd, hurried off to this house, but for all their inquiries they could receive no satisfaction. Raphael had left the house about mid-day and had not since returned, neither had they heard or seen aught of a child. One suspicious circumstance, however, occurred. The inquiries were answered by a young woman, and while she was speaking an an old man, who came from an upper story, called to her (in German) not to say anything. German was generally spoken by the Hebrews of Metz, but few of the other inhabitants understood it, so that the speaker might reasonably have supposed that his remark would not be noticed. In this it turned out that he was mistaken, for Giles Lemoine, the father, understood German, and the words he overheard strenghthened the suspicions he already felt as to the fate of his child. He immediately applied to the public authorities, and a warrant was issued for Raphael Levi's arrest.

The Hebrews of Metz, well aware that the case was one likely to be fraught with danger to all the members of their community, and thinking that the utmost frankness would be required on their part to overcome the *prima facie* suspicions against them, advised Raphael to give himself up at once. He accordingly hurried on to Metz without stopping by the way, and surrounded by some of the most prominent members of his faith, presented himself to the authorities while they were preparing the orders for his arrest. He was a man fifty-six years of age, of the medium height, with black curly hair, and a remarkably long and heavy black beard. He was bold and enterprising; had traveled in the Levant, in Italy, Germany, Holland, and elsewhere, wherever the affairs of his people called him. He had for some time been settled at Boulai, a small village six French leagues from Metz, where he acted as Chief of the Synagogue. When he appeared, he told a frank, straightforward story. He had left home, he said, at 7 A. M. on the 25th, to come to Metz in order to buy a ram's horn for the Feast of Trumpets, to be celebrated the next day; also, to procure some oil, wine, and fish. He had reached Metz about 10 A. M., made his purchases, loaded his son's horse with them, and started him off first, and followed himself about 1 o'clock, reaching home at 4 P. M.

Glatigny village was about one and a half leagues from Metz, and some two hundred paces from the highway, upon which it seems the child must have strayed instead of following its mother. Upon hearing Raphael's statement, the theory adopted by the prosecution was that he started for home, as he said, about 1 o'clock; that on his way he spied the child alone on the highway, seized him and hurried back to Metz, where he left him in the hands of some of his friends, and then resumed his journey home.

Upon the preliminary examination eighteen witnesses testified in regard to the facts already related. Of these, five deposed to having seen a Hebrew enter the gate about the time referred to; they all described his looks, and also the appearance of the child. The prisoner was thereupon confronted separately with each witness, and only one was able to identify him. The horseman also declared that he did not think he was the man he had met, but other evidence showed that this witness had been tampered with. The evidence thus far brought against Raphael Levi was not very strong, but the authorities do not seem in those days to have required much evidence to convict a Hebrew, and he was promptly sentenced to death. He appealed, however, to a higher court, asking for permission to call witnesses in his own behalf, and his appeal was granted. Meanwhile a series of unfortunate occurrences strengthened the suspicions against him, and had more effect than the direct evidence in bringing about the final catastrophe.

A few days after his incarceration the jailer surprised him in the act of throwing a letter out of the window of his cell to a servant employed in the prison. Prompt search was at once made, and nine other letters were found concealed on his person and one in the straw of his bed. They were part of a correspondence with the Hebrews of Metz and his son, the servant having been bribed by the latter. Most of them as subsequently translated were perfectly innocent, being either on trivial subjects or containing suggestions of some charm or prayer to be used during the application of the torture to deaden the pain. The translating of them, however, turned out to be a most perplexing task. They were written in Hebrew characters, but in the German language. Translations were made by Hebrews and others, but with great discrepancies. At last, however, the services of one Paul Duvalier, a physician of Metz and an apostate Hebrew, were procured, and the prisoner acknowledged that his translations were correct, with the exception of a single word, in the intercepted letter "bound," which he claimed should have been rendered "found." The importance of this difference in translation will be apparent from the following extracts in Duvalier's translation. The letter is addressed to the Directors of the synagogue at Metz, and contains these sentences: "The servant of the jailer tells me that the Hebrew who brings my food says that the child has been *bound*. I am in constant fear. I will suffer death like a child of Israel. * * * I am put in this misery for the community."

Where there was so much dispute in regard to the correct translation of immaterial points the prisoner should have had the benefit of the doubt in translating so important a word as this. But the people of Metz in 1669 were not likely to give a Hebrew the benefit of any doubt, and this letter so translated seems to have been accepted as proof positive of guilt.

The next move made by his countrymen was the most ill-judged one they could well have made. They urged several persons to search the adjoining woods, promising large rewards for the finding of any traces of the lost child. A woman of the village of Ratoufai said that three Hebrews of Metz—names unknown—asked her what was said about the disappearance of the child, and when she said that if he had been eaten by beasts they ought to search the woods, and would probably find some fragments of his clothes, one of them interrupted and said: "Yes, they should at least find *the head*."

Sure enough, on Nov. 26 four swineherds employed in the neighboring woods found the head and neck of a child, with two little frocks, one within the other, a stocking and a red cap, and also a little shirt spread over a bush three feet from the ground. In fact, it was the prominent position of this last object which attracted their attention. The clothes were neither torn nor bloody, and were identified by the father. With regard to the head he could not speak, as the face was much disfigured. The swineherds in describing the position of the different articles found were unanimous in declaring that no beast had taken them from the child, or they could not appear as they did, and one of them said that he had observed that a beast always first attacked the head, while the one found presented no appearance of having been gnawed.

Two surgeons of Metz testified that from the condition of the flesh the body had been recently killed, whereas two months and a day had elapsed since the disappearance of the unfortunate Didier. Neighbors of Gideon Levi, Raphael's son, testified that for some time past a great many Hebrews from Metz had visited him very often, and two of them swore that a few days before the discovery of the remains he had gone into the woods carrying a bundle, and had told one of the witnesses to look for traces in the very part of the forest where they were subsequently found.

Such was the unfortunate state of affairs for Raphael when he was brought to trial; but, bad as they were, they were made still worse by the very witnesses he had called—all Christians. He had stated positively that, as he was back at Boulai by 4 o'clock, he could not have wasted the time necessary to traverse the nine miles from Glatigny to Metz and back, in order to dispose of the child. But the three witnesses he called all swore that he did not make his appearance at Boulai till 5:45, and then seemed so agitated that he allowed his horse to wander through the adjoining fields, instead of keeping the highroad. Moreover, his story at the trial did not agree with the one he told at the preliminary examination. He said he could not have carried the child because his horse was laden with the barrels of oil and wine, whereas he had at first stated that these were loaded on his son's horse, which he had sent on in advance with a friend, expecting to overtake it on the way.

The result of the trial was his conviction, and he was submitted to the torture. He attempted, it was said, to make use of certain charms to prevent the pain from overcoming his resolution not to say anything, but the executioners prevented him. It was noticed, however, that during the most severe tortures he seemed in a lethargic state, and really insensible to pain.

He was granted a last interview with the leading members of his faith, in which he said to them: "You are the cause that I am in this state," and committed his family to their care. He was burned alive, protesting to the last his innocence of the crime laid to his charge.

The supposed sacrifice of this child was the occasion of a long series of persecutions exercised upon the Hebrews of Metz, and ending in their final expulsion from the city.

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

Le Follet says fashions change so rapidly now that those ladies who are always on the alert for novelties run great risk in making too premature a selection.

It is probably the changeable character of the weather that has brought so many mixed materials into fashion; of these, partly silk and partly wool, there is an immense variety, and very distingués toilets are made of them.

Fashion still decrees that, where the material is very simple, elaborate façon in trimmings may be employed to make the toilet effective; but when rich and handsome fabrics are employed, they do not require the "foreign aid of ornament" to such an extent.

The washing materials of this season are charming, and appear in a variety of lovely colors; they are, of course, trimmed in such a manner as to allow of their being washed without removing all the ornaments. For this purpose nothing is more suitable, and at the same time elegant, than open-work embroidery, and of this an immense quantity is used.

The striped linens are in immense demand, and a charming morning toilette, very inexpensive in spite of its elegance, consists of an underskirt, sleeves, and trimmings of plain color, polonaise without sleeves, or tunic and sleeveless jacket, of white or very pale colored linen with a stripe of the color of the underskirt. The only mixture of patterns allowed consists of one part of the toilette being made with broad stripes, the other with narrow; but these must infallibly be of the same color, and the lighter reserved for the upper portion of the costume.

White muslins, notably Indian, will be immensely worn when the weather permits so cool a material, and a variety of toilettes for all purposes and styles will be made of them. For out-door wear they will be accompanied by some elegant mantelet of the same material, such as the "Marie Antoinette" or "Charlotte Corday" fichu, except in those cases where a sleeveless jacket of the same color and materials as the trimmings or underskirt is worn. Even this arrangement is more elegant when covered with muslin.

The dark blue plain linen, or that with spots, has become rather common, and though we should on no account counsel any lady who possesses one not to wear it, at the same time we do not advise its purchase.

The white toiles and nanzouk, handsomely embroidered in broderi anglaise on the material itself, and made into polonaises or tunics, with mantelets of the same, will be very fashionably worn. The newest cut is the "Pourtales." It is very long both behind and before, and gathered up at the sides. The pattern of the embroidery is always on a large scale; effective, and quickly done.

Grenadines will be more in favor than ever. Black silk grenadines, with satin stripes or flounces, over black silk, and worn with colored ornaments; colored silk grenadines, over silk bodices and skirts of the same color, will also make very elegant toilettes.

Silk dresses, trimmed with grenadine of the same color, will also be much worn; one favorite style for this arrangement consists of alternate flounces of silk and grenadine, the former gathered, the latter plaited.

The bodices of dresses are made very closely fitting, the basques setting tightly at the front and hips, and buttoned all the way down.

Low bodices are also very much whaleboned, and laced at the back. Some have points; others, the newest, have either the basque "moyen age"—that is, tight-fitting and longer at the back and front than at the sides; or a basque widening gradually into postillon plaits at the back.

For dinner and evening dresses, silk gauzes will be much worn, over silk, of course, or as a trimming to silk dresses.

Foulards, we need hardly say, always pleasant wear, are more so than ever in the Spring and Summer.

The feather trimming has not "gone out," as was prophesied, but is excessively fashionable; made in light colors as an ornament to silk dresses, it is most elegant and very becoming.

Bonnets are, as far as shape goes, much the same as last month, but the materials are, of course, much lighter both in hue and substance. Tulle, gauze, grenadine, crêpe lissé, and lace, being the transparent fabrics, bonnets of these or of straw are very much trimmed with flowers; in fact, hardly any of the original structure is seen. No strings are worn, except by quite elderly ladies, and if there are any floating ends they are very much shorter than formerly.

INSUFFICIENT JUDICIAL SALARIES.

Chief Justice Dixon, of Wisconsin, who has held the office fifteen years, has resigned his position because the salary, which is $4,000 per year, is inadequate. He can do a great deal better in the practice of law, and will resume it at Milwaukee. In Minnesota Judges are paid only $3,000 per year.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL FRAUDS.

SOME OF THE ROGUERIES PRACTICED IN THE EAST.

THE "GREAT SHOWMAN" OF JERUSALEM, AND THE "BAKSHISH" CONSPIRACY OF ARABS TO HUMBUG THE FERINGEES.

When Jonathan Oldbuck, in Scott's *Antiquary* talks to Lovel about the *prætorium* of a Roman camp once occupying the very ground he stands on, Edie Ochiltree walks up to them, and says irreverently:

"*Prætorium* here, *prætorium* there—I mind the biggin' o't!"

The Gaberlunzie himself, with a few old cronies, had, in fact, years before, made a sort of ditch to shelter them in some of their night-watchings, and also scratched A. D. L. L. ("Aiken Drum's Lang Ladle") on a flat stone, to "rile" one of their acquaintances. If any one of those recent Oriental finders of lettered stones and heathen pottery in Moab—Selim-el-Gari, for instance—had but the courage or the candor of Edie Ochiltree, he would probably have as disconcerting a tale to tell.

It is not very flattering to human nature that the intellectual progress of our race should always have been disfigured by the most curious impostures on record. Civilization, in its birth-place and elsewhere, is based upon figments and forgeries of the first magnitude—"mighty ones and millions," to use the expressive words of Autolycus. Everything good seems to have been "dashed and brewed with lies"—astronomy, for instance, one of the gravest and grandest of sciences, which was overlaid by the imposing "gibberigosh" of astrology, though there are those who think the latter a happy fancy and a proof of the "soaring" element of man's nature. In all ages men were ready to prophesy backward as forward in time, and the results have been the numbers of literary forgeries that have made themselves memorable. To notice these would be to write a volume. The fabrications of what may be termed artistic relics, sculptured, numismatic, or fictile, have not been so notorious in the annals of humbug, (a good old Celtic word for falsehood and balderdash,) but they would make up in number for what they want in importance. In all old countries consecrated by literature, men have long practiced the art of producing "antiques" and selling them to strangers. Palestine is no exception to this rule of roguery, for when the *dilettanti* enthusiasms of Britons and Americans induced them to form exploration expeditions to survey and rummage that interesting country, the keen wits of those whose forefathers invented our alphabet, the rudiments of our literature, and some other important matters, were all alive to the opportunities of the occasion. Those Arabs, Jews, and Syrians "found" many things hitherto overlooked. They found the Stone of Moab; and then, as a corollary and a consequence, they found the Pottery of Moab; things which in all probability will yet be recorded along with the other curious frauds of literature and civilized progress. The Stone of Mesha helped to bring the Pottery into the light, and the Pottery will certainly return the compliment and throw some light on the Stone.

That black basalt stone of Diban, in Moab, (over three feet long, over two feet broad, and some sixteen inches thick,) is eminently fitted to set the archæologists by the ears. In the first place, there is no such thing. The Arabs broke it to pieces in 1869, and it was only a memory, an imperfect "squeeze," and a few fragments when the Europeans began generally to wrangle over it. Klein, a Prussian missionary, was the first to see it at Diban in 1868, being led to its place by Zattam, a bland and friendly Shiekh of the Beni Sachr tribe of Bedouins. He found it set on the surface of the ground, where it had rested under the elements and the gaze of men "for two millenniums and a half," to use the wondering words of Prof. Christian Ginsburg. It was certainly a survival to wonder at beyond most wondering; and it may now be calmly admitted that the Germans had the right of first discovery. But Charles Clermont Ganneau, Drogman-Chancelier of the French Consulate in Jerusalem, was the first to bring out a book about the stone, printed, with the editorship of Count De Vogüé, at Paris, in 1870. By making efforts, and aided by Lieut. Warren, of the Exploration Fund Society, Ganneau had got the greater part of the broken-lettered surface, which he still holds, for some ultimate recension of the whole, as he himself announces. The checkmated Prussians see the advantage he has gained; but they worry him for his delay and otherwise aggravate his anxieties. Since 1870 a swarm of "Moabite" books, essays, critiques, and controversies may be found in the literature of Europe and America. The idea of an inscribed stone, in the neighborhood of the Jordan, and nearly as old as King Solomon, was a thing to excite the general imagination, and thousands rejoiced to find in it an apparent confirmation of the narrative written in the Book of Second Kings—as if the latter stood in need of any confirmation! The "find" made a great noise, and all the Orientalists had their opinions to express on the subject. The breaking of the stone was nothing—or not much. It allowed the controversy to go on as before, and even more warmly, while a great many felt that it was better to have found the "black basalt" and lost it than never to have found it—like the lover who declared—

> "'Tis better to have loved and lost
> Than never to have loved at all."

After the "exploiting" of the Moab stone, came the archæological "finds" and sensations in which M. Shapira, of Jerusalem—an intelligent virtuoso and dealer in *antikas* and "curios"—has been openly concerned. In 1871 he indorsed the stone of Medeba. But the inscription on this was pronounced fraudulent or wortbless by the late learned and accurate Emanuel Deutsch, of the British Museum, (whose memoir and literary remains have been recently published by Henry Holt & Co., of this city,) and other Orientalists. But M. Shapira's chief concern is the pottery, which is making another "ugly good noise" just now. It consists of a variety of little idols, figures, vases, lamps, &c., bearing a great deal of strange lettering, all fashioned in baked clay, and dug up, it is said, by Arabs, Jews, and others, in the Moabite region round Diban. M. Shapira has made collections of these to the number of 1,400 articles, and has had customers for the greater part of them. Last year the Emperor William's Museum at Berlin got about a thousand of them by purchase, to compensate in some way the loss of the stone of Mesha. Shapira could get along very amicably with his Germans. But Ganneau and the French party have been thorns in his side, opposed as they are to the Prussians, and mindful of Alsace and Lorraine. In the beginning that French drogman was anxious to make the most of the Mesha "find." But now he is disgusted with the German enthusiasm in baked clay, and moreover soured in temper by those who have been for four years calling on him to complete his recension of the broken tablet. He is not doing this, for some good reason, doubtless; but he is doing a better service. He is denouncing Shapira and his "chambers of imagery" like another Ezekiel come to judgment; showing plainly enough, what most of the English Orientalists have all along suspected, that there is an intolerable deal of shuffling and roguery in that little Jerusalem game of the "curios."

Ganneau is, in fact, making a "recension" of the pottery first, and this disposes most people to give him his own time in making out the other. His exposure has appeared in the London *Athenæum*, the substance of it being that one Hassan el Bitar confessed to him in Jerusalem how Selim el Gari, a painter, who made devotional pictures for pilgrims, and a man of great artistic ability, had employed him to get clay from one Achmed, a potter, (for there are several potters in the Holy City;) had molded this soft clay into certain shapes, tracing inscriptions on many of them, and then sent these back by the same messenger to Achmed, to be baked in an oven, and afterward dipped in sulphur water or buried for a time in the ground, to get the *ærugo* and mildewed air of antiquity. Furthermore, Abd el Baki, another potter, (appropriately named,) told Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake, in presence of the English Consul, that Selim and his father, a chandler, had commissioned him to bake for them several pots, on which the clever Selim had impressed letters, devices, and figures, and these pots had been hardened accordingly. This made an unpleasant noise, which grew more unpleasant still for M. Shapira and his friends when Ganneau's *Athenæum* statement arrived in Jerusalem. The Orientalists of that city met at the British Consulate, and made inquiries, examining both Bitar and Baki, in presence of M. Shapira. But something troubled them now, and they shuffled and parried, denying as much of their previous assertions as they could, and making a very Oriental kind of muddle, indeed, from which only M. Shapira seemed to emerge with any appearance of satisfaction. After this the boy Hassan was induced to state that he had told his first story to please Ganneau, who had threatened to shoot him, he said, with a pistol, if he did not make some revelation of the kind! The elder person, Baki, (who, when confronted with his own signature to his own confession had quietly said his first story was a false one,) would not have ventured on that *coup de pistolet*. But Hassan was only a lad, and spoke in the free, impulsive manner of lads.

This inquiry was not an official one, and nothing was brought home to any member of that pottery "ring," owing, no doubt, to the influence brought to bear on those witnesses by men who did not wish to see the profitable export trade in "curios" lost to the Holy City. Selim is still unconvicted, and his patron, the "Great Showman" of the East, is untouched by any direct accusation. He is a respectable and a hospitable man, and those who doubt his *antikas* treat him tenderly, so that he feels now as he felt in 1872, after his pilgrimage into Moab, in company with Ginsburg, the German pastor, Weser, and others. People were then bold enough to scoff at his first collection of terra-cottas, procured, he said, from the district of the Stone of Mesha, (then in the height of its popularity,) and he was resolved to test the truth of the matter. He did test it, and in the end convinced himself that there was nothing unfair in it. The sheikhs and their Arabs swore to him that those idols were really dug up by certain persons and carried for sale into the city. Shapira, in fact, could find no trace of roguery among the Bedouins—a great many of them his personal acquaintances. Weser recites all this in a late letter to the *Athenæum*. He and others of his countrymen, among whom are Schlottmann, of Halle, and Hitzig, are rather anxious to support the reputation of that Moabite pottery, not for Shapira's sake alone, but for the sake of the Imperial Museum of Berlin, for if Ganneau states the truth, and Selim el Gari is a fabricator of potters' "curios," the collection of Shapira's antiques, bought by the Emperor William in 1873, is what Lord Byron would call "a d—d bad purchase," and a standing libel on the archæological acumen of the Germans. The scraps of inscription on those clay curiosities, (in characters like those of the Mesha stone,) were at first considered genuine by Schlottmann, who translated some of them, making out a sense that reads very like nonsense. But latterly he has his doubts, and will not respond to a general call for more, which is certainly a very significant thing, since he and the other learned Germans were predisposed to believe in everything coming out of Moab.

And so the pottery war is carried on—mainly by the French and the Germans. M. Ganneau (in the *Athenæum* of 9th ult.) shows how Selim el Gari, instead of being the ignorant person some people think him to be, is just the artistic genius to fabricate figures, fictile vases, &c., and impress archaic letters on them while the clay is soft; and in evidence of this he sends a well-executed sketch, by Selim, of a woman with a child on her shoulder and a pitcher in her hand—Hagar and Ishmael, probably—a group which the artist pretended he had found on the shore of the Dead Sea, in Moab. Again, the Orientalist, W. S. W. Vaux, (*Athenæum* of May 16,) shows that the inscriptions on those Shapira "antiques," being in the characters of the stone of Mesha, and purporting to be of the same date, (the ninth century B. C.,) exhibit also a number of letters belonging to the Phœnician and Libyan of an age later by a thousand years. The vagueness and the nonsense of the inscriptions are good protectors of the secret; yet they cannot guard it at all points against the prying eyes of the foreign Orientalists.

But the chief interest of this Moabite pottery is in its reaction on its forerunner, the Moabite stone. They are of the same paternity, and must be estimated in combination, something like our old acquaintances, Chang and Eng. If one of them writhes in pain, the other will have a chance of dying in the midst of its worshipers. It is a notable fact that the clever Selim el Gari was at the birth (by publicity) of the Stone of Mesha. He sent to Ganneau, in 1868, (see *Athenæum* of 9th ult.,) a description of it in its integrity, and two or three lines of the inscription—sending him some more lines subsequently. He was also "in at the death" of the stone. He saw it die; and he might have prepared the way for that catastrophe, in mercy to the stone itself; for the scrutiny of the learned world would be a terrible ordeal to undergo, while the shattering of the block would make an éclat sufficient for all practical purposes, enough being left in its fragments to excite contradiction and controversy—which, after all, are more attractive and better enjoyed in a popular way than anything like truth or certainty. No doubt Selim could give an interesting "secret history" of that stone, if he were so minded, for he must have had a hand in the matter. It is just probable he would be unable to put the inscription together; but it is very certain that there are several native Orientalists in the vicinity of Jerusalem—and Shapira is one of them—who could do so, in that simple Biblical style which would not tax too heavily the literary ability of any of them, and who may safely leave the rest to an artist like Selim, the clever stone-cutters of the country, and the Sheikhs beyond the Jordan. Such an undertaking would be a promising one with regard to the antiquarian interests of the Holy Land. The Feringees have always held themselves ready to recognize anything like native confirmation of what they may have read in classic or sacred narratives, as a hundred instances could show. For a long time it was believed, and is probably believed still, that the story of the Hebrew exodus may be found traced on the rocks of what is called the Wady Mokatteb, or "Vale of the Writings," near Sinai, in Arabia. It was stated some time ago that a stone was dug up at Rome, exhibiting a particular decree or law of Romulus, and that Mommsen, the historian, and other learned men regarded it as genuine, and rejoiced over it accordingly. Still more recently Dr. Schliemann, another German—of a race that has much more right to be called "perfervid" than the Scoto-Irish, to whom the term was first applied—declared he had discovered the Palace of Priam on the site of the Homeric Troy—a place "which never was, nor no one ever saw," as will soon be generally admitted. Two years ago the Drogman-Chancelier, Ganneau, discovered a stele with a Greek inscription on the site of the Temple of Jerusalem, built by Herod; and subsequently, he tells us, another stone from Siloam, "fast by the oracle of God," made its appearance, bearing another Greek inscription, and looking so venerable and so true that it was eagerly sought by a foreigner of archaic tastes before it was discovered that it had been fabricated by a well-known company of Jerusalem stone cutters. Ganneau's own "find" was not a humbug, of course—the very suspicion is disconcerting! It is also to be noted that Shapira called on Mr. Lumley, the Englishman, and showed him a proclamation issued by Moses at the time of the exodus. It was a thing to "thrill" the general imagination. But those cool Britons decided it was merely a clumsy imitation of an old Nabatean inscription, and Emanuel Deutsch, in spite of his leanings as a Jew and a born Prussian, was of the same opinion; so that this item of the Great Showman's collection was not to be written on the roll of the Berlin Museum. Ganneau has had several offers of the sort; one of them a hard-stone seal, bearing the words, "the Seal of David, servant of Jehovah," and he says he does not yet despair of seeing somebody bring him the Tables of the Law, or that Yellow Book in which was once written the correspondence of King Hiram with Solomon on the subject of the Temple. To these instances may be added the fact that the *Levant Herald* the other day reported the forming of a company to dredge the little port of Rhodes for the remains of the Colossus—a thing believed in for a long time by those who could not see that the story grew out of one of the ten thousand puns of history. Colosse (however spelled, and meaning a giant) was also a term for "strait," or "narrow entrance," in almost all human dialects, as it is still, between Dover and Boulogne, and also between Staten Island and Jersey in our Bay of New-York—to say nothing of a dozen other places of much grander name and celebrity.

These considerations, and a number of others too erudite for hasty notice, lead one to conclude that the pottery of Moab is a fraud—indeed, few Orientalists doubt it—and that the stone of Moab is, or was, another and the same—one of the most imposing fabrications of modern times. In fact, and a striking proof that the powerful old genius of close contrivance and bold imposture still lives and breathes in the glowing air of Asia Minor, in the midst of Arabs, Syrians, Chaldeans, and all the rest of them. The Feringees of Europe and America may plume themselves on their ingenuity and quickness of intellect, but perhaps none of them—not even the people calling themselves the smartest in creation—can exhibit more cleverness in any department of roguery than those swarthy children of Shem and Ham. There are to be found a certain influence of poetry and a dash of actual sublimity in their contrivances far in advance of the Occidental power of conception; and it is very likely that in other and worthier walks of intelligence as well our Westerns may find themselves in time the pupils and imitators of those Orientals of Arabia, Chaldea, Phœnicia, and the Holy Land, as their fathers were before them.

ITALY.

THE APPROACH OF SUMMER—PLEASANT VITERBO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, May 23, 1874.

Foreigners have all rushed off, in the ardor of their pursuit of pleasure, and left us, not to roast, but to freeze, alone. People under the influence of custom or fashion will never get it out of their heads that Rome cannot be lived in after the 1st of May. The pleasantest part of the whole year is the period of six weeks or two months after that date. This year, so far, has been rather an exception, as the coolness of the atmosphere has been out of season, and there has been an unusual quantity of rain. But we have the same accounts from all parts of Europe, and those who have believed Rome to be a frying-pan in May, and jumped from it, have not, certainly, found themselves in the fire in a more northern region. The people, no longer called upon to coddle and fleece foreigners, are left to their own resources, and to shut and lock their boarding-houses for another six months. The Legislature is creeping, rather than moving rapidly on with its work, and the Ministers, both diplomatic and political, are impatient to have their liberty, and, imitating the example of the King and royal princes, move off, to find in some breezy or sylvan lodge among the mountains or by the sea their Summer recreation. The Clerical Party is taking the first steps for bringing about an organization for a practical political object, or to struggle for power in the municipal elections; if they meet with any success in this, then to take part in the next elections for members of Parliament.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Rome has also its Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It was formed the past Winter, and the King accepted the place of honorary President. It was quite time for such an organization, for we all are daily witnesses of the manner in which beasts of burden—thousands of which are now employed in Rome in the transport of building materials—are maltreated. Some of the teamsters are heroes in the use of the voice and the whip, and very Neros of cruelty. With four great horses, one before the other, hitched to a load of stone of several tons weight, and one of the numerous ascents of the hills to be overcome, all the passengers in the street are startled with a volley of oaths that wake the echoes half a mile off, with a cracking and snapping of the great whip, in a chorus of such perfectly arranged notes as would excite admiration if introduced into the opera. The oaths are generally uttered in the name of the Madonna, or some saint, of which that of St. Anthony, the protector of animals, is most conspicuous. We must wait to see if the society now formed is to do any practical reformatory work, or prove to be only another added to a long list of sterile organizations. Perhaps we are too much prone to blame the priests when we find any defect in society here. It is natural to do so, and it is to a certain extent just, and a habit common among the people here, who should know pretty well who have been their best friends and helpers, and who are most worthy of praise or blame. While the acceptance of dogmas, and fidelity to sacerdotal formalism, is made of more importance than the practice of rigid principles of morality, the effect will be witnessed in the imbruted conditon of the population. Where have the Spanish and other extreme Roman Catholic communities learned to be cruel except under the teachings of a defective system—one that has given us the Inquisition and fanatical religious wars, instead of the great instruments of moral conquest, forgiveness and charity.

PLEASANT VITERBO.

Except the region of Terracina and the confines of the former Kingdom of Naples, there was no portion of the territory under the ancient Government of the Pope that had a worse character than the province of Viterbo. Murders and highway robberies were frequent there, and the travelers by the diligence, in the old time, were reminded of the outlaw habits of many of the population, and the risks to which passengers on the public road were exposed, by seeing the carriage accompanied by a detachment of mounted Police. From facts that from time to time come to our knowledge, we have evidence that the character of the region is not yet greatly improved. The Court of Assizes at Viterbo is at the present moment trying a batch of cases in numbers so unusual as to form a remarkable passage in the criminal calendar. No less than twenty-nine men are arraigned on the charge of highway robbery, and the average is two to each individual, as the number of indictments is sixty. Eight are charged with murder, and a very large number with attempts at murder or with inflicting wounds. The number of witnesses called to testify in these cases exceeds four hundred. Some of the prisoners have been detained in jail waiting trial for several years, and one of them, the worst, a brute rightly named Malatesta, has been held since 1868, but has regained his liberty twice, and succeeded in taking vengeance upon several who had helped his arrest, among them two of the Government carabinieri. The court is said to present a curious scene, a sort of cage having been erected in the hall of the tribunal, behind the bars of which the culprits, with their faces on which are written the ghastly traces of guilt and the anxieties of long expectation, are seen. In the Island of Sicily, where brigandage seems to be a chronic scourge, the Military Police still has its hands full in keeping up the hunt. Only by a general system of remunerative industry, which will make more gainful an honest career, can the evil be effectually cured.

ITALY'S NEED OF PEACE.

Of all the countries in Europe, Italy is the one which most needs a continuance of the status of peace. No country would be more exposed to the risk of losing, and none could have less hope of gaining, by the chances of war. If the deficit in the public income amounts to twenty or thirty millions of dollars annually, with the fixed expenditure of a peace footing, what would it be with the vastly increased and altogether unascertained outlay of a condition of hostilities? The grumbling increases as the pressure of taxation is more sensibly felt, and both the Clerical and Republican Parties find in the state of feeling produced by the increasing pinch a good opportunity for furthering their particular ends. The veteran patrician patriot of Milan, the Marquis George Pallaricino, continues to lift his voice in solemn warning to the managers of affairs, insisting that the head of the State, the King himself, must be the first to set an example of economy to the country. The fact is again and again put forward that hundreds of well-fed horses are in the King's stables, and many hundred servants are fed in the luxurious establishments of the crown, while thousands of farm and other laborers are receiving not more than twenty-four cents per day for their toil—in many cases with two or three depending upon them for the means of existence. The King, with his twelve millions of francs taken annually out of the Treasury, has more, I believe, than is allowed the crown in the United Kingdom. It seems to be too much the habit here, in following in many things the example of England, to think that the same standard of expenditure may be followed. Italy has the prospect of vastly increasing her wealth, with the development of her industries on a scale such as that to which we are accustomed. But it will take a long time for such development, and it will only come with other habits established and the changes brought about by the new education. As I once before had occasion to say, twenty-five millions of people here are probably at present creating only one-fifth part as much wealth annually as an equal number in the United States or England.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—June 13.

SENATE.

THE CASE OF INSANE PRISONERS.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the House bill to provide for the care and custody of persons convicted in the courts of the United States who have or may become insane while in prison. Passed.

THE FORT ST. PHILIP CANAL.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, from the Committee on Transportation, reported adversely on the House bill providing for the construction of the Fort St. Philip Canal, and the committee was discharged from its further consideration.

IMPROVING THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

He also reported, from the same Committee, an amendment to the River and Harbor appropriation bill, which provides for the appointment by the President of a Board of Engineers, to be composed of two from the army, two from the coast survey, and three from civil life, which Board shall make a survey of the mouth of the Mississippi River, with a view to determine the best method of obtaining and maintaining a depth of water sufficient for the purposes of commerce, either by a canal from said river to the waters of the Gulf, or by deepening one or more of the natural outlets of said river, and said board shall make a full and detailed estimate and statement of the cost of each of said plans, and shall report the same, together with their opinion thereon, showing which of all said plans they deem preferable, giving their reason therefor to the Secretary of War, to be presented at the commencement of the second session of the Forty-third Congress. The amendment proposes to appropriate $50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the expenses of said survey. Placed on the calendar.

PROTESTS AGAINST THE BROKERS' TAX.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, presented a remonstrance of the bankers and brokers of Newark, N. J., against the tax on sales of gold, stocks, and other securities. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, presented a memorial of bankers and brokers of New-York City and of Syracuse, N. Y., against the twenty-ninth section of the Tariff bill, imposing a tax on the sales of coin, bonds, and other securities. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

ADVERSE REPORTS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the bill to admit free of duty merchandise sunk for two years and afterwards recovered; and the committee was discharged from its further consideration. He also reported adversely on the House bill amendatory of the act of May 27, 1872, to provide for the abatement or repayment of taxes on distilled spirits in bond destroyed by casualty; and the committee was discharged from its further consideration.

THE CHARGES AGAINST SENATOR JOHN H. MITCHELL.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported back the several memorials containing charges against Hon. John H. Mitchell, Senator from Oregon, and asked that the committee be discharged from a further consideration of the subject. It was so ordered.

Mr. MORTON said it afforded him great pleasure to state that the committee was unanimous in the opinion that the charges contained nothing against Mr. Mitchell requiring the action of the Senate.

BILLS PASSED.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills reported by the Committee on Military Affairs, and the following were passed: The House bill, for the relief of William H. Pilkerton, late Second Lieutenant Company G, Fifth Regiment Indiana Cavalry Volunteers; the Senate bills for the relief of Alvis Smith, William Bowlin, William M. Kimball, and Lieut. John Shelton; the House bills for the relief of John Dold, Alex. Burtch, Ephraim P. Sowalte, and James C. Breckenridge; the House bill to authorize the Secretary of War to ascertain the amount of the expenses incurred by the States of Oregon and California in the suppression of Indian hostilities in the years 1872 and 1873; the Senate bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war for the Union; Senate bills for the relief of the legal representatives of George Schwartz, deceased, late private in Company F, Fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers; for the relief of W. Voir Eustress Fuerstenrek, late Second Lieutenant Sixty-eighth New-York Volunteers, and for the relief of Charles W. Breast, late Second Lieutenant Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers; House bills for the relief of Chas. W. Berry, late private Thirty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers; Samuel E. Rankin, Matthias Whitehead, Robert F. Winslow, and Kerry Sullivan.

The Senate bill for the relief of John P. Polke and Willis N. Arnold, the House joint resolution authorizing the issue of clothing to certain enlisted men of the army, and the Senate bill for the aid of geological and other surveys, were, on motion of Mr. Logan, indefinitely postponed.

The Senate bill authorizing appointments and promotions in the medical and ordnance departments of the army of the United States, and for other purposes was passed, but a motion to reconsider was subsequently entered by Mr. Sargent.

The Senate bill to donate a certain portion of the military reservation at Fort Brady to School District No. 1 in the township of Sault Sainte Marie, and State of Michigan for school purposes; and the Senate bill for the relief of the officers and men of the United States Army who were sufferers by the wreck of the bark Torrent.

THE FINANCE BILL.

The Chair laid before the Senate the resolution of the House disagreeing to the report of the Conference Committee on the Finance bill and asking for a new conference.

Mr. WRIGHT moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments and grant the conference.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved that the subject be referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN said it would be rather unusual to refuse the request of the House for a new conference. He would vote for the new conference, though he did not think anything would result from it.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the sooner this subject should be disposed of the happier the people of the United States would be. So long as Congress kept this thing going like a crosscut saw there would be dissatisfaction.

Mr. SHERMAN again urged for a new Conference Committee.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he thought the two Houses of Congress wider apart on this question than ever before. The Senate was under no obligation to confer with the other House further on this subject. He thought the Finance Committee could perfect some proposition to be submitted to the House as well as the Senate, and it would be agreed to as soon as any Conference Committee report.

Mr. THURMAN said for some years there had been a complaint from the West that certain Eastern States had an undue portion of national bank currency. An opportunity had been presented here for a re-distribution of $46,000,000, and he appealed to the Senators from the West to accept that. He favored the motion of Mr. Edmunds to refer the subject to the Finance Committee, as he had no hope for a good result from a new Conference Committee.

Mr. SCOTT favored a new conference. He did not think the country was pledged to return to specie payment at the earliest practicable moment. He would vote for a new conference so long as there was any hope of an agreement upon something.

Mr. MORTON thought it was the duty of the Senate to grant the conference.

After further discussion, the vote was taken, on the motion of Mr. EDMUNDS to refer the subject to the Finance Committee, and it was rejected.

The question then being on Mr. Wright's motion, that the Senate insist upon its amendments and grant a Committee of Conference, it was agreed to—yeas 38, nays 17, as follows:

YEAS—Allison, Bayard, Bogy, Boreman, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Cragin, Dorsey, Ferry, of Michigan, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Ransom, Robertson, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Sprague, Stevenson, Tipton, West, Windom, Wright.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Boutwell, Buckingham, Conkling, Cooper, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Hagar, Hamilton of Texas, Jones, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Sargent, Schurz, Stewart, Thurman, Washburn.

Messrs. Dennis and Lewis, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. Kelley and Wadleigh, who would have voted in the negative.

The Chair announced that he would appoint a committee on Monday, but subsequently reconsidered that intention and announced the committee to be Messrs. Wright, Ferry of Michigan, and Stevenson.

THE MOIETY BILL.

The Chair laid before the Senate a resolution of the House disagreeing to the Senate amendments to the Moiety bill, and asking for a Conference Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments and grant a committee. Agreed to, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Scott, Howe, and Bayard.

Other bills from the Committee on Military Affairs were next passed.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. WINDOM, a resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to report amendments to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill for the survey of the routes recommended by the Committee on Transportation, was taken up. The Senate then, at 5:10 P. M., adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AMENDING THE MOIETIES BILL.

The proceedings opened amid great noise and confusion, many members striving to be recognized for the motions which they respectively wished to make.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, in order to get out of the turmoil, moved that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole; but the Speaker suggested that the House had already resolved itself into utter confusion. At last Mr. E. H. Roberts, of New-York, from the Committee on Ways and Means, was recognized, and reported back the Senate amendment to the House bill, repealing all moieties.

The House proceeded to vote upon them without discussion.

The material amendments which were concurred in were the following: Appropriating $100,000 to make suitable compensation for information, &c.; declaring that the settlement of duties shall be final and conclusive upon the parties after the expiration of two years from the time of entry. The Senate amendment fixed three years, but the House amended it to two years.

The amendment fixing the salaries of Customs Officers was amended, on motion of Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, by putting Philadelphia and Baltimore in the same class with Boston and San Francisco, and was amended, on the recommendation of the committee, by striking out all of it, except such as related to Collectors, Naval Officers, and Surveyors; but, on motion of Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, the whole amendment was struck out.

The amendment providing that the public cartage shall be subject to the regulation of the Secretary of the Treasury was amended, on motion of Mr. RANDALL, by requiring it to be let to the lowest bidder after July, 1875, and was then agreed to.

All the other material amendments to the bill were rejected.

The bill was then sent to a Conference Committee, and Messrs. E. H. Roberts, of New-York; Mr. Sheldon, of Louisiana, and Mr. Wood, of New-York, were appointed such Conference Committee on the part of the House.

THE CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE CURRENCY BILL REJECTED.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, at noon made the conference report on the Currency bill. He proceeded to explain the report, and to specify the changes between the bill as passed by the House and the substitute as reported back from the Conference Committee, the two material points being: First, as to the proportion of legal tenders to be canceled on the issue of more bank currency, (it being now fixed at three-eighths;) and, second, as to the time for the redemption of United States notes in gold or bonds, (which is now fixed for the 1st of January, 1878.) These, he said, were concessions made in opposite directions.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, asked Mr. Maynard whether he believed it would be practicable to resume specie payments on the 1st of January, 1878.

Mr. MAYNARD replied that it would be practicable to redeem United States notes, if not in specie at least in bonds issued under the act of 1871.

Mr. LAWRENCE—Of what advantage will that be to the public at large?

Mr. MAYNARD—It will allow the holders of legal-tender notes to purchase gold interest bearing bonds, and then the Secretary of the Treasury can use these very notes for the purpose of calling in the outstanding debt bearing a high rate of interest. The effect of it will be to fund, in a few years, the entire public debt at a low rate of interest.

Mr. LAWRENCE—Is there not danger that that would be followed by a rapid contraction of the currency?

Mr. MAYNARD—Not at all.

Mr. CLYMER, of Pennsylvania, a member of the Conference Committee who did not sign the report, made a speech stating the reasons for his dissent. He regarded the substitute as a transparent fraud intended to allow the Republican party to escape condemnation and to bridge over the coming election.

The House then proceeded to vote on the report of the Conference Committee, and it was rejected—yeas 108, nays 146.

THE VOTE.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Albright, Averill, Barber, Barrere, Begole, Biery, Bradley, Bromberg, Bundy, Burchard, Burrows, Butler of Tennessee, Cain, Cannon, Cessna, Clark of New-Jersey, Clements, Cobb of North Carolina, Cobb of Kansas, Conger, Cotton, Crounse, Crutchfield, Curtis, Darrall, Dobbins, Dunnell, Farwell, Fort, Foster, Garfield, Hogans, Harrison, Hawley of Illinois, Hays, Hazleton of New-Jersey, Hodges, Howe, Hunter, Hurlbut, Haynes, Kasson, Lambert, Lansing, Lewis, Laland, Loughridge, Lane, Lynch, Martin, Maynard, McCrary, McDill of Wisconsin, McDill of Iowa, McKee, McNulta, Merriam, Monroe, Morey, Myers, Negley, Orr, Packard, Packer, Parsons, Pelham, Phillips, Platt of Virginia, Pratt, Purman, Rainey, Ransier, Rapier, Ray, Rice, Richmond, Robinson of Ohio, Russ, Rusk, Sawyer, Scofield, Scudder of New-Jersey, Sheats, Sherwood, Shoemaker, Smith of Pennsylvania, Smith of Louisiana, Smith of Virginia, Smith of Ohio, Snyder, Sprague, Stowell, Stuart, Strawbridge, Thomas of North Carolina, Thornburgh, Todd, Waldron, Ward of Illinois, Ward of New-Jersey, Whiteley, Willard of Michigan, Williams of Wisconsin, Williams of Indiana, Williams of Michigan, Wilshire, Wilson of Iowa, Woodworth—108.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Albert, Archer, Arthur, Asche, Atkins, Banning, Barnum, Bass, Beck, Bell, Berry, Bland, Blount, Bowen, Bright, Brown, Buckner, Buffinton, Burleigh, Butler of Massachusetts, Caldwell, Cason, Clark, of Missouri; Clarke, of New-York; Clymer, Coburn, Comingo, Cook, Corwin, Cox, Creamer, Crittenden, Crooke, Crossland, Danford, Davis, Dawes, Donnan, Durham, Eames, Eden, Frye, Giddings, Glover, Gooch, Gunckel, Hale, of Maine; Hamilton, Hancock, Harris, of Massachusetts; Harris, of Georgia; Harris, of Virginia; Hatcher, Hathorn, Havens, Hawley, of Connecticut; Hendee, Hereford, Herndon, E. R. Hoar, G. F. Hoar, Hooper, Hoskins, Hunter, Hyde, Jewett, Kelley, Kellogg, Kendall, Knapp, Lamar, Lamison, Lawrence, Lawson, Leach, Lowndes, Luttrell, Magee, Marshall, McLean, Mulliken, Mills, Moore, Morrison, Neal, Nesmith, Niblack, Niles, Nunn, O'Brien, O'Neil, Orth, Page, Parker of New-Hampshire, Parsons, Pendleton, Perry, Phelps, Pierce, Pike, Platt of New-York, Poland, Porter, Randall, Read, E. H. Roberts, Robinson of Illinois, Sayler of Indiana, Sayler of Ohio, Schumaker, Scudder of New-York, Sever, Sessions, Shanks, Sloan, Small, Smart, Smith of New-York, Southard, Spear, Stanard, Standeford, Starkweather, Stone, Storm, Swann, Sypher, Thomas of Virginia, Tremain, Tyner, Vance, Wallace, Walls, Wells, Wheeler, White, Whitehead, Whitehouse, Whitthorne, Willard of Vermont, Willie, Wolfe, Wood, Woodford, Young of Kentucky—146.

Mr. NEGLEY, of Pennsylvania, in voting aye, said that he did so in respect for the views of his constituents, but that personally he was opposed to several of the provisions of the bill.

A NEW CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, moved that the subject be sent to a new Conference Committee. Agreed to—yeas 198, nays 48. Those voting in the negative were the following:

Messrs. Archer, Bass, Berry, Bromberg, Buffinton, Bundy, Clarke, of New-York; Clements, Cox, Crooke, Eden, Farwell, Frye, Hamilton, Hoskins, Hurlbut, Kendalls, Lawson, Lowndes, Luttrell, Mills, Morrison, Neal, Nesmith, Niles, O'Brien, Page, Parker, of New-Hampshire; Phelps, Pierce, Porter, Randall, Ray, Reade, Rice, Robinson, of Illinois; Sessions, Small, Smart, Smith, of New-York; Speer, Storm, Swann, Thomas, of Virginia; Walls, Ward, of Illinois; Wilshire, and Wolf—48.

The Speaker announced the following as the Conference Committee on the part of the House: Messrs. Dawes, of Massachusetts; McCreery, of Iowa, and Marshall, of Illinois.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House, at 2 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Dawes in the chair) on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. PLATT, of Virginia, an item of $40,000 was inserted for the removal of the powder magazine at Norfolk, Va.

On motion of Mr. FORT, of Illinois, an item of $50,000 was inserted for printing the Agricultural Report for the years 1873 and 1874.

The appropriations made for public buildings under the Supervising Architect of the Treasury are as follows: For the Post Office and Sub-Treasury at Boston, $352,000; Custom-house at Boston, (alteration,) $25,000; Custom-house at Charleston, S. C., (completion,) $100,000; Custom-house and Sub-Treasury at Chicago, (continuation,) $750,000; Custom-house and Post Office at Cincinnati, (continuation,) $600,000; Court-house and Post Office at Columbia, S. C., (completion,) $156,899; Custom-house, Court-house, &c., at Evansville, Ind., $50,000; Custom-house and Post Office at Hartford, Conn., (continuation,) $150,000; Custom-house and Post Office at Memphis, Tenn., $50,000; Custom-house and Post Office at New-Orleans, (completion,) $91,050, and to pay adjusted accounts for granite work, $43,327; Post Office and Court-house, New-York, (completion,) $794,207; also for paving, grading, fencing, and sewerage, $150,000; also for heating and ventilation, and machinery, $200,000; also for furniture, $200,000; in all, $1,344,207. The alterations for additional court-room are not to cost more than $40,000 of the above amount. For the Court-house at Omaha, Neb., (completion,) $45,500, and for furniture, $20,000; Custom-house at Portland, Oregon, $20,000, and for furniture $20,000; Court-house and Post Office at Philadelphia, (continuation,) $750,000; Court-house and Post Office at St. Louis, (continuation,) $750,000; Treasury buildings at Washington, (repairs, &c.,) $58,000; branch Mint at San Francisco, (paving, grading, &c.,) $108,062; also for heating and ventilation, $25,647; also for furniture, &c., $49,633; in all, $183,342. For Custom-house at Port Huron, Mich., (continuation,) $75,000; Custom-house at Milwaukee, (repairs, &c.,) $38,453; Custom-house at New-Haven, Conn., (repairs, &c.,) $20,000; Custom-house at Burlington, Vt., (grading &c.,) $5,933; Custom-house at Knoxville, Tenn., (furniture, &c.,) $20,000; Custom-house at Grand Rapids, Mich., (cost of site, &c.,) $70,000; repairs and preservation of all the public buildings, $200,000; new building for State, War, and Navy Departments, Washington, (continuation,) $700,000; furniture for same, $112,000; furniture for all public buildings, $200,000; fuel, light, &c., for same, $225,000; vaults, safes, and locks for same $75,000, and heating apparatus for same, $200,000; heating and lighting the new State Department building, $9,500.

When the item of $700,000 for the new building for the State, War, and Navy Departments was reached, Mr. Colburn, of Indiana, moved to reduce the amount to $50,000, and to postpone the construction of the wings for the War and Navy Departments.

Mr. COBURN's amendment was rejected. On motion of Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, the item of $112,000 for furniture for the new State Department buildings was reduced to $75,000, and the item of $200,000 for furniture for all the public buildings was reduced to $150,000.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, offered the amendment of which he gave notice yesterday, "to abolish the Civil Service Commission." He accepted a proposition made by Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, which makes it the duty of the head of each executive department to prescribe and publish rules for ascertaining the qualifications of applicants for appointments at his disposal, and to make such appointments only from candidates who have the qualifications of honesty, efficiency, and fidelity, and not as a reward for mere party zeal; giving preference only to those who have additional qualification of an honorable record in the military or naval service of the United States, and to make such appointments as equitably as possible from candidates from the several Congressional districts, and requires the reasons for removal to be entered on the records of the department.

Mr. HASKINS, of New-York, moved to amend the amendment by striking out that portion of it proposed by Mr. Kasson, and insert in lieu of it a paragraph to give preference to soldiers and sailors and their dependent relations. Agreed to.

Without disposing formally of Mr. Butler's propositions as amended the committee rose, and the House, at 5:45 o'clock, adjourned.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

Applicants, to the number of twenty-one, for the position of letter-carrier in the Post Office were examined on Friday by the Civil Service Commission of the Post Office. Only five of the candidates proved themselves competent, namely, E. W. Roberts, John F. Kaul, M. J. Gravey, M. B. Casey, and Alexander Hyland. Mr. Roberts is a colored man, and received his education in Liberia.

MUNICIPAL TOPICS.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT YESTERDAY.

NO ACTION TAKEN ON THE REVISED ESTIMATES—THE AWARDS FOR EXTENDING LEXINGTON AVENUE—HOW THE LOTS WERE VALUED, &C.

In pursuance of a special call, the Board of Apportionment met yesterday to consider the revised estimates of the various departments for 1874. The hour appointed for the session was 1 o'clock, but only two members—the Mayor and Controller—were then present. After waiting half an hour, the Controller said the business to be transacted was very important, and at his suggestion messengers were sent after the absentees, but they returned without them. Fifteen minutes later both appeared, Mr. Vance being in advance of Mr. Wheeler. On the Mayor taking the chair, the Controller moved that the Board proceed with the consideration of the estimates.

Mr. Vance said that he had not received all the information he desired in time to make up his judgment and vote intelligibly on the subject. He desired time to examine the estimates and ascertain the amounts necessary to maintain the departments.

The Controller remarked that the time for acting upon the estimates was very short, and the matter was too important to be postponed.

Mr. Vance replied that the Board had two weeks yet to take up the estimates.

The Controller said it would certainly be proper for the board to go into the consideration of the estimates. It would lighten their work. One head of a department (Commissioner Stern) was present to give any information that might be required.

Mr. Vance thought it would not be right for him to take up any of the estimates until he understood them thoroughly.

Mr. Wheeler said he saw in the *City Record* an invitation given by the Controller to heads of departments to consult with himself and the Mayor as to the expenses of each. He believed the Controller was in communication with heads of departments on the subject as early as the 23d of May, and he also desired to obtain such information as he deemed necessary.

The Controller thought there could be no objection raised to the mere consideration of the estimates. They could take them up, examine them, and then adjourn, until, say Monday, when they might be prepared to vote upon them.

Mr. Vance replied that until he received the information he desired from the departments he would not vote upon any of the estimates. He desired also to state that important questions that had never been raised before would be presented to the board in connection with the estimates.

Mr. Wheeler repeated that he was not prepared to take up any of the estimates. He notified the Mayor by letter of that fact in the morning. [The following is a copy of the communication:]

NEW-YORK, June 13, 1874.

Hon. William F. Havemeyer, Mayor.

DEAR SIR: After giving the revised departmental estimates, so far as received, our best consideration, we find ourselves unable, with the information before us, to proceed with the revision satisfactorily to ourselves or to the public. Further information required by us we will no doubt receive from the departments. Until the information is obtained we suggest that the meeting of the board convened for to-day be postponed by you. We will be prepared to go on with the revision upon your return to the City, and to continue the work until a final estimate is made.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed,) JOHN WHEELER,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE.

Mr. Wheeler thought it would be better to adjourn until some day when they would be prepared to vote on the estimates.

The Controller opposed an adjournment, as they had other business to transact; and no action was taken on the suggestion.

A resolution passed by the directors of the Brooklyn Bridge Company, calling on the board to pay the tenth instalment of the amount to be raised by this City for the work—namely $150,000, to the company. It was laid over. A requisition for $100,000 for the use of the Park Department was also laid over.

The Controller called attention to the amount claimed as the City's portion for opening and extending Lexington avenue from One Hundred and Second street to Harlem River—the amount being over half a million of dollars. He said that there were several property-owners present who complained of grievances in relation to the disparity between the awards, and they were anxious to escape from the consequences of the conformation of the lists, if they have a legal remedy. He presented the communication from property-owners on the subject.

Mr. Wheeler said that he understood the Controller to say at the last meeting that the board had no power over the matter.

The Controller replied that what he did say was, that, if it could be done, it would be well for the City to be in a position not to pay over $500,000, when the Commissioners had performed their work in a manner which had resulted in complaints of grievances, if not of wrongs.

A representative of Mr. Stevens, a property-owner who claims to have been seriously affected, here stepped forward and said that the awards were too plain to be misunderstood. He considered that they were unfair, and out of all proportion to each other, and he would give one instance of the fact. The lots of Terence Farley, in One Hundred and Ninth street, were valued at $4,000, while those of Mr. Stevens, in the same streets, were set down at $1,500.

After some further remarks upon the subject the matter was laid over.

The Controller here earnestly urged the board to take up any of the estimates for consideration. It would not, he said, be necessary to take a vote until the next meeting.

Mr. Vance repeated that he would not act upon any of the estimates until he was prepared to do so.

The Controller said that the Mayor was about to leave the City and as the estimates would require the vote of all the members, it would be necessary for them to consider some of them while they were all present.

In reply to Mr. Vance the Mayor said he would be absent about five days. Mr. Vance then remarked that he would require all of that time to procure the information he desired.

The Comptroller moved that the estimates be taken up for consideration, and he desired a vote on the subject.

Mr. Vance—I am prepared to vote on that now.

The motion was then put, and lost, the Comptroller voting in the affirmative, and the Mayor, Mr. Vance, and Mr. Wheeler in the negative.

A resolution appropriating $5,000 for fireworks for the annexed district on the Fourth of July was laid over.

The board then adjourned.

The following supplemental estimates were furnished to members of the board before the meeting:

THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

One Controller, $10,000; one Deputy Controller, (vacancy,) $8,000; one assistant, $7,000; one clerk to Controller, $4,500; one stock and bond clerk, $4,000; one assistant clerk, $3,000; one book-keeper, $4,000; one assistant book-keeper, $2,000; one general clerk, $3,500; four assistant clerks at $2,000 each, $8,000; one auditor of revenue, $3,500; one assistant clerk, $1,200; one general clerk, $1,800; one assistant clerk, $1,252; one assistant clerk, $2,000; one general clerk, $1,750; one assistant clerk, $2,500; one record clerk, $1,500; three assistant clerks, at $2,000 each, $6,000; one assistant clerk, $1,500; one assistant clerk, $1,800; one assistant clerk, $1,750; two assistant clerks, at $1,200 each, $2,400; one temporary clerk, $1,500; one assistant clerk, at $3 per day, $939; one doorkeeper, $1,500; four messengers, at $1,200 each, $4,800; one assistant messenger, $600; one janitor, $1,200; total, $93,491.

Auditing Bureau.—One auditor of accounts, $7,500; one assistant auditor of accounts, $3,000; one general clerk, $2,000; one general clerk $1,600; one assistant clerk, $1,750; one assistant clerk, $1,000; one assistant clerk, $1,750; one assistant clerk, $2,000; one assistant clerk, $2,500; two assistant clerks, at $1,500 each, $3,000; one assistant clerk, $1,200: total, $27,300.

Bureau of Arrears.—One clerk of arrears, $5,000; two assistant clerk of arrears, at $2,500 each, $5,000; one assistant clerk of arrears, $2,000; one general clerk, $1,750; two clerks, at $1,800, $3,600; two assistant clerks, at $2,000, $4,000; one assistant clerk, $1,000; one assistant clerk, $1,200; one assistant clerk, $1,250; one assistant clerk, $1,500; three assistant clerks, at $3 per day, $939 each, $2,817; two assistant clerks, at $1,250 each, $2,500; one assistant clerk, at $3 per day, $939; one assistant clerk, $1,500; one assistant clerk, $1,200; one book-binder, at $6 50 per day, $1,995 50; one messenger, $1,200; total, $38,451 50.

Bureau for Collection of Taxes.—One receiver of taxes, $7,000; one deputy receiver of taxes, $3,000; one first clerk, $3,500; one clerk to deputy, $2,000; two clerks, at $2,000 each, $4,000; one clerk, $2,500; two clerks, at $1,750 each, $3,500; four clerks, at $1,500 each, $6,000; one clerk, $1,200; one clerk, $1,750; one clerk, $1,000; one clerk, $2,000; three clerks, at $1,500 each, $4,500; one clerk, $1,250; one clerk, $1,700; sixteen clerks, at $3 per day, $939 each, $15,024; one bookbinder, at $6 50 per day, $1,995 50; two temporary clerks, $1,200 each, $2,400; total, $64,319 50.

Bureau of City Revenue.—One collector, $5,000; one clerk, $2,500; one book-keeper, $1,750; one deputy collector, $2,000; two deputy collectors at $1,800 each, $3,600; six deputy collectors at $1,500 each, $9,000; one assistant collector, $1,500; total, $25,350.

Bureau of Markets.—One Superintendent of Markets, $5,000; one clerk to superintendent, $1,500; one clerk to Washington Market, $1,500; one deputy to Washington Market, $1,000; one deputy to West Washington Market, $1,000; one clerk to Jefferson Market, $1,250; one clerk to Clinton Market, $1,000; total, $12,250.

Bureau for Collection of Assessments.—One collector of assessments, $6,000; one deputy, $4,000; one cashier, $2,500; one apportionment clerk, $2,000; one first clerk, $1,500; one clerk, $1,500; two clerks, at $1,000 each, $2,000; one clerk, $2,000; four messengers, at $3 per day, $939 each, $3,756; total, $25,256; examiners, assistants, experts, &c., in investigating work, claims and accounts, $20,000.

Grand total, $306,418.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

To the Honorable the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith respectfully submit the amounts appropriated for the year 1874, by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, applicable to certain accounts as revised by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and transmitted to said Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Under the operation of chapters 304 and 305, laws of 1874, transferring certain duties to this department, I have the honor to submit the estimates of said clerk and recommend them for favorable action.

They are as follows: Cleaning of and supplies for County offices, $56,456 39; printing, Legislative Department, $8,000; printing, Executive Department and Judiciary, $16,241 81; repairs, County buildings and offices, $11,600; stationery, law and blank books, $13,072 02.

There being, however, no provision for "heating County offices" in 1874, I would suggest a similar amount to that set apart for 1873, viz.: $15,000.

Very respectfully, GEORGE M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

THE JUDICIARY.

Third District Court.—One Justice, $10,000; two clerks, at $3,000 each, $6,000; one interpreter, $1,200; one stenographer, $2,000; two attendants at $1,200 each, $2,400; one janitor, $1,500; total, $23,100. For repairs to Court-room and offices, $100; for furniture, $100; for fuel, $150; for stationery, $250; total, $600.

Recapitulation.—For salaries, $23,100; for repairs, furniture, fuel, and stationery, $600; total, $23,700.

Yours respectfully, JAMES W. FOWLER, Justice.

Eighth District Court.—One Justice, $10,000; two clerks at $3,000 each, $6,000; one stenographer, $2,000; one interpreter, $1,200; one janitor, $1,500; three attendants at $1,200 each, $3,600; for stationery, $300; for fuel, $200; for repairs, 500; total, $25,300.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In Steam-ship Lafayette, for Havre.—Miss M. Darner, O. Canonge, E. Warcollier, Mr. Patrian, Mr. and Mrs. Fousse and child, Bishop Thaddeus Amat, Gabriel Miller, V. Capoul, Mme. M. Galapean, E. Stern, Alfred Gourre, A. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Fournier and child, E. Juth, Eugene Richard, Prof. O. Julien, Mrs. Levriel, Mr. and Mrs. W. Beaurogard, Mme. Lemercier, Miss Lemercier, Mme. Elizabeth Smith, Miss Minnie Smith, Miss Nelly Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. Verati and two children, L. Gugamard, Miss G. Vrowan, G. Marchand, Mrs. G. Marchand, Mme. Julie L. Bailly, H. Debeche, Mlle. Debeche, Master Debeche, Miss Dulie Colston, John D. Arguimba, Mme. Jean Sajens and child, H. Larguie, Mme. H. Larguie, J. Maumus, Mme. Maumus, Master Maumus, L. Girot, F. Briohot, J. Abadius, Mme. Abadius and child, D. E. Baisy, L. Cimoso, J. Riche, Mme. L. Petter and two children, Mme. J. M. Conord, U. Chopin, Mme. Chopin, Mme. L. P. Prevot, Mme. H. Roullier, Mme. M. Villier, Mme. L. Railton, Mme. Eugenie Brougier and two children, C. Cottier, Louis Bin, E. Vallee, D. Dubos, Master D. Dubos, Mme. M. Dumand, Mme. E. Caswale, Ph. Lee, Mme. Lee, Antoine Jardy, Chas. Fraonories, Mme. M. Byron, Mlle. V. Hermann, Prof. P. Morand, E. Richard, Mr. Werthmuller, D. Kenelly, Antoine Verner, Mme. Verner, Mme. Salme Grosse, Mme. M. A. Wood, Emile Guyot, Capt. Chas. Nicholson, Mme. Marie Hughes, F. Hughes, Miss L. De Gource, F. Willemsens, Mme. F. Mangord, J. Lepit, Mr. and Mrs. Campordu, Mme. R. Hanau, Mme. Josephine Hirle, E. Perrenot, G. Claus, Emile Gacognolle, Justin Hippi, Jos. Fanya, Mr. and Mrs. H. Florenville, H. Pelissier, F. Courallier, Mme. J. Rivoir, M. Salarnier, Mlle. O. Rivoir, Hy. Prevost, E. Veriti, Isaac Crebango, Miss Sophie Brenon, Chas. Ganlon, L. Linge, Mr. Leblanc, L. Dalloz, Mme. Ayzerat and two children, H. Durand, Mr. and Mrs. G. Myers and two children, P. Boissat, Mme. H. Caron and five children Mlle. J. Jandot, Mme. F. Martin, Hy. Chapellet, Mme. Marie Durat, Thos. Camier, G. A. Kien.

In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool.—M. B Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Davis, Miss Davis and maid, Dr. F. Bacon and wife, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Oakes, Mr. Van Elten and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Mitchell and child, Mrs. Thos. F. Hoppin, Gardiner Green, C. W. Muzio, Mr. and Mrs. Darling, Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Smith, J. R. White, Thomas Biddle, Murray Rush, C. Gostenhoffer and wife, Misses Gostenhoffer and maid, Wm. Henery, Misses Hoppin, Miss A. Wetherbee, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Wellus and child, Miss White, Mrs. Bennett, J. Freeman, Horace M. Tabor, Mr. Ives, John Thompson, Marcus Marx, E. L. Donnelly, William McCann, John McCann, John Miller, Albert Cowell, A. C. Ball, C. B. Curtis, Mrs. Gendata Ventura and four children, Salvado Pittalogua, George Cauby, Mr. Adams, Ed. M. Yard, Miss Yard, Miss Ormsby, Miss Phillips, Mrs. Woodhull, Miss Woodhull, Master J. E. Woodhull, Mrs. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. David J. Boyd, three Misses Boyd, and Master Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wilder, Miss Sallie Lever, Mr. and Mrs. Callender and infant, Simon Seligman, Mrs. Martha Robb and friend, Thomas Allen and son, John Block, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Swift and maid, Mr. De Claviere, J. Salmon, W. C. Lamson, Mr. Ormiston, Mr. Gough, Mrs. Gough, and two infants, Miss A. Smith, V. Herraur, D. G. Crosly, Wm. Rutter, W. W. Bullen, John Hamilton, Miss Biggs and maid, Louis Careras, D. M. Munroe, M. Goyarrola, J. Fuentes, Mrs. Rowland, two infants, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. E. Jacobs and daughter, Simon Levy, Wm. G. Evans, Mrs. W. W. Smith and maid, G. P. Hartwell, Wm. Hendree, John Stuart, Master Smith, G. F. Appleby, Miss Watson, Miss Davis, Mr. and Mrs. F. Burns, Rev. J. Packard, Rev. De W. Perry, B. J. Chapman, John W. Heal, H. Caple, Gen. Frisbie, Harvey Spencer, Mrs. W. Slade, J. P. Dunn, G. F. T. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Earle, C. H. Ardisson, R. H. Whitney, H. M. Peyser, Mr. and Mrs. Pond, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Culver, John M. Clerk.

In steam-ship Celtic, for Liverpool.—A. Foster Elliot, Mrs. Elliot, Miss Elliot and maid, Miss A. C. Elliot, Wm. M. Clark, George Wigg, John H. Harbeck, Mrs. Harbeck, secretary and maid, John S. Harbeck, Chas. Mills, J. P. Fogg, Mrs. Fogg, Mrs. Yellowlee and servant, R. A. Yellowlee, F. D. Wilmerding, Miss Emily J. Cowles, Thomas Thompson, Charles Willis, James Wenman, A. M. Converse, Mrs. Converse, Andrew G. Coffin, Mrs. Coffin, Miss Grace Coffin, Miss Redington, Mrs. S. Morris, Miss Clara Morris, Rudolph Fink, R. F. Joiley, C. F. Harriot, Miss S. E. Higgs, Auguste Kurtz, Mrs. Kurtz, Mr. Beal, W. C. Driscoll, H. M. Neill, C. M. Todd, A. H. Shultz, G. A. Telford, S. L. Praeger, B. Wolfe, R. P. Cowles, Rev. F. E. Lawrence, E. P. Griffin, Mrs. Peter McQueen, Mrs. R. L. Norwood, Mrs. Col. Leed, Mrs. A. M. Collins, Thos. Kilpatrick, Mrs. Kilpatrick, James Gamnack, J. Brooke, W. C. Buchanan, W. W. Dodge, Mrs. Dodge, Master F. E. Dodge, Master W. G. Dodge, Miss E. A. Dodge, Miss H. M. Dodge and servant, Arthur Brock, Fred Vernon, C. Schultz, Mr. Batson, Dr. C. Brown-Sequard, C. Brown-Sequard, Jr., and infant, Miss Grace Fletcher and nurse, Dr. E. Dupuy, C. Iglesia, E. P. Griffin, C. W. Kurtz, Master Willie Kurtz, J. P. Ryer, Alf Norton, P. Hagarty, Mrs. Hagarty, Wm. B. Morewood, Mrs. Morewood, Chas. Conrad, Eugene Albrecht, Chas. Bowman, C. M. Hoist, Wm. Bairdain, W. G. Caldwell, Mrs. Caldwell, T. J. Flagg, A. J. Fisher, John C. Black, Harry D. Spears, W. H. Power, George A. Glaenzer, N. H. Righter, T. Lloveras, T. Zaldua, H. Astorqui, R. Font, C. F. Krull, S. Goldberg, J. O. Bradford, Master Wallie Bradford, E. W. Bliss.

In steam-ship Egypt, for Liverpool.—Sir Wm. Martin and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wilbraham, Miss Mary Wilbraham, Miss Joanna Wilbraham, Master Thomas Wilbraham, Augustus G. Cobb, R. R. Magee, John Fontanais, Patrick McGuinness, Sister Augustine, Sister Camille, Miss M. E. Caren, Miss Prudhomme, John Guthrie, William Conquest, M. R. Turner, William F. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Bryant Howard and child, Judge Dowling, J. B. Polk, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. J. B. Polk, J. F. Lewis, Eugene Vail, Mr. Carroll, Mr. Parselle, Miss Lalor, Mrs. Colin, Mrs. Jane Wilbraham, Mrs. Sarah Wilbraham, Ignatz Freund, Sigmar Cohn, William Campbell, H. P. Cooper, Miss Mary Ingham, Mrs. Collins, Miss Elise Minot, Miss Marie Minot, Frank Taylor, O. A. Stafford, Chas. Conn, Rev. Lawrence Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Casimiro Guma, child, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Trevor Williams and child, W. H. Rice, L. Haver, Mr. Allan, James Dumas, Mrs. Harriet Dunn, J. H. Dunn, F. H. Bosworth, D. P. Bosworth, Thomas Ray, Martin Ray, Mrs. Orlando J. Marvin and child, Miss Easton, Mr. Burdett, Mr. Hutchinson, E. Wiley, Santiago Piug, Miss Cavan, Miss Staunton, Mrs. Lackey, Mrs. Ash, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Smith and two children, Simon Johnston, M. Levey, Wm. Bateman, Mr. Petrie, G. R. Jones, Mr. Eldridge, C. H. Fowler, A. H. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie, Miss Guthrie, Master Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. Desmond Adair and child, Charles King, Thomas Ash, Thomas Melville, J. Pursell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Paulin, W. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. Trinningham, Edward Frevott, Miss Ironside, Miss Jackson.

In steam-ship City of Brussels, for Liverpool.—Mariano Montealgre and family, (six adults and five children,) Mr. Chas. Kobbe, Mrs. and Miss Kobbe, W. E. Gebbart, A. C. Barney, Mrs. Gibson, Misses M. and Jessie Gibson, Thos. E. Valentine, S. Hatteral, Mr. McLemore, C. F. Wilmans, M. D. O'Connor, Louis C. Haaslacher, F. C. Bligh, Rev. E. J. O'Reilly, Rev. Thos. J. O'Reilly, Rev. Mr. McCue, Rev. F. S. Callaghan, J. Cave, Thos. H. McEvoy, Eli Downs, Jos. Richardson, John Wright and wife, Mrs. Armstrong and two children, Sister Mary Agustine, Miss K. O'Reilly, M. M. Dunham, Mr. Blum, R. S. Lawson, M. V. Newton, J. H. Righter, Wm. N. Young, J. C. Berry, Wm. Cody, G. J. Munning and wife, A. B. Porter and wife, Mrs. J. Kreimler and two children, Miss M. Poll, Miss Mary Sherry, Wm. Harley and wife, Miss A. Hatherat, Miss Davy, Mr. Dempsey and wife, E. McHugh, A. M. Teece, John Reid and wife, Thos. Boyd, Wm. Cullen, Mr. Richardson, wife, and child, Miss Potter, Rev. W. W. Durby, Jos. Marshall and wife, Rev. Thos. Cushing, Capt. Gillen, Campbell Heron, John Thompson, Ed. Layton, Mr. Cox, Mr. Plant, Wm. J. Frithey.

In steam-ship India, for Glasgow.—Miss Eliz Muir, Miss Lizzie Davidson, James Hunter, Esq., and lady, Alex. Hill and lady, Mrs. Jno. Rannins, Miss Tennie Hunter, J. Van Patton and lady, David Hunter and lady, F. C. Halladay, John J. Crawford and lady, John Donaldson and lady, Esau Parvell, Thomas Carter, Thomas Bolmer, Thomas Clarkson, George S. Bridge, J. S. Tliff, Miss Lizzie Malcolm, Miss Eliza Somerville, Atheline Goud.

In steam-ship State of Georgia, for Glasgow.—Mrs. Wm. Pagett, Miss Lucy A. Pagett, and Thos. A. Pagett, Mrs. J. Guthrie, Alexand Ford, Mrs. Ford, and William Ford, F. Spencer, Mrs. Spencer, Charles S. Williams, Thomas Barclay, Donald Morrison, Hyacinthe Mauserm, M. McAllister, Capt. A. C. Forss, Edward Greenbaum, Nathan Greenbaum, Mrs. B. K. Milton, Anton Gloetyner, Miss Addie Turner, George C. Heemes and wife, Mrs. Townsend, Miss Isabella J. Bell, Wm. Carter, Richard Carter, Wm. H. Harrison, Miss J. McCully, W. J. McDonnell, M. J. Collins, O. Larned.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Neckar, from Bremen.—Frank Leonholdt, Mrs. Marie Leonholdt, Miss Marie Clifton, Louis Blumgart, Miss Rosa Blumgart, Cacilie Blumgart, Miss Helene Blumgart, Miss Marie Schaller, R. H. Kleischmidt, W. R. Struve, C. M. Ohlsen, W. Morris, Mrs. A. Morris, Miss O. Sterling, C. E. Detmold, Miss Flora Detmold, Mrs. H. E. Crary, Mrs. J. Russell Young, Cacilie Young, Ann McCormack.

In steam-ship City of Panama, from Aspinwall.—Rev. G. Serentine, Peter Perez, C. B. Laud, P. A. Maynadeer, C. S. Whiteborn, wife, and infant, G. P. Armand, J. J. Andreus and wife, Joseph Stenes, Jr., A. W. Heron, Mrs. D. De Villegas, child, and servant, Miss D. De Villegas, C. J. Morratt, Miss Z. Brandon, J. B. Deborex, M. D., M. Machads, V. M. Juble and child, E. Sarrea, wife, and three children, Miss Anna Smet, A. N. Creswell, L. Farmer.

In steam-ship Huntsville, from Savannah.—S. Guckenheimer, Mr. Lilienthal, Mrs. Arluin, Mrs. J. Santina, Mrs. Aitkin and child, John Harden and family, Miss Mary Gilbert, Miss C. P. Morrill, Mrs. S. K. Claggett, Mrs. Frothingham, J. H. Gilbert, James Barden, Miss Leonson, Mrs. Cappell, Mrs. Lilienthal and servant, Rev. Horace James, wife, and servant, J. L. Mardis and family, M. Herman, nurse, and child, Mrs. Harden and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Fullerton, D. Stephens, T. Holcombe, W. S. Welsh, H. Moehler, O. C. Welsh, Aug. Schock, J. J. and W. R. Humphreys, J. Campbell, J. M. Butler, J. McLean, E. Ropy, A. Hannigan, A. Lee, E. Webom, J. Caseberry, T. McCarroll, P. Elliott, W. Reed, John Grant, J. R. Montgomery, J. L. Lama, D. J. Bante, J. Campbell, and 15 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:28 | Sun sets....7:32 | Moon sets..8:29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...7:54 | Gov. Island.8:43 | Hell Gate..10:03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.........SATURDAY, June 13.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of Brussels, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, Jno. G. Dale; Lafayette, (Fr.,) Heillard, Havre, &c., George Mackenzie; Oder, (Ger.,) Von Ottendorp, Bremen, &c., Oelrichs & Co.; Glamorgan, (Br.,) Layberne, Cardiff, A. Baxter & Co.; Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, &c., National Steam-ship Co.; Algeria, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool, &c., C. G. Francklyn; Celtic, (Br.,) Kiddie, Liverpool, &c., R. J. Curtis; Mississippi, Crowell, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Regulator, Wood, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; South Carolina, Becket, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., G. B. Merrick & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; George W. Elder, Lawrence, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, James Hand; Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia; C. F. Funch, (Belg.,) Knudsen, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; State of Georgia, (Br.,) Cooper, Glasgow, Arch. Baldwin & Co.; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ships Sarah Nicholson, (Br.,) Selkirk, Bristol, Arkell, Tufts & Co.; Whittington, (Br.,) Campbell, Liverpool, Barclay & Livingston; Horatio, Hardy, Shanghai, Salter & Livermore; Joven Thomas, (Port.,) Pelica, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brunn; Algoma, (Br.,) Curry, Antwerp, &c., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Great Western, Simmons, San Francisco, Simonson & Chesebrough.

Barks Hattie M., (Br.,) Eaton, Antwerp for orders, Heney & Parker; Gio Bono S., (Ital.,) Sanguinetti, Limerick, A. P. Agresta; Adelheim, (Norw.,) Johanneson, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Helene, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Queenstown for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Irene, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Galway, Ireland, Funch, Edye & Co.; Friedsel, (Norw.,) Norberg, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mimer, (Norw.,) Sorensen, Constantinople, Fabri & Chauncey; Ledmi Dubrovachi, (Aust.,) Taglierano, Rotterdam, Slocovich & Co.; Brage, (Norw.,) Schwensen, Antwerp, Tetens & Bockmann; Familien Minde, (Norw.,) Jonnsen, Penarth Roads, Tetens & Bockmann; Nuova San Marco, (Ital.,) Olivari, Belfast, I., A. P. Agresta; Akershus, (Norw.,) Klammen, Hull, Eng., C. Tobias & Co.; Mary Pratt, Lavin, Belfast, I., Brett, Son & Co.; W. E. Anderson, Brandt, Havana, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Celina, Hodgden, Portland, Gilchrist, White & Co.

Brigs Clara and Agnes, (Br.,) Gordon, Shoreham, Hatton, Watson & Co.; J. Williams, Williams, Leghorn, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Ellen Maria, Field, Brunswick, Ga., for orders, Warren Ray.

Schrs. R. B. Smith, Nickerson, Wood's Hole, Ferguson & Wood; Abbie Dunn, Fountain, South Amboy, N. J., Jas. W. Elwell & Co.; Jacob E. Ridgeway, Townsend, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Bro.; J. H. Lockwood, Hardcastle, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Bro.; J. L. Merrill, Fournier, Savannah; Abbie, Oakes, Portland; Marietta Tilton, Steelman, Boston; W. H. Bowen, Golden, Bristol, R. I.; Jane Slade, (Br.,) Slade, Corfu; D. Somers Howe, (cld. 12th.)

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship George Washington, Whitehead, New-Orleans June 6, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Atlas, (Br.,) Hamilton, Savanilla May 29, Carthagena June 1, and Kingston June 6, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship City of Panama, Lima, Aspinwall June 3, via Kingston 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. June 9, lat. 22 59, lon. 74 30, passed steamer showing signals of one rocket and two red lights; June 11, passed steamer heading to the S., smoke-stack painted black, white, red, white, showing English ensign.

Steam-ship City of Waco, Greenman, Galveston June 6, via Key West 9th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. June 12, at 3:30 P. M., lat. 37 10, lon. 74 30, passed steam-ship City of Merida, hence for Havana, via Nassau.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah June 10, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Mediator, ——, Philadelphia, to Lorillard Steam-ship Co., came in tow of steam-ship Vindicator.

Bark Castelar (Norw.,) Lund, Bergen 34 ds., in ballast to order. May 27, on the Banks of Newfoundland, passed a number of icebergs.

Bark Oltavia (Ital.,) Martelo, Glasgow 44 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Angelica (Ital.,) Demartino, Limerick 50 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Enrique, (Arg.,) Orcutt, Caibarien 9 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.; vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Bark Cato (Norw.,) Andersen, Waterford 34 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Guiseppe Verdi, (Ital.,) Piebranera, Antwerp 37 ds., with empty barrels to order.

Bark President Daal, (Norw.,) Olsen, London April 30, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Lorenzo, (Norw.,) Hasselberg, Antwerp May 3, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark John Griffin, Westberg, Caibarien 9 ds., with sugar to Fernandez & Calvo—vessel to Jas. E. Ward.

Bark C. Berg, (Ger.,) Brunn, London 56 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Admiral Tegethoff, (Ger.,) Reher, Bremen 46 ds., with empty barrels to Chas. Luling & Co. No date, lat. 44 32, lon. 44 27, passed a large iceberg and a quantity of field ice; was 15 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Scotland, (of Boston,) Rogers, Pensacola 14 ds., with ordnance stores to the U. S. Government—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Bark Beretta and Cogho, (Ital.,) Guardello, Antwerp 57 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Dawn, (of Dundee,) Inglis, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar, &c., to order—vessel to Geo. T. Bulley.

Brig J. H. Gillespie, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Foster, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with 300 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Brig Catherine Morris, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with 210 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Brig Henry Perkins, Kelly, Boston.

Brig Sabina, (of Arichat,) Parrior, Point-a-Pitre 15 ds., with sugar to B. A. Vatable & Son.

Brig Peter Roberts, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) McDonald, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Brig L. Amico, (Ital.,) Esposito, Trapani 70 ds., with salt to order.

Schr. White Star, (Br.,) Reynard, St. John, N. B., 8 ds., with laths to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Garrett P. Wright, Cropper, Harbor Island 5 ds., with fruit to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Ada Barker, Dobbin, Barbados 13 ds., with molasses to Leaycraft & Co.

Schr. S. P. Hall, Chipman, Jacksonville 4 ds., with yellow pine to master.

Schr. John Lenthall, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with lumber to order.

Schr. C. Lyon, Jeffrey, Baltimore.

Schr. Post Boy, of Bucksport, Robinson, Brunswick, Ga., 6 ds., with naval stores to Jos. Risley—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Amelia, (of St. John, N. B.,) McIntosh, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with 300 tons plaster to New-York Plaster Works.

Schr. Freedom, Hatfield, (of and 9 ds. from Windsor, N. S.,) with 275 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Veto, (of Philadelphia,) Henderson, Caibarien 7 ds., with sugar to Gossler & Co.

Schr. Julia R. Floyd, Squires, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds. with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. H. A. Hoyt, Crane, Baltimore.

Schr. Royal Arch, Crowell, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mehaska, Blake, Portland, Me., with lumber to Mowe, Cole & Benson.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Saunders, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Abner Taylor, Dodge, Portland, Me., with lumber for Newark.

Schr. The Star, (Br.,) Clark, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. C. F. Young, Johnson, Portland, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Kate Mitchell, Eastman, Gardiner, with lumber to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Kate Walker, Wall, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Oliver O. Mullen, (Br.,) Crane, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Lizzie Mills, ——, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Alpine, Marshall, Portland, Me., with lumber to Mowe, Cole & Benson.

Schr. Marion Gage, Fountain, Richmond, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Company.

Schr. Julia Elizabeth, Glassen, Calais, with lumber to Mowe, Cole & Benson.

Schr. Harriet, Terrill, Gardiner, with lumber to order.

Schr. Caroline Knight, Rodger, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. E. Arcularius, Lord, Rockland, with stone to order.

Schr. Ontario, Norwood, Calais, with lumber to Goram & Boardman.

Schr. Odell, Winslow, Bluehill, with stone to order.

Schr. Oliver Jameson, Jameson, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. L. T. Whitmore, Whitmore, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. Hudson, Post, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Albert Jameson, Jameson, Rockland, with lime, for Norfolk.

Schr. Monticello, Kenniston, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. L. K. Coggswell, ——, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. L. A. Tolles, McCullen, Providence.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Lafayette, for Havre; C. F. Funch, for Antwerp; Oder, for Bremen; Celtic, City of Brussels, Algeria, and Egypt, for Liverpool; India and State of Georgia, for Glasgow; Glamorgan, for Cardiff; Clyde, for Galveston; New-Orleans and Mississippi, for New-Orleans; H. Livingston, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; Regulator, for Wilmington; Old Dominion, for Norfolk &c.; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; ships Horatio, for Shanghae; Dauntless, for San Francisco; Algoma, for Antwerp; Whittington and Glencorse, for Liverpool; Sarah Nicholson, for Bristol; bark Sedmi Dubrovacki, for Rotterdam; Underwriter, for Havre; Aureola, for Continent; T. C. Jones, for Leghorn; Nuova San Marco, for Belfast; Minerva, for Queenstown; J. E. Woodworth, for Rosario; Gazelle, for Barbados; W. E. Anderson, for Havana; C. E. McNeil, for Philadelphia. Brigs Prinds, Carl, for Baltic; Rachel Coney, for Alicante; George W. Chase, for St. Thomas; D. Trobridge, for Barbados; Ellen Maria, for Brunswick, Ga. Schrs. Jane Slade, for Corfu; J. H. Lockwood, for Jacksonville.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W.; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, June 13.—Arr. steamers Batavia, from Liverpool, and Nereus, from New-York.

BALTIMORE, June 13.—Arr. schrs. L. and W. Showell, from New-York, and A. K. Barnes, from New-York. Cld. steamers Leipzig, for Bremen; Richard Willing, for Philadelphia; barks Edward, for Amsterdam; Johanne Marie, for Amsterdam; Village Belle, for Londonderry; Emilia Figlia, for Belfast; brig Louisa, for Halifax.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 13.—Arr. bark Lyman, from New-York, for Richmond.

GALVESTON, June 13.—Arr. steamer San Antonio, from Liverpool.

LEWES, Del., June 13.—The ship Malta is ordered to Philadelphia. The other vessels are without change.

NEWCASTLE, Del., June 13.—Steam-ship Wyoming, for Savannah, passing down.

Passed up: Schrs. Young Teaser, from New-Bedford; Z. A. Sanders, from Providence; A. Gamsard, from Charlestown, and E. L. Warts, from Bath; steamers Fanita, from New-York; Centipede, from Boston; Reading, from Portland; Harrisburg, from Boston; brigs Unto, from Antwerp; George Harris, from Bangor; schrs. Fred. C. Holden, from St. John, N B.; Adeline Ellwood, from Bath; Adriana, from Matanzas; John Middleton, Jr., from Providence; L. C. Hickman, from Kennebec River; C. C. Lane, from Providence.

Passed down: Steamers Achilles, for Boston; Equator, for Charleston; barks F. Reck, for Bremen; Abram Young, for Rotterdam; Cienfuegos, for Havana; brig Wenonah, for Bath; schrs. Florence Shay, for Providence; Joseph Baymore, for Boston; Anna Bell, Hyer, for Lynn; Old Chad, for Baracoa, and Theresa Wolf, for Boston.

The steamer Mayflower, from Agawam, Conn., for Brunswick, Ga., came into harbor this morning and left.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 13.—Cld. steamers St. Louis and Louisiana, for Liverpool, and Yazoo, for Philadelphia; ship Carondelet, for Liverpool, and bark Teresa, for Barcelona.

Arr. at the Passes, bark Leamington, from Liverpool, and brig Flora Goodall, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Emily B. Souder.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 13.—The British steam-ship Cyphrenes, from Auckland, arr. at this port to-day.

VINEYARD HAVEN, June 11.—Arr. brigs Mary, New-York, for Digby, N. S.; Marshall Dutch, Philadelphia, for Portland; William R. Sawyer, Machias, for New-York; schrs. Francis Coffin, Restless, Sophia Godfrey, S. A. Boyce, Abbott Devereaux, L. B. Wing, Adele Trudell, and James Satterthwaite, Philadelphia, for Boston; F. A. Colcord and Marshall O. Wells, Hoboken, do.; Helen Thompson, Rondout, for do.; Omaha, New-York, for do.; Lochiel, Port Johnson, for do.; Saxon, Charles Heath, Ann, Onward, and Mountain Laurel, do., for Salem; M. A. McGahan, Philadelphia, for do.; Sarah Hubert and C. P. Sumickson, do., for Lynn; Agnes, do., for Round Pound, Me.; J. W. Drisko, for Bangor; Nadab, do., for Newburyport; Silver Heels, do., for Rockport, Mass.; H. Curtis, do., for Braintree; Avon, do., for St. John, N. B.; Unexpected, Rangatira, Providence, for do.; Prairie Bird, New-York, for St. John, N. F.; C. H. Dyer, New-Haven, for ——; Oregon, New-York, for Gloucester; Harvest Home, do., for Lamoine; Hyena, James River, Va., for Thomaston; H. B. Gibson, Port Johnson, for South New-Market; Fanny Elder, do., for Salem; L. and M. Reed, Georgetown, D. C., for Davenport; H. P. Halleck, Hoboken, for Hingham; Scotia, Harvey, N. B., for New-York; Pilot's Bride, Portland, for do.; Isabella Jewett, Bangor, for Washington; Duroc, do., for Wareham; Wenonah, do., orders; fishing schrs. Arrow, of and for Beverly, 90 bbls. mackerel; Ocean Lodge, of and for Gloucester, 120 bbls. mackerel; Andrew W. Dodd, of and for do.; May Queen, of do., bound out; Lucelle Costa, of and for do., 118 bbls. mackerel; Golden Horn, of Cohasset, 150 bbls. mackerel.

Returned—Schrs. E. M. Brookings, George D. Loud, and Kate and Lucelle.

June 12.—Arr. brig H. H. Havelock, Windsor, N. S., for Bridgeport; schrs. Quoddy, Lubec, for New-York; Sardinian and Ned Sumter, Rockland, for do.; Fair Wind, Ellsworth, Providence.

DISASTERS.

PORT COLBORNE, Canada, June 13.—The schr. Annie Falconer, coal laden for Kingston, supposed to have struck on a rock in the canal last evening, is sunk about three miles from here.

QUEBEC, June 13.—Capt. Temple, of the bark Princess Alice, reports that on May 8 in lat. 48 43 N. and lon. 11 9 W., he fell in with a ship about 800 or 900 tons register waterlogged and abandoned. She was painted black with white ports. Her rudder, bulwarks, and name were gone.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, June 13.—Sld. for the United States, Helen Campbell, Tell, Norsk Flag, Antonio, S. Berger, Investigator, Prinz Albert, Schaldis, and Everhard-Delius.

Arr. out from the United States on the 11th inst., Hortense Dusawtoy, Emma, Washington, Edmund Richardson, Hilda Maria, Alma; Martha, Palmerston, Germania, Lina, and Isabel.

Arr. out from the United States on the 12th inst., Ornen, Johann Kepler, Auxilier, Kong Carl, Hans Georg, Saturn, Exile, President Von Blumenthal, Glorioso, and Pudsey Dawson.

QUEENSTOWN, June 13.—The Williams and Guion Line steam-ship Idaho, Capt. Moore, from New-York June 2, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

BRISTOL, Eng., June 13.—The steam-ship Bristol, Capt. Symonds, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
Real Estate, No. 21 Park row, New-York.
Furniture and Merchandise, No. 37 Nassau st., New-York.
Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

GRAND JUBILEE AUCTIONS.

MONDAY, JUNE 15,
on premises at
GRINNELL, L. I.,
the well-known
FASHION RACE-COURSE,
230 SPLENDID LOTS.
All well located and very desirable. Every lot put up will positively be sold. Terms easy.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17,
on premises at
CLARENDON, N. J.,
adjoining the
SEACAUCUS RACE-COURSE,
and property of Bishop Corrigan, near the
ERIE, NORTHERN NEW-JERSEY, AND MIDLAND RAILROADS,
Rifle Range of the Great Schuetzen Park, &c., &c.
500 PRIME LOTS.
Absolute unreserved auction. No reserve. No by-bidding. Every lot put up will be sold.
Terms easy.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18,
on premises at
WHITESTONE, L. I.,
near the depot,
200 VERY CHOICE LOTS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20,
on premises at
RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J.,
500 SPLENDID LOTS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, LOTS AT GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, LOTS AT WINFIELD, LONG ISLAND.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, LOTS AT YONKERS, N. Y.

Maps, &c., at office, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTIES,
NO. 35 WALL ST.
and
NOS. 13 AND 15 BROAD ST.
ALSO THE BRICK HOUSES AND LOTS,
NOS. 113, 115, 117, 119, AND 121 CLINTON PLACE,
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 30,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of the Executors of
WM. P. TURNISS, DECEASED,
and in pursuance of a decree
OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The premises on Wall and Broad sts. are occupied as offices, and being near the STOCK EXCHANGE, DREXEL BUILDING, and MECHANICS' and other banks, are very desirable for Insurance Companies, Bankers, and Brokers.

75 per cent. may remain on
BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Maps at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 7 Pine st.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
NO. 6 PINE ST., NEW-YORK,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1874,
At 12 M., on the premises,
200 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS AT
ROSELLE, N. J.,

FORTY-THREE MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK, by the popular Central Railroad of New-Jersey, which has practically solved the question of rapid transit, and with the finest ferry-boats and cars running out of New-York, has rendered this property more accessible from the City Hall than any point on the island north of 50th st. The fare by commutation is less than 11 cents per trip.

These lots are handsomely situated, fronting 5th, 6th, and Washington avs., and on an elevation commanding extensive views, in the immediate vicinity of fine improvements, churches, schools, and stores, and convenient to three railroad stations.

Roselle, favorably known as a peculiarly attractive town, fourteen miles from New-York, two miles beyond Elizabeth, is noted for its healthfulness and beauty of surroundings. Its rapid growth has been remarkable, and at present there is not an unoccupied house in the town, and many new buildings are in course of erection.

Roselle has four churches, a fine hotel, academy, schools, and stores, and NO NUISANCES of any kind whatever.

Splendid music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

Luncheon before the sale.

Special train will leave foot of Liberty st. at 11 A. M.

For free tickets and maps apply to the Auctioneers, NO. 6 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.
Office at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 79 Montgomery street, Jersey City.
PEREMPTORY SALE
of
200
Lots, plots, and shore front, and the homestead of Erastus Randall, Esq., at BAYONNE, N. J., on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, twenty-five minutes from foot of Liberty st., New-York, fifty-six trains per day,
On WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1874.
At 2 o'clock P. M., sharp, rain or shine, on the premises.

Terms—Ten per cent. and auction fees on the day of sale; twenty per cent. in thirty days from sale; the balance, seventy per cent., on bond and mortgage for three years.

Lunch before the sale. Excursion train, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, from foot of Liberty st., New-York, at 1 o'clock P. M., prompt.

For maps, free passes, and all information, apply to Mr. E. RANDALL, on the property; or Mr. CHAS. W. WAR, Real Estate Broker, No. 77 Cedar st., New-York; or LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer, No. 79 Montgomery st., Jersey City.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE
of houses and lots, Nos. 319, 321, and 323 WEST 15TH ST., north side, between 8th and 9th avs., to be sold at auction on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room. No. 111 Broadway.
By order of the EXECUTOR of the ESTATE of GEO. L. HAVEMEYER, deceased.
Maps of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT STAMFORD, Conn.—Will be sold at auction, on the premises, at 11 o'clock A. M., TUESDAY, June 16, 1874, an estate of 120 acres, on North Stamford and Long Ridge Roads, two miles from Stamford, one mile from proposed NEW-YORK AND EASTERN RAILROAD. There are four or five fine building sites that overlook the Sound. One plot of fourteen acres is unsurpassed; will overlook the new reservoir, and gives view of the whole horizon, STAMFORD WATER MAIN runs along the highway past the property. Will be sold in plots to suit purchasers. Terms reasonable. Sale POSITIVE.
ALFRED HOYT, Executor.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 93 ROOSEVELT ST., TO be sold at auction,
On TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1874,
at 12 o'clock.
At the Exchange Sales-room,
No. 111 Broadway.
Maps at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.
No. 7 Pine st.

POSITIVE SALE BY ORDER OF SUPREME Court on WEDNESDAY, June 17, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton st., Brooklyn, the elegant three-story high-stoop brown-stone houses; all modern improvements, Nos. 193, 195, and 203 McDonough st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

I HAVE FOR SALE, AND WITHOUT EXCEPTION, the most desirable and profitable (to the buyer) sites for a carriage repository, livery stable, warehouse, furniture, or any business requiring space in New-York City; situate on 44th st., only 400 feet west of 5th av.; size 50x100.5. A small country place taken in part payment. JOHN KAVANAGH,
North-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

FOR SALE—TERMS REASONABLE; AN EIGHT-room cottage with modern improvements, situate in first-class neighborhood on high ground, convenient to horse or steam cars. For full particulars, inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner 167th st., Morrisania.

A BARGAIN.—AN EXTRA-WIDE CORNER HOUSE on Madison av. and 56th st.; has three stories finished in cabinet; all latest improvements; electric bells to every room and hall; inspection desired. Apply on premises.

FIFTY-EIGHTH ST., BETWEEN MADISON and 5th avs., near grand entrance to Central Park.—A first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, cheap to a prompt buyer.
JOHN KAVANAGH, 42d st. and 6th av.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NO. 18 East 57th st., No. 1 East 53d st., No. 18 West 53d st., No. 17 East 48th st.; 5th av., Nos. 584, 614, 675, and 781. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st.

NO. 614 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST.—A SUPERBLY finished high-stoop stone dwelling, with beautiful dining-room extension; for sale low, furnished or unfurnished. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE FOR PHYSICIANS for sale, 36th st., near Park av.; brown-stone English basement house, fine order; must be sold. Apply at once to OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

A NEAT AND COMFORTABLE HOUSE FOR SALE—In Ninth Ward, with or without carpets and mirrors; terms to suit purchasers; size, 22x40x75.
E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, No. 609 Hudson st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—I HAVE TEN FIRST MORTgages on desirable brick cottages and lots worth $4,000 each; mortgage, $2,000 each; liberal discount. Principals only. A. G. DARWIN, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A PLOT OF FOUR LOTS ON 122D st., near 6th av., with a builder's loan. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, North-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME PROPERTY ON WASHington av., Brooklyn, consisting of house in fine order, garden filled with fruit, a lawn, either with or without stable. Will be sold below its value, and on easy terms, if applied for soon. Apply at No. 37 Park row, Room No. 11, New-York.

A MODERN HOUSE NEAR WASHINGTON AV., Brooklyn, for sale cheap; also a business, on leading avenue, at a bargain; cheap rent.
J. C. FREEMAN, No. 181 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A LOVELY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—SUMmer and Winter family house, (seventeen rooms;) all the modern conveniences; elegant parlor, 37x16; large dining-room; fine kitchen, with stationary tubs; hot and cold water; first-class range; bath-room and water-closets; furnace heaters; gas-pipes introduced in all the rooms, arranged for owner's use; handsome carriage-house, stables, coachman's rooms; all the requisite out-buildings, sheds, &c.; closed and entirely fenced; in perfect order, with thirty-four acres land; lawn, orchard, garden, flowers, fruit, magnificent views, and very speculating building sites; one hour on the Erie Railway, near Ridgewood; no nuisances; no malaria; salubrious all the year round; picturesque drives and walks; most desirable neighbors; eligible alike for business, retirement, or pleasure; horses, carriages, implements, &c., if desired. Apply to W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 18 Bond st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., ONE OF the finest farms in the State at a great bargain; 100 acres, seventy under cultivation and balance good timber land; house in perfect order, and containing nineteen rooms; barn 40x100; outbuildings, &c.; stock and all utensils necessary for working a farm; immediate possession; house partly furnished, all of which is new. For further particulars apply to or address A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, No. 35 Pine st., New-York, or B. A. MUMFORD, Real Estate Agent, office opposite the depot, Plainfield, N. J.

PUBLIC SALE AT SOMERVILLE, N. J., June 15, MONDAY, 2:30 P. M.—Train leaves Liberty st. at 12:40. Two handsome dwellings, twelve and fourteen rooms; one-half and three-quarter acres. Twenty half-acre building sites, near depot. Easy payments. S. R. BLACKWELL, Somerville, N. J.

YONKERS, PALISADE AVENUE.—100x436; mansion containing 16 rooms, hot and cold water, with every convenience; stable, outhouses, lawn and garden, all in fine order; only 45 minutes from City Hall, via Hudson River Railroad; will be sold at a low price and terms made to suit purchaser. Address P. O. Box No. 95, A.

FOR SALE—ON LINE OF CENTRAL RAILROAD of New-Jersey, at Elizabeth, N. J., Mansard-roof house at a great sacrifice; twelve rooms, large lot, desirably located; taxes and assessments paid; price, $6,600, worth $7,500; easy terms. Address Post Office Box No. 1,873.

COUNTRY-SEATS FOR SALE.—FOR SALE OR exchange for New-York City property, or an interest in a well-established paying business; one of the most desirable places; mansion and thirteen acres; all modern improvements; on the Hudson River. For full particulars, address Lock Box No. 33 Newburg, N. Y.

$5,000 FOR A $7,000 PROPERTY CONvenient to City; house eleven rooms; stable, fruit, shade; excellent order; large lot; four minutes from depot. J. C. FREEMAN,
No. 181 Broadway.

A WESTCHESTER FARM OR COUNTRY-seat will be sold at a sacrifice, 3 miles north of City limits; 32 acres; large house, &c.; fine prospective value; price, $12,000; terms easy; a bargain. G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

FINANCIAL.—ADVERTISER HAS MODERN house, fifteen acres Hudson River front; cash value, $30,000; would invest with services in business; highest references as to capacity and integrity. Address C. G., Box No. 266 Post Office, Nyack.

A SACRIFICE.—$85 MONTHLY, ON THE BANK of the Hudson, delightfully pleasant and handsomely furnished cottage, eleven rooms; gas, modern improvements, healthy location; thirty minutes from City. Call at No. 125 West 42d st.

AN ELEVEN-ACRE COUNTRY SEAT TO let or for sale, near Tuckahoe Station, town of Yonkers; finely located; good neighborhood.
G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers st.

FOR SALE—AT FAR ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND, upland fronts on the ocean and Bay, for hotels or cottages; best of bathing; near two railroad depots. Address E. N., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FOUR ACRES, HUDSON River front; modern house; boating, bathing, &c.; $14,000. W. J. GREEN, Nyack.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A country residence, fully furnished; fine outbuildings; coach-house and stables; ice-house filled; garden made; country healthy and picturesque; one hour and twenty-five minutes to Bedford Station via Harlem Railroad express trains. Apply to
RALPH MEAD, JR., Nos. 13 and 15 Coenties slip.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO RENT, BY THE SEASON OR year, house and stable, fully furnished; beautiful grounds, servants, horses, carriages, cow, poultry, large garden in perfect order; all can be had by a suitable tenant willing to pay a fair price. Address J. L. M., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

A COTTAGE FULLY FURNISHED, twenty miles up the Hudson; twelve rooms, three acres; all kinds fruits and vegetables; well shaded; fine view of river; boating; charming location; fifty minutes by rail; $100 per month. E. H. R., No. 122 Church st., second floor.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ONE HOUR from New-York on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; modern improvements; fine shade; centrally located; two minutes' walk from depot. Address M. W. T., *Times* Office.

FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE AT LAKE MAhopac, near depot, to rent; also carriage-house, fine grounds, shade, &c., all in perfect order, at low rent. SLADE, BRUNDAGE & CO., No. 31 Union square, basement.

TO RENT—NEAR MONTCLAIR, FURNISHED COTtage; improvements, bath, &c.; beautiful grounds; unequaled shade and view; neighborhood very select; only four minutes from depot.
A. G. DARWIN, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—AT IRVINGTON, ON HUDSON, FOR THE season, a desirable and completely furnished residence, beautifully located; garden, fruit, &c.
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

TO LEASE—SOUTH-WEST CORNER 6TH AV. and 43d st.—four-story brick store and flats. JOHN KAVANAGH, north-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

NYACK.—TO RENT, A HOUSE WITH NINE rooms; five minutes from depot; River View. Apply at No. 56 Beekman st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A LEASE IS OFFERED OF BUILDINGS ON corner of Broome and Mott sts., recently occupied by Messrs. Brewster & Co., 51x122 feet, six stories; can be had entire or divided to suit, and, if required, steam power furnished; they are kept open for examination. For terms, &c., apply to A. KURSHEEDT, No. 207 West 14th st.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts., on Broadway block. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

I WILL TAKE ON A LEASE FOR A TERM OF years good tenant or store property, thereby relieving owners of the annoyance of collecting rents and attending to repairs. JOHN KAVANAGH,
North-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.
Collection of rents solicited.

WANTED.—ELIGIBLY LOCATED LOTS WITH A loan for good responsible builders. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, North-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 14, 1874.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
The Weekly Times, per annum	2

Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on The Daily Times, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; Daily, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, No. 2,281 Third avenue, corner One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, Harlem Savings Bank Building, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

* *This morning* The Daily Times *consists of* Twelve Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

On Sunday, June 28, we shall print a new story from the pen of Mr. Bret Harte, *entitled "A Passage in the Life of Mr. John Oakhurst," written expressly for* The New-York Times.

The managers of The Times *beg to announce that they are making arrangements with a number of the most eminent American and foreign authors for original contributions to the Sunday edition, the particulars of which will shortly be announced.*

THE CHURCHES AND PASTORS OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

In The Times *of Monday, May 18, appeared the first of a series of articles on the Churches of the Metropolis and vicinity, with authentic biographical sketches of their Pastors. The articles in question comprise a complete and trustworthy history of the several congregations, full lists of the society's officers, besides other matters of general interest, a biographical sketch of the Pastor, and a verbatim report of the sermon on the previous Sabbath. The articles thus far printed comprise:*

1. May 18.—*St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Cyrus D. Foss.*
2. May 25.—*Trinity Church, Rev. Morgan Dix.*
3. June 1.—*Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. John Hall.*
4. June 8.—*Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D.*

The fifth article of the series will be devoted to a history of the Church of the Divine Paternity, Rev. Dr. Chapin, with an account of the origin of Universalism, and its planting in America. It will appear in The Times *of to-morrow.*

No pains will be spared in the preparation of these articles, and they will be found of great interest and value to all our readers.

The House of Representatives has refused, by a vote of 146 to 108, to accept the report of the Conference Committee on the Currency bill. A curious variety of reasons appears to have dictated the vote on this question. The extreme inflationists would not have the bill because it provided for the retirement of legal tenders, moderate inflationists opposed it because they thought that one of its sections meant contraction, and many of the hard-money men voted against the bill because of the unlikelihood of its receiving the President's signature. The Democrats, almost without exception, and a few Republicans, voted with the majority because they preferred to defeat the bill rather than give the President another chance for a veto. The Senate has resolved to adhere to its amendments, and has appointed a new Committee of Conference. The House has also appointed a Conference Committee, and a glance at the composition of the two is sufficient to show how slender is the prospect of any agreement.

In regard to the Moiety bill, the prospects of agreement between the two Houses are decidedly better. The House has concurred in two of the Senate amendments, and disagreed with the others. The essential features of the bill remain, however, untouched, and the minor character of the points on which a difference of opinion still exists warrants the belief that the bill will be sent for the President's signature early next week.

We find some encouraging signs that the Republicans in the South are becoming tired of that subserviency to scheming politicians which has brought affairs in that portion of the country to such a disgraceful condition. The only open rebellion, thus far, however, is in New-Hanover County, North Carolina, where an energetic protest has been entered against the nominations made for county officers, "as entirely unfit for these important trusts." It is further declared that these officers, "if elected, will bring upon the Republican party, in the end, disgrace and defeat." Many good Republicans have united to defeat the ticket which is thus branded, and whatever may be the real merits of this particular case, this symptom of independence in political action should be encouraged. It may not be of much consequence which party in the South has the local offices, but it is of great importance that the Republican Party shall be rid of the scoundrels who have used it for corrupt purposes, and have done so much to bring it into disrepute. This can only be done by such movements as that in North Carolina of the voters against the leaders.

As to whether dogs are a nuisance or not there may be some difference of opinion, but judgment has been given against the dog, and although he has sufficient intelligence to feel the injustice of the decision, he lacks the means of expressing it. The art of dog-stealing is now publicly rewarded by authority of the Mayor and Aldermen. The youthful pupils of the Mayor have only to turn to his friend Matsell's *Thieves' Dictionary* to find a vocabulary which will be ample to enable them to carry on their calling. Thus, between Matsell and Havemeyer, vice is likely to be checked, and virtue rendered triumphant. But we should be glad to know why cats are allowed to go scot free? They are subject to rabies, and that, when they rove about, they are generally an intolerable nuisance most people who live in the City all the year round can sadly testify. In this City of noises, the dismal cries and shrieks of the midnight cat in the back-yards are enough to drive the weary biped called man mad, even if the cats must be considered sane. They and the milk-carts together are the terror of all who court sleep in vain. Now, why should not Havemeyer and Alderman Morris devote themselves to cat-catching? Why not turn these luminaries loose at night, and give them fifty cents for every cat they bring in in the morning? It would be a far more sensible course than to encourage street boys to go about stealing dogs. Let Havemeyer put an end to the caterwauling which resounds through our streets in the dead of night, and we have not the slightest doubt that he could be easily re-elected.

It will doubtless be a satisfaction to the correspondents who have addressed us in reference to the gas nuisance, and the emptying of poisonous matter in the river, to learn that the Board of Health will institute a thorough inquiry into the subject. There may be other trades or establishments in the vicinity complained of which are at fault, and we strongly suspect that the sewers are not quite what they ought to be. The day is probably not far distant when we shall have very serious trouble with our sewers, most of which have been badly constructed, and are now in a very unsatisfactory state. The gas nuisance, however, ought to be disposed of without delay, and we invite our correspondents who have written to us on the subject, and who can give any information calculated to settle the question, to put themselves into communication with the Board of Health.

That racing has become a popular amusement with our citizens was conclusively shown by the large numbers that attended at Jerome Park yesterday. The grand stand and quarter-stretch were never more crowded, and the contests were never more worthy of a vast assemblage. There was a spice of speculation in the races which gave them additional interest, and even heavy losers did not begrudge *Saxon* the victory which he gallantly won in carrying off the Belmont Stakes. The other races were hotly contested, and there being five strugles, the day's sport was exceptional both in its amount and its variety. Jerome Park under its present admirable management has become indispensable to the full enjoyment of the early days of Summer.

There is apparently to be no end to labor difficulties. Hardly has the trouble with the coopers been arranged before it is announced that the bricklayers are about to strike for an increase of fifty cents per day in their wages. There appears to be even less sense in this determination than in most of the recent movements of labor, skilled and unskilled. The building season is unusually dull, and there is less demand for the services of bricklayers than for many years past. It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that it will not be difficult to fill the places of the strikers, who will thus be afforded ample leisure to repent the folly upon which it is announced they have resolved. They will, of course, be able to inflict some slight and temporary injury on the public interests, but in the long run they will damage themselves more than anybody else.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The exasperation of political parties in France has been very rapidly increasing during the last few weeks. The present Cabinet is called the Ministry of Business, and the only desire of the rather commonplace statesmen composing it is to get quietly through with as much routine work as the quarrelsome humor of the various factions of the Assembly will permit. The first request of the Premier after taking office was for an appropriation for the support of the cavalry breeding stables, so that France might not be in want of horses should a sudden emergency call for them. His latest, as indicated in this morning's dispatches, is for the passage of a bill modifying the regulations for the mobilization of the army "in case of an outbreak of war." A Ministry which disavows any collective responsibility, which finds it impossible to have any policy, and which exists merely on the sufferance of the moderate parties in the Assembly, is obviously a mere temporary makeshift. The head of the Cabinet is simply a blunt soldier, not given to much speaking, any more than is the nominal President of the Republic. The quiet, plodding way in which he attends to the business of the War Department, regardless of the political intrigue and partisan strife that agitate the Assembly, is somewhat of a surprise to Frenchmen still smarting under the effects of the ultra-Conservative propaganda of the Duc De Broglie.

But in this very contrast between the excited warfare of the political factions and the business-like composure of the Marshal and the General, who are to-day the foremost men in France, there may be found a significant warning for the future. There is only one class of votes on which all the sections of the Assembly are united—those bearing on the reorganization of the army. There is but one aim that all French politicians avow in common—the restoration of France to the rank of a first-class military power. Whether consciously or not, French policy bears to-day the motto, "The army first, the form of Government afterward." Unfortunately, too, the only bulwark which stands between France and political chaos is the power of the sword. Is it a question of dissolving the Assembly that stubbornly refuses either to advance or dissolve? Marshal MacMahon is expected, when the patience of the nation is fairly exhausted, to suddenly cease to be the delegate of the Assembly, and, in the character of its master, to send it about its business. Is the problem debated of how to restrain the Bonapartists and Republicans from flying at each others' throats? The reliance of the country is equally placed on the man who is believed to possess the allegiance of the army, and who can dispel the difficulties of the situation with "a whiff of grapeshot."

In a country where political compromise is so difficult that rival parties will countenance any stretch of authority or almost any exercise of force that tends to the extinction of the other, the difficulties in the way of constituting a republic are unusually numerous. The state of suppressed civil war that exists in France at the present moment is favorable to nothing save the assertion of the power of the sword. The insatiable longing of France for the recovery of her lost provinces, for the opportunity of wiping out the shame of past defeat, is another influence tending to glorify the culture of force in a way extremely unfavorable to the growth of free institutions. It is something, certainly, to find a Republican leader of the impetuous temperament of M. Gambetta giving an example of self-restraint like that afforded in his encounter with the Count of St. Croix. It is something also to find the assailant in this case quietly sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and cheated of the bravo's reputation which he had promised himself. Such incidents are significant of a disposition to restrict political warfare within constitutional limits, and to abide by the law in small matters as well as in great, that cannot fail to elevate the Republican Party in the estimation of the country. But political moderation, however carefully studied in France, is always at the mercy of a few hot-headed extremists on either side, and there is too much reason to fear that some unlucky demonstration on the part of this element will lead to a crisis in which law becomes silent and the sword is supreme.

PESTS OF PLEASURE HAUNTS.

Anglo-Saxons are ever ready to acknowledge the proficiency of the Germans in the art of providing innocent and wholesome recreation. To them, more than to any other of the various foreigners who have come among us, we are indebted for our Summer amusements. Thirty years ago a fine band was scarcely to be found here. To-day no city in the world, outside Berlin and Vienna, has so many accomplished musicians. Not only can a New-Yorker give a stranger friend the treat of whiling away a sultry evening by listening to the delicious music at Central Park Garden, but scattered throughout the City are Summer resorts, suited to the pockets of the various classes, where decent people may enjoy good music.

Prominent among these is Jones' Wood. This favorite pleasure-haunt was originally the villa of a highly respectable family, and the house they occupied is still standing, but beside it has been erected a vast edifice which, in point of situation and suitability for its object, is simply perfect. This building, an oblong, is of immense extent and admirably proportioned. The ground floor is devoted to dining-rooms. On the upper story the central portion of the floor is sunk a few inches below the rest, and this forms the part set aside for dancing. On the side fronting the river long rows of benches and tables are placed. From this point the eye ranges over a charming view. In the foreground the river, Blackwell's Island, now deliciously green, and the well-wooded Long Island country beyond, and, on the other hand, away in the distance, are seen the spires of New-York and Brooklyn, the only objects which stand out clearly defined from amid the masses of brick and mortar, to which distance lends enchantment by concealing all the ugly points.

During the present season alterations have been effected, and the extent of the ground around the edifice we have described has been curtailed, but not in a manner to diminish the attractions. Arrangements have been made with the Ninth Regiment Band, and on Sunday afternoons it performs a selection of music by the most eminent composers, to an audience which includes numbers of quiet, well-behaved persons of both sexes and all nationalities. There is evidently every desire on the part of the authorities to maintain order, and make the place a pleasant resort for properly-conducted people.

The due maintenance of order is, however, not without its difficulties, in face of the propensities of the rough to regard such places as specially invented for him to disport himself therein. Monday evening was signalized by the first row of the season. A crowd of rowdies from Baxter street, and other places where they mostly congregate, indulged, notwithstanding that the thermometer stood at a point which might have been expected to keep even the most truculent quiet, in a free fight. But active steps were taken by the management. A reinforcement of Police was sent for, and the rowdies seeing them turned and fled. Messrs. Sullivan and Graham were arrested, and their friends, on attempting to rescue them, got soundly beaten, and one of the ringleaders of the rescue was seized. This was a far more satisfactory conclusion to such events than often happens, and reflects credit on the Police. It is to be hoped that the same course will be vigorously adopted on every occasion during the present season, and that the Magistrates will support the action of the Police by exemplary sentences. Failing this, Jones' Wood and other recreation grounds become a sporting ground of the disreputable, to the inevitable exclusion of the decent, who are deprived of innocent and healthy recreation at precisely that season when they most require it.

THE "SLAVES OF THE HARP."

It is a remarkable fact that the only peasantry in Europe which are willing to make a trade in their children are the Italian. Poverty cannot be the only explanation of this unnatural indifference to what the poor usually most value—the happiness of their children. The Irish peasantry are as needy, and some of the South German agricultural laborers are quite as helpless as the Italian, but nowhere in the lowest dregs of the Irish or German poor is a father or mother known to sell a child's labor to a task-master, who may practice every cruelty, and who is far from legal restraint. In fact, the attachment of the Irish laboring class to their children goes beyond all reason, and often prevents them from obtaining advantages for them which could only be secured by separation.

For many years, however, the Italian peasantry of the lowest class have been in the habit of making a traffic of their children when in their tenderest years, and exposing them for the sake of gain to every species of abuse and extortion. The business had finally assumed enormous proportions, having its head-quarters in Paris, and its branches in all civilized countries. It was certainly not creditable to the humanity or civilization of the Kingdom of Italy that this nefarious trade of the *padroni* had been suffered to continue so long. Nor had the authorities of Italy been without sufficient notice of the many wrongs and abuses of the *padroni* traffic. A benevolent association of this City, which has had much to do with the friendless Italians—the Children's Aid Society—addressed complaints on this subject to the Italian authorities many years since. There have been frequent "interpellations" in regard to it in the Italian Parliament, and the abuses of the trade were freely exposed in the French, English, and American press. It was, however, only last year that a decisive act was passed by the Italian Parliament which would tend to break up this degrading apprenticeship. During the past Winter a United States law, under the inspiration of the late Senator Sumner, was proposed, designed to prevent and render criminal the business of the *padroni*. Whether this proposed act has become law we are not advised. A law has also passed the New-York Legislature, entitled "An act in relation to mendicant and vagrant children," which makes the apprenticing or disposing of any child, for the purpose of playing on musical instruments, or dancing, peddling, or begging, a misdemeanor, and liable to a severe fine or imprisonment.

The Italian Consul General, Chevalier De Luca, deserves much credit for the energy and spirit of humanity with which he at once prepared himself to execute the Italian law, so far as our own statutes would permit. He gave public and formal warning to the *padroni*, and, though he found that nothing could be done here legally to break up the abuse till we had a treaty of extradition with Italy, or statutes of our own against the evil, he succeeded in frightening the wretched *padroni*, great numbers of whom returned to Italy during the past year with their little apprentices. Under this new local act the Consul again appears, but it is soon discovered that the great majority of the little "slaves of the harp" are sent out by their own parents residing here, and who do not let their services to others, but cause them to wander the streets for their own gain. These do not come under the new law, and are immediately discharged to continue their roving and vagabond life, and to be dreadfully abused by their vile parents. Only two, we understand, have thus far been handed over to the Children's Aid Society as genuine *padroni* children, and we do not hear of the conviction of a single *padrone*.

To remedy the further evil of the employment of these little minstrels, night and day, Winter and Summer, by their own parents, without regard to their moral or mental education, we must trust, as we have done in the past, to the charitable and preventive agencies of our benevolent community. An American-Italian gentleman of large wealth and the broadest philanthropy is already erecting, in co-operation with the Children's Aid Society, a commodious building near the Five Points, which is to be used for the schools for the little organ grinders so long carried on by this society. Here the young "slaves of the harp" are to be trained for an intelligent freedom. They are to learn the English as well as the Italian tongue, and to acquire the habits of order and industry which will fit them, by and by, to be worthy American citizens. It is encouraging that Italian philanthropy has united with American benevolence in so humane a work, and that our foreign residents have shown so earnest an appreciation of the foundations on which liberty and good order here must rest.

A NORTH-WESTERN THIEVES' COLONY.

According to reports, the authenticity of which cannot well be doubted, a colony of thieves and murderers has been flourishing for a considerable time past in British territory at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. It is supposed to consist at present of five hundred men and a number of women and children. Most of the men have been outlawed for crimes committed in the United States. One of the chief products of the colony is a sort of whisky, which has proved exceedingly palatable to Indians. As a consequence, the latter trade their choicest furs for it, and sell their superfluous women into slavery in order to lengthen the period of their orgies. The colonists, it is said, never fail to take advantage of opportunities thus presented, not only to rob the red men of their blankets and other portable property, but also to deprive them of their scalps. Still, the Indian's thirst for whisky is so strong that he continues to trade in the manner described. The exploits of the five hundred having at last been heard of by the Canadian Government, a mounted Police force of three hundred men has just been organized, and if everything goes right the base of the Rocky Mountains will be the scene of a battle before the 4th of July. The Police force is composed of the most active men to be found in the Dominion, and is under the command of a British Colonel, who was sent to Canada to give instruction to Militia officers. The attractions of the service upon which it is to enter it seems are so great that several French and English noblemen and gentlemen have joined the ranks. It is reported that one young English gentleman, after having agreed to go, became so enamored of his work that a suddenly acquired estate giving an income of $150,000 a year did not prove potent enough to cause his resignation. The laws governing the force are such that the utmost punishment which can be inflicted for a breach of discipline is expulsion.

The pay cannot certainly be considered an inducement to undertake so hazardous an enterprise, for the sub-constables are only to receive seventy-five cents (gold) per day. It may be that the promise of a grant of 160 acres of land to each for three years' service, has something to do with the eagerness to enlist, but even this is doubtful. It is more than probable that all the men are impelled by a pure love of adventure. If so, the chances are that they will have to do a good deal of heavy fighting before the laws of the Dominion are respected in the North-western Territories. The five hundred thieves intrenched at the foot of the Rocky Mountains may be expected not to surrender either themselves or their ill-gotten gains without desperate resistance.

Some time ago, it appears, they made a raid into the United States and carried back with them several pieces of artillery, which they have distributed in forts ready for use. In addition to these, they are well supplied with Spencer rifles capable of discharging seventeen shots in succession without reloading, so that all things considered, the three hundred are likely to have a pretty rough time trying to dislodge them. The Indians, it is true, have had good reason to wish for the extermination of the thieves, and possibly they can be relied upon to actively co-operate with the Police. In any event, five hundred or perhaps a thousand thieves, fighting for their lives, with the advantage of a mountain for a cover, are foes that cannot be easily vanquished. The presence of such a formidable body of outlaws is, of course, not calculated to encourage emigration to the North-west, and the effort to disperse it which is now in a fair way to be made, could not very well be postponed. It is to be hoped, should the thieves endeavor, in their extremity, to return to this country, that they will not be permitted to pass far inside the boundary-line uncaptured.

"OUT OF RESPECT TO THE LADIES."

The admonition in regard to "soiling the floors" of the ladies' cabins on board the ferry-boats seems, if possible, to be less heeded than ever. The tobacco-chewer, during the cold weather, either had some respect for the ladies or did not indulge in his favorite habits so freely. Now he shows a sublime indifference for everybody and everything. He cannot conceive that his presence among ladies is only permitted through a long stretch of courtesy, and can see no impropriety whatever in his disgusting behavior. In the daytime ladies are obliged to gather up their dresses and pick their steps cautiously in entering and leaving ferry-boats. At night it is almost impossible to run the gauntlet free of damage. Between 8 o'clock and 11 the tobacco-chewers have both cabins to themselves, and they make use of the time to render them utterly unfit for occupation by decent persons of either sex. Very often they do not even spare the seats. Toward 11 o'clock ladies returning from theatres get their dresses ruined while priding themselves upon their cleverness in having stepped over this and that "nasty pool" without serious consequences.

It might be asked why the deck-hands on the ferry-boats do not keep their eyes open, and why they permit the individuals who are guilty of such disgraceful acts to enter the ladies' cabins. This would be rather a difficult job for the deck-hands to do, inasmuch as the person with the whitest shirt, the finest coat, and glossiest hat is frequently as great an offender against the rules of decency, as laid down in this particular case, as the filthiest Police station rounder. The nuisance has really been continued quite long enough to prove that there is an absolute need for the enforcement of some new rule. If men were to be shut out altogether from the ladies' cabins, the boats would not carry more than half the present number of passengers, and it would, of course, be too much to expect a reform so exacting as that. To be sure, it might be possible to make such a division of the space at command as to supply saloons of smaller dimensions, the right to enter and occupy which to be given to ladies only. It is a fact well known that during certain hours of the morning and evening, the traffic upon the Brooklyn and Jersey City ferry-boats is greatly out of proportion to the accommodation. It is bad enough for ladies, at such times, to be packed and crushed, without having to undergo the discomfort which is occasioned by fear of injury to dresses.

Last year we recommended the ferry-managers to take advantage of the excellent opportunity afforded for giving passengers free access to the upper decks of the boats during the hot weather. At a comparatively trifling outlay, much space that goes for nothing could be utilized in this way. A stout rail, high enough to protect persons from tumbling into the river, a liberal allowance of seats, and canvas to keep off sun and rain, would be sufficient for all requirements. The chewers and smokers would be got rid of effectually by this contrivance, and trips across the East and North Rivers would be looked forward to with pleasure rather than with disgust. Meanwhile, if the ferry companies should not "see the way clearly" toward incurring the expense for the improvement suggested, we would advise them to provide spittoons and issue orders for their thorough cleansing every morning. This much, at least, they should do, if only to conciliate the ladies for the losses they have sustained.

ROUMANIA AND SERVIA.

It has been so much the custom to regard Turkey of late years as sinned against rather than sinning, that the cable telegram on Thursday, to the effect that Germany, Servia, and Roumania have made common protest against the designs of Turkey, will surprise most people.

Roumania is the term commonly applied to the Danubian principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, a debatable ground which has given rise to a thousand difficulties. The Crimean war arose out of the squabble between Russia and Turkey about these provinces, and at the congress held at Paris in 1856, at the close of the war, it was agreed that "the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia shall continue to enjoy, under the suzerainty of the Porte, and under the guarantee of the contracting Powers, the privileges and immunities of which they are in possession. No exclusive protection shall be exercised over them by any of the guaranteeing powers. There shall be no separate right of interference in their internal affairs. The Sublime Porte engages to preserve to the said principalities an independent and national administration, as well as full liberty of worship, of legislation, of commerce, and of navigation."

The plenipotentiaries who reassembled at Paris in 1858 agreed to the election by the Roumanians of a Hospodar or Governor for life, and expressly insisted that there should be one for each province; but notwithstanding this, and to the great disgust of Turkey, which naturally desired the election of some one in her interest, both principalities elected a nationalist in the person of Col. Alexander John Couza, whose election was ultimately sanctioned by the contracting Powers. After a reign of turmoil of more than six years Prince Couza was compelled to abdicate, in February, 1866, and in the following July he was succeeded by Prince Charles, of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.

The aims of Servia have, like those of Roumania, been independence of Turkey. An independent Administration there, under the suzerainty of the Sultan, was established in 1848; but the suzerainty of the Porte was confirmed in 1856. Since 1859, Servia has prospered under the rule of the Obrenovitsh family. The second Prince of that name did much to advance practical reforms. He was murdered in 1868, while walking in a forest near Belgrade, which he had formed into a pleasure park for the recreation of the people of that city. The result of this sad event was that, as the Prince had no son, his great-nephew was elected his successor, and a regency appointed during his minority. This young man is now nineteen, and was crowned at the Cathedral of Belgrade on the 5th July, 1868. Last Autumn he paid a visit to Vienna, and was the object of extraordinary attentions from the Emperor. Austria has various reasons for desiring to maintain friendly relations with Servia. The fine race who inhabit that beautiful and fertile country are not only her neighbors, but their nationality and religion are the same as those of the Servian subjects of the Emperor. Moreover the Servian railway question is one of extreme interest to Austria, since the line will constitute the most important communication, from an industrial point of view, between Hungary and Constantinople. We imagine that the term "Germany" in the cable telegram must in the present case apply to Austria and not to Prussia, but these frontier lands of the Christian and the Turk are the seat of such innumerable intrigues that not impossibly Prussia's hand may also be in the game. One of the principal Servian leaders, Gen. Stralimirovitz, who belongs to the so-called moderate party among his countrymen, warned the Servians of Hungary, only a few months ago, against the annexationist tendencies of Prussia. It certainly seems a pity that these fine Christian provinces should be under Mohammedan rule.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CITY THEATRES.

The record of the week just closed needs little space, and the announcements not much more. Signor Salvini's performances are, at any season of the year, notable incidents, and five of these, commencing on Monday, rather enlivened the dullness of the period, but no other occurrence of importance is to be cited. Still, there is no lack of places of amusement whereat a pleasant evening may be passed; and if the Midsummer month is only half as active, the inveterate play-goer will have no cause to complain. Signor Salvini is advertised to appear thrice more; to-morrow he figures in "La Morte Civile;" Wednesday he performs, for the first and only time, in "Saul," and Friday he is to act in "Samson." At Wallack's, the new play of "Fate" holds its own, and draws large audiences, *malgré* the upward tendency of the mercury. The "regular" season of the Union Square Theatre terminated with great éclat Wednesday. The house, however, is not closed, benefit representations being announced for to-morrow and Tuesday. "Led Astray" will be recited Monday for the benefit of Mr. Claude Burroughs; Tuesday that successful drama will be given, together with a concert of exceptional attractiveness, for the benefit of Mr. Tissington, who conducts the orchestra of the theatre, and whose talent is as genuine as his popularity. A "Summer Season," to be entered upon to-morrow week, is also alluded to by the announcements; "Peril," by the author of "Fate," is the piece underlined for earliest production. A few words of promise greet the listener from other parts of the City. At Niblo's a new drama, called "The Cryptogram," and founded on De Mille's romance, will be brought forth to-morrow. At Wood's "Jack Harkaway among the Brigands" is to introduce Mr. Hernandes Foster to the habitués of the evening entertainments. The Bowery Theatre sets out upon a second week of prosperity with the spectacle of "The Seven Dwarfs." As for Bryant's Opera-house, Barnum's Hippodrome, the Colosseum, and the Central Park Garden, these, in the fullest sense of the term, are institutions, and perennially open and profitable.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

M. V. Capoul, Mr. J. W. Carroll, Mr. J. B. Polk, Miss Clara Morris, and the whole New-Orleans French Dramatic Troupe and several members of the opera troupe of that city, were among the passengers for Europe by yesterday's steamers.... Prof. Herrmann is in Washington....Mr. Sothern was last week at McVicker's, in Chicago, acting in "Home"....The New-York Fifth Avenue Theatre company was at Hooley's....A new theatre is about to be built in Charleston, fronting on Meeting street ....The Oates Troupe were at the Boston Theatre last week....Mr. J. T. Raymond opens at the Boston Museum to-morrow week....The Vokes Family were, last week, at the Chicago Academy of Music ....Miss Charlotte Thompson was last week at the Boston Museum.

[*For Foreign Amusements See Page 10.*]

OBITUARY.

JAMES DE PEYSTER.

Mr. James F. De Peyster, a member of one of the oldest and most honored families in New-York, died at his residence in this City on Friday, the 12th inst., at the age of eighty-one. During his long life he has been connected, in various capacities, with many prominent banking, charitable, and religious associations, besides holding positions of honor and trust under the State Government. In the war of 1812, he served as Captain, distinguishing himself on more than one occasion for courage and discretion. For a number of years he held the office of Treasurer of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New-York, and during his residence at Bloomingdale, was one of the foremost members of St. Michael's Church. At one time he was Governor of the New-York Hospital, and President of the New-York Dispensary; also, Treasurer of the Bleecker Street Savings Bank. Few citizens have been longer or more thoroughly identified with the practice of philanthropy, in both public and private life. The Summer of 1873 he passed in England and on the Continent, returning from his tour refreshed both in health and spirits. His funeral takes place from Trinity Church on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

GENERAL NOTES.

Hon. William A. Graham, of North Carolina, is in ill health.

The Chicago *Tribune* informs its readers that Gideon blew down the walls of Jericho.

Ex-Gov. Throckmorton is brought forward as a candidate for Congress in the Fourth District of Texas.

Hon. Richard Frothingham is to deliver the oration before the city authorities of Boston on the Fourth of July.

A Harvard alumnus advises that each graduate insure his life to the amount of $500 at least, for the benefit of the university.

Hon. S. P. Moore, late Surgeon General of the Confederate Army, has been elected President of the Ex-Confederate Surgeons' Association.

Philadelphia has invited President Grant and his Cabinet to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of its public buildings on the 4th of July next.

One of the San Francisco papers intimates to Mr. James Lick that he will reap his reward for his generosity by having a big funeral when he dies.

The late Daniel Hammond, of Boston, left $7,000 for public uses; and Harvey White left $4,650, and Isaac Sweetser $6,000 for similar purposes.

Gen. N. P. Banks is to deliver the oration at the dedication of the soldiers' monument in Fitchburg, Mass., June 24, Gen. Butler having declined on the score of ill-health.

Prof. Charles S. Farrar has resigned the seat of mathematics, natural philosophy, and chemistry, in Vassar College, to become principal of the Milwaukee Female College.

Hon. Addison C. Miller, of Utica, has declined to be a candidate for the vacant Judgeship of the Supreme Court, for which he was recommended by the bar of Oneida County.

Some citizens of Buffalo have presented Hon. Franklin A. Alberger with a silver service of seven pieces, costing $1,600, as "an acknowledgment of distinguished public services."

The Denver (Col.) *News* says that about 200 persons have signed an agreement to reorganize the Yellowstone expedition, and to return to the Powder River country about the 1st of September.

A young lady belonging to one of the "best families" of Boston (the *Journal* says) had a full set of working drawings for a suburban residence at the late exhibition of drawings in that city.

Rev. John McElroy, of St. John's Church, Frederick, Md., is ninety-eight old. He was ordained more than sixty years ago, and is believed to be the oldest Catholic priest in North America.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* recommends that employment be found for "his superfluous highness" the Vice President of the United States, by making him Governor of the District of Columbia.

The profound thinker of the Cincinnati *Commercial* thinks it remarkable that in Boston, where they take their amusement in the shape of sermons which are sometimes interminable, the most popular preacher is James B. Dunn.

Opposition to the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, as being utterly void, is the platform on which Mr. Benjamin G. Harris will appeal to the Democrats of the Fifth District of Maryland to elect him to Congress next Fall.

United States Senator-elect William W. Eaton resigned his seat in the Connecticut House of Representatives on Thursday. Mr. Eaton has been a member of the State Senate once, of the House nine times, and twice Speaker of the latter body.

There being fifty dollars due the sexton of a Methodist church in Newburyport, Mass., a collection was taken up on Sunday last, and when completed it was discovered that the four collectors had taken exactly the amount due, not a cent more or less.

Hon. Samuel Bard, Postmaster of Atlanta, Ga., having completed his first quarter, has requested his bondsmen to call and make a thorough and critical examination of his books, vouchers, finances, and other business transactions of the office.

A clergyman settled over a Congregationalist church in Boylston, Mass., is accused of having forged a certificate of his ordination by the Methodists, and of preaching other men's sermons as his own. These little things are making trouble in the church.

The Woman's temperance leagues of Ohio are to hold a State Convention in Springfield, that State, on the 17th inst. The call says that the object is to complete the State organization, and it invites each league to send as delegates two women and one man, "men to be considered advisory."

The death of Secretary Belknap's eldest son at Keokuk, Iowa, on the 8th inst., was very sudden. He was eating his breakfast, when, with the remark that it was growing dark—which were the only words he spoke—he sank back on his bed, and died almost instantly. He was nineteen years of age, and had been ill of consumption for some time.

The quiet services in a colored church at Vicksburg, Miss., on Sunday evening last, the *Times* says, were rudely interrupted by two women, who, after glaring at each other a few moments, sprang at each other and before the rest of the congregation knew what was going on were fighting like two wild-cats. They were separated by their friends and then left the church.

In a letter to a friend, Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa, says: "I trust you will give no credit to the story started by my enemies, that my letter of declination means an abandonment of Republicanism; it means simply that I don't care enough for this or any other office to spend seven or eight months of the year in hard work for the public, and then go home and spend the balance of the time for the privilege of doing it."

Gen. Sherman said in St. Louis that the removal of his head-quarters to that city had been considered favorably by him for quite a number of years, and that he had concluded to establish himself there early in October. He explained that there would be no change in the location of the department officers, either general or local, and that he would merely close his private office in Washington and open another in St. Louis, making that city his place of residence.

A Wilmington (Del.) paper tells this story: "On the morning of the drowning of Officer Wirt his wife tried to persuade him from going a fishing, when he took from his finger his gold ring and placing it upon hers told her to wear it until his return, and that he would not be gone long. When he was leaving his residence his dog, a fine animal, caught him by the pant leg, (an act he was never known to do before,) when he drove him off; and as he started off the dog seized him by the leg again, and could not be driven off, seemingly trying to prevent his master from leaving his home, when Wirt, to get clear of him, took his revolver from his pocket and shot him."

THE LATE MR. BERNARD WOLDE.

The members of the Cotton Exchange assembled in special meeting yesterday to take action relative to the death of their late associate, Mr. Bernard Wolde. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Through the dispensation of Divine Providence death has again invaded our circle and removed from our midst, under circumstances most painful, our late associate and esteemed friend, Mr. Bernard Wolde, whose mortal life ceased on Monday, the 8th inst.; and,

Whereas, In pursuance with honored custom, as members of the New-York Cotton Exchange, we should give expression to our respect for the memory of one whose life was a continued record of high honor and spotless integrity of character. It is

Resolved, That in the death of Bernard Wolde our organization has parted with one who, in the circle of business, as well as in his social life, was conspicuously possessed of those qualities of virtue and honor that constitute the type of thorough manhood—a most affectionate husband and father, a true friend—he has passed from our midst, bearing with him the sincere affection and respect of all who knew him.

Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathies are tendered to the family of the deceased, and especially to his much-loved wife, and we pray their grief may be assuaged, and their hearts comforted, in their great affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions be tendered to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Exchange Rooms be closed on the day of the funeral, during the hours of the ceremony, and the members be requested to attend the ceremony.

THE MILL RIVER DISASTER INQUEST.

Northampton, Mass., June 13.—The jury of inquest concerning the death of John Atchinson, or, rather, upon the recent Mill River disaster, met here to-day, but, the evidence not being all transcribed, adjourned without action until Monday, the 29th inst.

THE CIVIL ENGINEERS.

THEIR EXCURSION TO SCRANTON.

A VISIT TO A COAL MINE, THE SCRANTON IRON COMPANY'S WORKS, AND THE RESERVOIR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SCRANTON, Friday, June 12, 1874.

When the civil engineers' excursion started from Hoboken this morning the weather was anything but productive of that cheery, expectant spirit which is usually manifested by a body of very hard worked gentlemen when going off on a jaunt of pleasure. But the engineers seemed to care little for the weather, and, as it was folly to look out of the car windows on the dismal appearance of the country, they took to talking "shop" in the most reckless manner. Near me sat old Mr. Whipple, the eminent bridge engineer, telling of his first experiments in iron-bridge building, and how he put up the iron bridge over the canal at First street, Utica, N. Y., the second bridge of the kind constructed in this country. This was nearly forty years ago. One of another quartet was Mr. R. L. Cooke, one of the division engineers of the Department of Parks in New-York. As we traveled side by side with the Morris and Essex Canal, he suddenly exclaimed: "Ah! I built that branch of the canal." And then Mr. McDonald would jump up and say, "I built this bridge," &c. And all the while, Mr. Archbald, the Chief Engineer of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was passing up and down the cars and pointing out all the objects of interest as we passed them, and showing himself a genial host and indefatigable *cicerone*. But as we approached the mountains the weather, which had been gradually improving, hastened its movements; and as we came in sight of the Delaware Water Gap the sun shone out in all his midday splendor. Nearing the Water Gap the engine whistled and snorted, as if in defiance of the two great mountains—Mount Tammany and Mount Kittatiny—and dashed through the magnificent scenery of the gap at an increased speed. Many of the excursionists had not been over the line before, and as they gazed in admiration at nature's beauties they were struck by her wonders. There were the lines showing clearly enough how the water course had forced its way through the gap; and scientific engineering took off its hat, figuratively, to the wonderful natural engineering powers of that water course. The visitors felt that it had been a tremendous work, and paid all due homage to the worker. But the special train sped on, and soon began the ascent of the arduous and extended grade which leads up to the top of the next range of mountains, over which it must pass to reach Scranton. Again Mr. Coryell was the centre of a small crowd. He had a marvelously-made little pocket barometer, which showed most accurately, by the decrease of the pressure as we ascended, how many feet we did actually ascend—1,750 feet. I give below the different points at which Mr. Coryell (who, by the way, is one of the most active and entertaining managers of the excursion) took his observations. The barometer started from a basis of 300, that number, therefore, must be deducted in order to arrive at the correct elevation at the different points. The barometer stood at:

Hoboken	310	Vass Gap	620
Paterson	470	Delaware	600
Boonton	650	Delaware Water Gap	620
Dover	800	Stroudsburg	700
Summit	1,100	Tobyhanna	2,000
Washington	750	Scranton	1,050

As we went up or down, this beautiful little instrument followed suit, and we could see, as by a clock, how far we were above tide-water at any moment. The hauling of canal barges over inclined plains to a higher level, was also explained from a scientific point of view. This was more interesting, as we saw the process of hauling up the boats in actual operation. Indeed, what I had rather feared would be a most tedious journey, turned out to be a most agreeable and interesting one. We left Hoboken at 8:30, and arrived in Scranton a little before 3 o'clock.

The excursion party consisted, in all, of forty-seven, of whom twenty-four were marched off to the Wyoming House and twenty-three to the Valley House. Neither house being able to accommodate all, it was thought desirable to equally divide the party. For some time the soap and towels of the hotel washing-room were kept in a surprising state of activity, and then every one rushed off to the dining-room, for at 3:30 we were to take the train for the Pyne shaft, one of the recently-opened mines of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company, which is located about three miles distant from Scranton. Dinner over, the train speedily conveyed us to our destination, and as we marched up to the shaft we were welcomed by half a dozen miners and some twenty little urchins, with blackened faces and tattered pantaloons, who eyed us with a quizzical glance, and seemed rather pleased at the fact that they had been ordered to cease work that the visitors might see the mine. The first visit was to the engine-room, where is all the apparatus for raising the laden wagons from the mine and sending down the empty ones. The engine is a very fine one, and winds the wire rope on one side and unwinds it on the other with extraordinary ease and swiftness. It is the work of Morris, of Philadelphia—ample guarantee for its perfection of construction. On approaching the shaft and gazing down its yawning mouth—the shaft is 307 feet in depth—there was a sudden but marked decrease in the general hilarity. And, though no one dares to propound the question, "Who's afraid?" justice compels me to assert that a good many looked so, especially those who, with the usual nonchalant air, tried to step on to the platform on which they were to go down to the regions of black darkness. Some failed altogether in appearing bold, others made but a sorry exhibition; but the majority disappeared into the abyss with as much coolness as they would have walked down their own door steps. Some few, however, utterly refused to listen to the voice of the charmer, and declined altogether to go down; while one young budding engineer, who remained above, breathed an almost inaudible but very pious prayer that if ever that coal mine was going to cut up capers, that it would do so just at that moment, when all the wealth of engineering intellect was well within its grasp. But fortune would not befriend him. He will have to wait a while longer for promotion in his profession.

This new mine has a splendid vein of the best coal, fifteen feet in depth by thirty in width. The roof is a thin layer of slate, above which there is again a three-foot seam of coal. The vein is about 1,200 feet long, and its numerous branches and side galleries will add another 1,200 feet. No wonder, then, that the company have erected as fine a "breaker" as can be constructed over the shaft. When those who had gone down the shaft had wandered about to their hearts' content, looking for ferns and other antediluvian objects so carefully preserved in the coal measures—had clambered over heaps of newly-blasted coal, stepped into puddles, rubbed their Spring trowsers and Summer jackets against the grim coal cars, and singed their neighbors' coats with their lamps or smeared them with oil, they answered to the call to ascend to the breakers. Up a zigzag staircase they plodded to a height of eighty feet, which give them a full view of the sorting, screening, and sifting of the coal. As the heavily-laden cars came up from the mine, they were discharged over the shutes, which are so arranged that the heavy lumps pass down an opening provided for them, the other sizes falling through graduated gratings. Below the smaller coal was again discharged into revolving cylindrical sifters, the small coal falling through and the large coal falling out at the depressed end of the sifter. Below, the boys were seated on little stools, legs stretched wide apart, snatching the pieces of slate from among the coal as the stream passed under them. Their quickness was wonderful; if they did miss a piece of slate now and then, they never wasted any coal. Returning to Scranton by the special train in waiting, the excursionists visit the rolling-mills and blast-furnaces of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company. These furnaces are unusually fine specimens, but unfortunately only one is in blast, the other having got chilled; and the rolling-mills, like only too many other rolling-mills throughout the country, were standing idle. Still, the scientific visitors were well able to appreciate those parts of the works which were not running. They examined them minutely and expressed their admiration, especially of the splendid engines of the blast furnaces. Still unsatisfied, many of the excursionists afterward paid a visit to the reservoir. This, perhaps, was not unnatural, considering the late terrible catastrophe at Mill River. I cannot learn that any of the engineers saw anything that they did not [illegible] off—save the water itself. Now, I think that is a matter of primary importance in the matter of reservoirs. The water in the bed-rooms of the hotel is the color of diluted beer; that on the dining-tables like very weak brandy and water, unfortunately only in appearance. The excursionists did not reassemble at supper till 8 o'clock, and as all had, of course, risen very early in the morning, the majority of them soon retired. To-morrow morning, at 7:30 o'clock, we start for Wilkesbarre where an excursion is to be made over the famous Ashley Plains and other places of interest.

THE ARRIVAL AT WILKESBARRE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 13.—The American Society of Civil Engineers, forty-seven in number, arrived here this morning, but passed on to Ashley, to visit the shops of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, and rode over the planes. They returned here and visted the Hazard Wire Rope Manufactory before noon. After dinner, at the Wyoming Valley Hotel, they were waited upon by a number of citizens with carriages, and taken to see the mines which have been on fire since last Christmas, and other places of interest. They remain here over Sunday.

THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL AND SEVENTH UNION REGATTA—THE ENTRIES FOR THE RACES.

The members of Brooklyn Yacht Club met last evening at their club-rooms, corner of Court and Montague streets, Brooklyn, to make arrangements for their seventh annual and seventh union regatta, which will come off next Tuesday. Commodore Jacob Voorhis presided, and about seventy members were present. The regatta is open to all yachts belonging to any duly organized yacht club in the United States. The entries in the first class are for schooners, in the second for all sloops forty-five feet long and over this length on the water-line, the third for all sloops under forty-five feet long, and the fourth class for all yachts twenty-five feet and over on the water-line. Three prizes are offered. The first is the flag officer's prize, to be awarded to the first yacht in of each class belonging to the Brooklyn Yacht Club. The second is the club prize, to be awarded to the first in of each class on time allowance; and the third is the union prize, open to all yachts belonging to any organized yacht club, to be awarded to the second yacht in of each class on time allowance, which for schooners will be based upon the length and breadth of the yacht on the water-line, and for second and third-class sloops upon the length only, one-half of overhang being included in the measurement. The course for schooners and first-class sloops will be from the anchorage to the stake-boat at South-west Spit, passing it from westward to southward, thence to the light-ship, rounding it from the northward and eastward, returning to the home stake-boat, which will be opposite Bay Ridge Dock. For second-class sloops the course will be from the anchorage to the stake-boat at South-west Spit, passing it from the westward to southward, thence round the stake-boat at the outer bar buoy in Gedney's Channel, and after rounding it from southward to eastward to return to the home stake-boat. For third-class sloops the course will be from the anchorage to the stake-boat at South-west Spit, and after rounding it from westward to southward, to return to the home stake-boat. The winning yacht in each class must make the race within eight hours to be entitled to the prize. All yachts may carry any fore and aft sails, and all head sails are to be set on stays, except in open boats. Marshal Davidson informed the meeting that all the preliminary arrangements for the regatta were completed.

At 10:30 A. M. the guest boat will leave Martin's Dock, and the judges' boat will leave the barge office, New-York, at 8:30 A. M., and Court street, Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the club: Isaac B. Jacobs, Brooklyn; Thomas Manning, New-York; Col. J. L. Burleigh, New-York; Warren E. Greenleaf, New-York; S. W. Battersall, New-York, and Henry W. Turner, New-York. Several members were in favor of electing Mr. F. C. Lawrence a member, in order to allow him to enter the Vixen for the race, but on referring to the by-laws it was found that this could not be done without violating the rules, which require the owners of yachts entering for the regatta to be members for at least six days before the race. A resolution was passed tendering the thanks of the club to the Olympic Club for the handsome congratulatory resolutions received from them, which will be assigned a place in the club-room. On the suggestion of Commodore Voorhis it was arranged that the annual cruise should take place on Wednesday, the 15th of July, instead of the 18th, the date fixed last year. He also stated that he had not entered his yacht this year, because he did not think it would be for the interest of the club, but he would have her on the course and contribute to the success of the regatta in every way possible. Thirty-two entries were announced for the race, as follows:

		Owners.
SCHOONER CLASS.		
Fleur de Lys	B. Y. C.	Vice Com. J. S. Dickenson
Tidal Wave	B. Y. C.	William Voorhis.
Magic	B. Y. C.	H. T. Garner.
Meta	B. Y. C.	G. A. Beling.
Clio	B. Y. C.	Asten and Bradhurst.
Gypsy	B. Y. C.	H. T. Livingston.
Eva	N. Y. Y. C.	E. Burd Grubb.
Cornelia	N. Y. Y. C.	J. H. Vondy.
Comet	B. Y. C.	—— Langley.
Idler	B. Y. C.	S. J. Colgate.
Laethea	C. C. C.	Gen. Sandford.
FIRST-CLASS SLOOPS.		
Undine	B. Y. C.	Fowler and [illegible]
Kate	B. Y. C.	Rear Com. [illegible]
Leade	——	Smith and Ford
T. B. Asten	B. Y. C.	Platt and Allen
SECOND-CLASS SLOOPS.		
Joe Jefferson	N. Y. Y. C.	Jacob Varian.
Qui Vive	B. Y. C.	Thos. Clapham.
Dudley	B. Y. C.	Edgar Williams.
Screamer	B. Y. C.	C. H. Hall.
Genia	B. Y. C.	G. L. Haight.
Wayward	B. Y. C.	W. B. Morris.
Elizabeth	B. Y. C.	J. Turner.
Flying Cloud	B. Y. C.	W. P. Smull.
Nimble	B. Y. C.	John H. Dimon.
J. S. Sage	C. Y. C.	J. C. Beardsly.
Kaiser Wilhelm	B. Y. C.	Morris and Greenleaf.
Linda	B. Y. C.	John W. Stout.
Selene	B. Y. C.	H. L. Beach.
THIRD-CLASS SLOOPS.		
Wm. T. Lee	B. Y. C.	C. A. Cheever.
Eclipse	W. Y. C.	C. H. Chievar.
Brooklyn	B. Y. C.	Ira Smith.
Bismarck	L. I. Y. C.	......

Other entries will be received up to 12 o'clock on Monday.

CRICKET.

THE ST. GEORGE'S DEFEAT THE STATEN ISLANDS.

The St. George Club visited Staten Island yesterday and played a most enjoyable game with the Staten Island Club, in which they came off victors by a score of 173 to 57, the Islanders being unable to make an effective stand against the fine bowling of Jones and Moeran. The following is the score:

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
ST. GEORGE.			
Bance c. Sprague b. Benson	1	c. Irving b. Benson	23
Sleigh, "not out."	19	b. Benson	1
Cashman b. Benson	7	c. Sprague b. Brewster	12
Palmer l. b. w. Brewster	3	b. Brewster	0
Moeran b. Benson	8	b. Benson	0
Jones c. Lusk b. Brewster	6	c. Benson b. Luske	3
Soutter b. Benson	10	c. Holloway b. Brewster	8
Holloway b. Brewster	1	"not out."	5
Percy b. Benson	4	b. Brewster	13
Bowman, absent	0	b. Brewster	8
J. Eyre c. Benson b. Brewster	0	b. Brewster	11
Byes, wides, &c.	7	Byes, &c.	2
Total	66	Total	87
STATEN ISLAND.			
Oubridge b. Palmer	1	b. Jones	0
Benson c. and b. Moeran	12	run out	0
Robinson l b.w.b. Soutter	0	b. Jones	0
Luske b. Palmer	10	b. Jones	1
Davis c. Bowman b. Soutter	3	c. Percy b. Soutter	3
Brewster not out	7	b. Jones	0
Filmer b. Moeran	1	b. Jones	3
Harvey b. Moeran	0	b. Jones	1
M. Eyre b. Moeran	2	b. Jones	2
Irving c. Percy b. Holloway	2	b. Jones	0
Sprague s. t. Bowman b. Holloway	0	not out	0
Byes, wides, &c.	5	Byes, wides, &c.	4
Total	43	Total	14

MIDNIGHT BRAWL.

Last night, about midnight, Officer Chapman, of the Nineteenth Precinct Police, heard shouts and screams coming from a large shanty at Sixty-seventh street and Lexington avenue. Entering the room a terrible sight appeared. Bridget Ward, Elizabeth Campbell, and her husband Francis, were engaged in mortal combat. One had a large cavalry sabre, and the other a butcher-knife nearly two feet long. The officer struck up the weapons and disarmed the combatants. Bridget Ward's clothes were nearly torn off, and large pieces of hair had been pulled out of Mrs. Campell's head. Francis Campbell's face was terribly scratched and bruised. The entire party were taken to the Fifty-ninth Street Station and they were all locked up. The neighborhood is one of the worst in the City. The timely arrival of the officer alone prevented a murder.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

James Bird, a lad of twelve years, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Sherwood, on a charge of stealing a revolver from his employer, Dennis Leahy, of No. 563 Third avenue. Upon investigating the matter a sad case of destitution was revealed. The lad pawned the revolver for seventy-five cents, and with this sum purchased food for his parents and three younger brothers, they having at the time been famishing for nearly three days. He intended, he claimed, to release the pistol with his weekly wages. Mr. Leahy declined to prosecute the boy, and he will be discharged.... James Ely was held for trial on a charge of cruelly beating his horse. Justice Bixby was the complainant.... Hugh Cunningham, an expressman, was committed to answer for stealing wearing apparel of the value of $35, intrusted to his care by Miss Camille Delaney, of No. 10 Gramercy place.

THE BROOKLYN ELECTION FRAUDS.

THE PRISONERS ESCAPE ON A DEFECTIVE INDICTMENT—JUDGE REYNOLDS' CHARGE TO THE JURY—THE LATEST FAILURE OF JUSTICE IN BROOKLYN.

Alderman James Dunne and J. J. Campbell, indicted for violating the election law, while acting as poll-clerks of the First District of the Sixth Ward of Brooklyn, during the election held in the Fall of 1871, were yesterday acquitted by order of Judge Reynolds, of the City Court. The cause of the acquittal was a defective indictment. On Wednesday morning the trial commenced, and on Friday afternoon the case closed for the prosecution. The evidence clearly established the fact that 500 fraudulent names had been added to the poll-list by the Democratic poll clerks, and that the greater part of the ballots cast for the Republican ticket had been thrown out. The facts were so clear that no attempt was made to refute them on the part of the defense. When the case for the people closed Gen. F. B. Tracy, counsel for the accused, moved, on "technical grounds," for the dismissal of the case. It was painfully evident to all in court during the argument on Friday evening, that the indictment was defective, and Judge Reynolds, as will be seen by his decision' deplored that fact, and while asserting his belief that a great crime had been committed, gave expression to the opinion that the indictment did not attempt to cover the fraud which had been actually perpetrated. The following is his decision:

I have considered the questions which were discussed yesterday as well as I could. Some of them had suggested themselves to my mind before yesterday, when I saw the shape the evidence was taking. In relation to the question whether these defendants can be indicted for official misconduct while they were acting as poll clerks, I think there is considerable doubt. I have not examined that as fully as I would wish if I were called upon to decide it. I think that where parties enter upon an office under color of election or appointment they are officers *de facto*, not only as regards third persons, but, perhaps, so far as to be responsible for misconduct while performing the duties of the office. But the case of the defense is a somewhat different question. They are to be regarded, at least one of them is to be regarded as a mere intruder, and whether he can be indicted for misconduct in office while intruding, is a question for very serious consideration. The view that I have taken of another question, renders it unnecessary that I should press upon that. I am still of the impression that I suggested to the District Attorney yesterday, of another difficulty in this case.

Now it is true, as was claimed, that these papers were not poll lists at all until the clerks commenced to record the names of the actual voters, and that there was nothing of a legal character about the bundles of paper which are distributed to the different polls. These names might be recorded on any other pieces which the clerks might have had at hand at the time they commenced their duties. Therefore they were not poll-lists; they were not lists of voters until they commenced to record the names. This is true. And it follows from that, that when these names were written they were not written upon poll lists at all. Now it seems to me that to commence the poll lists at the end of 500 names from those they had written, is a different thing from writing, or causing to be written, these names. That had been completed; and commencing the poll list at that point was a subsequent step. The jury might find that thus commencing the list was a part of the scheme of fraud that was perpetrated that day. The indictment was conceived upon only one part of the conspiracy which was conceived and carried out, and that simply the first step already taken before either of the defendants could be considered an officer. The rule which charges as conspirators all who, with a common knowledge and common purpose, committed any of the overt acts committed in the prosecution of that fraud, cannot apply to other wrongful acts committed after the conspiracy has been consummated. The indictment contains no hint that anything wrong was done beyond the writing of the names; and although the defendants might have been, if the jury should so find, engaged in a conspiracy to cause fictitious names to be written on the paper, that act was consummated before the defendants were officers in any sense. There the indictment stops. We are not at liberty to consider whether they commenced the poll list at the end of 500 fictitious names with a fraudulent purpose, or with a common understanding between them, or a more far-searching conspiracy than the one alleged, as to stuff the ballot-boxes at the election, make a false count or a false return, because there is nothing alleged of all these things, or of any ultimate purpose therein.

Another difficulty which it seems to me arises from the testimony is that, so far as I remember the evidence it does not appear that Dunne was at the polls at the time the poll commenced. It is in dispute just how soon he came there. It is perhaps in dispute whether McKenna was there at all in the morning. Some witness, I do not remember who, says that he thinks for a short time there was only one clerk. It does appear from the testimony uncontradicted, that after the voting commenced Dunne was on the sidewalk outside. Whether he came in after an hour or within two hours is somewhat in dispute in the evidence; but he was not there when the voting commenced, and Campbell commenced writing names at the end of the 500 fictitious names. And upon that construction it might be difficult to make out a case for the prosecution of evidence sufficient to go to the jury on a question of conspiracy. Whether these defendants at the time they commenced writing had previously been guilty of any conspiracy or complicity in regard to the steps which had already been taken, is a question which cannot now be considered, I think; because all these steps had been taken before they were to be regarded as officers in any sense at all. And it is not covered by the indictment at all.

Now, I have come to this conclusion, with considerable regret. I think it is evident upon this testimony that there has been a bold and reckless fraud committed; and it may be difficult on the testimony as it now stands, without any explanation from these defendants, to see how they could have been there as they were, without having some cognizance that a stupendous fraud had been committed by somebody. But whether they participated in it at some previous stage, is not a question for the court; nor whether they participated in it afterward. The indictment does not assume to cover the fraud that was actually perpetrated at a subsequent stage of the transaction. That stage had been completed before they commenced to act as officers at all. This fraud is one at which the community is justly indignant, and every man who participated in it ought to be punished. It is some satisfaction to know that they did it. It would be easiest, as between an indignant public and alleged criminals, to hand them over to the jury than for the court to interpose its decision in their favor. But I cannot shirk the responsibility of declaring what I conceive to be law. It is a great offense, an offense against the public, against the State, and against the interests of the city, that the ballot-box should be tampered with. It is one of the greatest crimes known to our laws. But it would be a crime against the commonwealth if these men should be unjustly punished. I do not say that an indictment drawn in regard to all these points might not be drawn so as to cover them, but I do not think that this indictment has been so drawn. I deem it my duty, therefore, to say that these defendants are entitled to an acquittal, and I direct the jury so to find.

Mr. Morris asked the court to instruct the jury to acquit, on the ground of variance between the indictment and the proof, claiming that there was a statute under which this might be done, and that the people would not thus be debarred from further proceedings against the defendants for the offense charged. Mr. Tracy objected, on the ground that it was not a case of variance under the statute, but a failure of proof. The court so held, and the jury were directed to find the defendants, Dunne and Campbell, not guilty as charged in the indictment.

GERMAN POST OFFICE STATISTICS.

Some statistics recently published show a remarkable development of the business of the German Post Office in the year 1873. Its sphere of operations comprises an area of 8,077 square miles, with 34,339,434 inhabitants, and the total number of post offices, which amounted in 1872 to 5,755, rose in 1873 to 6,001. The number of employes came in 1873 to 52,060 persons (against 40,945 in the previous year.) The total number of missives sent by post in the year 1873 amounted to 878,000,000 (against 783,000,000 in 1872. Among these were 454,000,000 letters, (against 422,000,000,) and 26,000,000 post-cards (against 8,000,000.) The total weight of parcels forwarded in 1873 came to 320,000,000 pounds (against 280,000,000 in the previous year.)

AN AGGRIEVED COMMUNITY.

Gov. Ames of Mississippi, recently commuted the death sentence of two negro murderers to imprisonment for life. This act so exasperated the citizens of Scott County that they determined to lynch the convicts. Being dissuaded from this course, the multitude made an effigy of Ames, laid it on one of the coffins prepared for the murderers, placed the coffin on a dray and amid the cries, shouts, jeers, and groans of the excited populace, drove it through the streets and finally hung it to a limb near the depot.

REMARKABLE DISLOCATION.

A curious case occurred in Hempstead, Long Island, yesterday. Pedro Louce was lifting a large rock, when he felt a sudden pain, and his shoulder became powerless. The surgeon found that his shoulder had been dislocated in such a peculiar manner that the united force of four men was unable to reduce it. Louce was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and the surgeons there consider the case one of the most remarkable on record. Under chloroform pulleys were attached, and, by bringing an immense force to bear, the luxation was at length reduced.

A TENEMENT-HOUSE QUARREL.

Alexander Litterst, residing at No. 72 Hester street, had a quarrel with his neighbor, Mr. Liebig, and the disagreement was taken up by Mme. Liebig. On Wednesday Mme. Liebig and Litterst quarreled, and Mrs. Liebig leaned out of her window and struck Litterst on the head with a heavy pitcher, fracturing his skull. Coroner Eickhoff yesterday endeavored to take the ante-mortem statement of Litterst, but found him unconscious. The woman has not been arrested, but is kept under surveillance by the Police.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Mayor Havemeyer has received $25 from Frazer & Lee in aid of the Louisiana sufferers.... The Subcommittee on the Celebration of the Fourth of July reported yesterday that the President of the Park Commission would act in harmony with them, and that $5,000 would be required to purchase fire-works for the annexed district.... Marshal Conklin issued 649 licenses and received $1,745 last week.

CREEDMOOR.

THE MATCH FOR THE REMINGTON DIAMOND BADGE.

GOOD SHOOTING—COL. BODINE, GEN. DAKIN, A. J. ROUX, E. H. SANFORD, J. L. PRICE, AND H. FULTON THE BEST SHOTS.

The long-range rifle match, for the Remington diamond badge, which formed a part of the programme of the Spring meeting of the National Rifle Association, for Saturday, June 6, but which they were unable to contest, through lack of time, was shot yesterday, at Creedmoor Range. Taking everything into account, the display of marksmanship was a very creditable one. The result of the match was looked for with considerable interest, as it covers the distances at which the international match with the Irish marksmen is to be contested in the coming September, and it was thought that the scores made would develop at least some of the men who are to be numbered in the as yet unselected American eight. The match was announced to be shot at 3 o'clock, and at that time there was a very select company of riflemen on the ground, many of whom, however, did not take part in the contest. There were also many members of the Rifle Association and of the Amateur Rifle Club, among them being Gen. Shaler, Gen. M. T. McMahon, and Col. George S. Wingate, and Surgeon Thurston, of the Eighteenth Devonshire (England) Volunteers, who is at present on a tour of pleasure in this country. The weather was all that could have been desired were it not for the stiff, and, at times, gusty breeze that prevailed, as the bright light was pleasantly modified by the masses of white cloud that all day long floated in the air. The range lies almost squarely on the cardinal points of the compass, with the butts to the north. The marksmen are, of course, to the south, and the breeze, which prevailed from the north-west, came quartering on the left of the line of fire. The great sweep of lawn from the firing points had been freshly mown, and the range was in excellent condition. The conditions of the match were as follows: Open only to members of N. R. A.; weapon, any breech-loader within the rules; distance, 500, 800, and 1,000 yards; any position; seven rounds and two sighting shots at each distance; entrance fee, $1; the twenty making the highest score at 500 yards to compete at 800, and the ten highest at 800 to compete at 1,000. The prizes were: First, the Remington diamond badge, to be held subject to competition, and $25; second, Whitworth rifle, presented by Mr. T. C. Clarke, to be held subject to competition, and life membership in N. R. A., which may be transferred by the winner if desired; third, cash, $10; fourth, cash, $5; fifth, cash, $5; sixth, cash, $3.

The contestants mustered promptly and began work on the 500-yards targets, the bulls-eye of which is twenty-four inches square, with good effect, the principal weapons used being the Sharp sporting and the Remington sporting and military rifles. The result of the firing at this distance was as follows, the possible score being 28:

Name.							Total.
Lieut. H. Fulton	4	4	4	3	4	4	4—27
J. S. Conlin	3	4	4	4	4	3	4—26
Col. John Bodine	3	4	3	4	4	4	3—25
Gen. Dakin	4	2	4	3	4	4	4—25
A. J. Roux	3	4	3	3	4	4	3—24
R. Omand	4	4	4	4	2	2	4—24
Geo. Crouch	0	4	4	4	4	4	3—23
G. W. Yale	2	4	4	3	3	3	3—22
E. H. Sandford	3	2	4	2	4	4	3—22
J. L. Price	3	2	3	3	3	4	4—22
A. Alford	3	3	3	4	2	3	3—21
W. F. Thurston	2	3	3	4	3	2	4—21
W. S. Smith	2	3	3	4	3	3	3—21
E. H. Madison	4	3	3	0	4	3	4—21
W. F. Edmondston	3	0	3	4	4	3	4—21
J. T. B. Collins	2	2	4	3	3	3	3—20
Lieut. Col. Gildersleeve	3	3	3	4	4	3	0—20
Philip Klein	2	3	3	2	3	4	3—20
A. V. Canfield, Jr.	3	4	3	2	2	4	2—20
J. R. Judd	2	3	3	3	3	3	2—19
L. M. Ballard	0	2	4	3	3	3	4—19
W. W. Skiddy	3	3	2	3	2	2	0—15
Lieut. Col. C. E. Prescott	3	3	2	0	0	3	4—15
A. J. Hennion	2	4	2	3	0	3	0—14
W. W. Dunning	2	2	4	3	3	0	0—14
A. A. Robertson	0	0	0	2	4	3	4—13
Gen. A. G. McCook	0	3	0	4	0	2	2—11
G. A. Strube	2	2	2	0	3	0	2—11
T. Hoadley	2	2	0	3	0	0	2—9
Thos. Lloyd	0	0	0	0	2	3	3—8
L. H. Schultz	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—3
P. G. Sanford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

The first twenty of the marksmen in the above list were entitled to compete at the next test of 800 yards. The result of this contest was as follows:

Name.							Total.
R. Omand	4	4	4	2	4	4	4—26
H. Fulton	3	3	4	3	4	4	4—25
J. S. Conlin	3	4	3	3	3	4	4—24
Jno. Bodine	4	3	3	3	3	4	4—24
A. J. Roux	4	3	2	4	3	4	3—23
J. L. Price	3	4	3	3	4	2	2—21
Gen. Dakin	2	4	4	3	4	3	0—20
J. T. B. Collins	4	4	0	2	3	4	3—20
G. W. Yale	2	2	3	3	2	3	4—19
George Crouch	0	3	3	3	3	3	3—18
E. H. Sanford	2	4	3	2	3	2	2—18
A. V. Canfield, Jr.	3	4	4	2	3	0	2—18
E. H. Madison	3	4	2	0	2	3	3—17
Lieut. Col. Gildersleeve	3	3	3	0	2	3	2—16
W. S. Smith	0	4	3	0	3	3	3—16
W. F. Edmonston	3	0	2	3	4	3	0—15
W. F. Thurston	2	0	2	3	3	0	3—13
A. Alford	2	4	3	0	0	4	0—13
Leon Backer	0	0	3	3	0	2	4—12

The last ten of these taking out Mr. Crouch, and substituting for his name that of Mr. E. H. Sanford, were then decided to be "cast," as having the lowest score of the twenty. Mr. Sanford's aggregate at both distances was 40, while Mr. Crouch's aggregate was 41; but the managers gave Mr. Sanford the tenth place, because, while his score was lower than Mr. Crouch's, he had, nevertheless, at the 800-yard distance, scored on each of his seven shots, while Mr. Crouch had missed on his first, and scored centres on each of the remaining six shots. Some discussion ensued on this question, which was finally decided by all the other ten competitors expressing a willingness to let Mr. Crouch enter for the 1,000 yards firing, subject to final decision, should the result make any further adjudication necessary. Mr. Alford, the representative of the Remington Arms Company, by whom the prizes were given, also expressed the opinion that the highest aggregate properly decided the question of competency of the contestants. The eleven marksmen then retired to the 1,000 yards firing point, and began the final competition for the prize. The scores made were as follows:

Name.							Total.
Gen. Dakin	2	4	3	2	2	4	3—20
Col. Bodine	3	4	3	0	4	3	3—20
A. J. Roux	0	4	4	3	4	0	2—17
E. H. Sanford	4	3	4	3	2	0	0—16
J. L. Price	0	3	3	0	4	2	0—12
J. T. B. Collins	0	3	4	0	0	2	0—9
G. W. Yale	0	3	0	0	0	3	0—6
Geo. Crouch	2	0	3	0	0	0	0—5
R. Omand	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2
H. Fulton	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—2
J. S. Conlin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

This decided the match, making Col. Bodine winner of the diamond badge, Gen. Dakin winner of the second prize, the Whitworth rifle, and Messrs. A. J. Roux, E. H. Sanford, J. L. Price, and H. Fulton winners of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth prizes, respectively.

The following table shows in recapitulation the grand totals of the ten picked contestants at all the distances:

NAME.	500 yds.	800 yds.	1,000 yds.	Grand Total.
Col. Bodine	25	24	20	69
Gen. Dakin	25	20	20	65
A. J. Roux	24	23	17	64
E. H. Sandford	22	18	16	56
J. L. Price	22	21	12	55
H. Fulton	27	25	2	54
R. Omand	24	26	2	52
J. S. Conlin	26	24	0	50
J. T. B. Collins	20	20	9	49
G. W. Yale	22	19	6	47
George Crouch	23	18	5	46

Highest score possible, 84.

There is every reason to believe that had the match been begun earlier in the day, the shooting at 1,000 yards would have been better, as the sun was sinking when it commenced, and the sunset breeze came up quite strong before the firing was finished, and blew with considerable strength across the line of fire. The first and second prizes are to be won three times before they pass into absolute possession of the winners as trophies. The diamond is of gold—a 500-yard target, encircled by a laurel wreath, and suspended by two chains. The target and clasp are enameled in black, and the "bullseye" of the target is a diamond of pure water weighing $1\frac{1}{8}$ carets.

A CHILD TERRIBLY MANGLED BY A DOG.

A few days ago Mr. John Bene, a hair-dealer at No. 279 Fulton street, Brooklyn, bought a large Newfoundland dog to watch his store during the night. The dog was a fierce brute. At night it was allowed to run loose in the store, and in the morning taken to the back yard, upon which a Mr. Kinkel's butcher store opened, and fed. During the day it was chained up in the basement. Yesterday morning the dog was taken, as usual, into the back yard to feed. While in the act of feeding he was approached by a little girl three years old, a daughter of Mr. Kinkel. Suddenly the dog left his meat, and jumping at the little girl, seized her by the left shoulder. Her cries brought Mr. Bene into the yard. That gentleman thrust his arm down the dog's throat, and the child's father, who had also rushed into the yard on hearing his daughter's screams, seized the brute by the lips and tried to loosen his hold. After some determined efforts the gentlemen were successful, but not before one of Mr. Kinkel's fingers had been bitten off, and Mr. Bene had received two or three jagged wounds. The child's wounds are serious and may prove fatal. Dr. Varona cauterized all the wounds. The dog was killed by Officer Chambers, after receiving sixteen shots. The carcass of the dog was examined by doctors, who gave it as their opinion that the brute was not mad.

THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.

The examination of the classes at the New-York University ended Friday at noon, and the results of the examination show a decided improvement over previous years. The Commencement exercises of the university will be held next Thursday, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., in the Academy of Music. The orators for the occasion are Harris J. Balston, Samuel L. Beckly, Martin J. Browne, Charles C. Bull, Richard Ferris, Charles R. Gillett, Charles J. Hedrick, Sheridan Manners, John J. Morris, Jr., Harold M. Smith, Alexander R. Thompson, Jr., Alexander S. D. Thompson. H. J. Balston, President of Class, and M. J. Browne, Grand Marshal.

A STRANGE STORY.

A SEA CAPTAIN ROBBED OF $15,000 IN DIAMONDS IN HOUSTON STREET.

Capt. Charles Andersen, a retired Swedish sea Captain, alleges that on Monday, the 1st inst., he was robbed of $15,000 worth of uncut diamonds under the following circumstances: The diamonds had been collected in numerous voyages. Three weeks ago he married a young lady whose parents reside at No. 76 East Fourth street, and took up his quarters with his wife at Sweeney's Hotel. On the morning in question he put the diamonds in his pocket, and, accompanied by his wife, went out to sell some of the stones, intending, with the proceeds, to depart on a bridal tour to Europe. Their first stoppage was at the Atlantic Garden, in the Bowery, where they partook of breakfast and beer. He then escorted the lady to her parents' residence, and there left her. His next call was upon a diamond broker at No. 735 Broadway. On the stairs he met a young man who introduced himself as the clerk of the diamond broker, and learning that the Captain wished to sell some diamonds, informed him that his employer was out but would be in between 4 and 5 o'clock that afternoon. Capt. Andersen promised to return at that hour, and returning to where he had left his wife in East Fourth street, took her to dinner at the Atlantic Garden, and remained there until 4 P. M. On leaving he was met by his acquaintance of the morning, accompanied by a young and handsomely-attired female. The united party walked along together until they reached the house in Fourth street, where the Captain left his wife, and, accompanied by the young man and his lady friend, started for the broker's office. The woman then asked to be taken home, and while walking along Houston street, near Broadway, took a box of sugar plums from her pocket, put one of the bon-bons in her mouth, gave one to her companion, and offered the box to Capt. Andersen, who also took one. He had scarcely swallowed it when he felt a peculiar sensation of dizziness, and appeared to be losing his sight. The woman then, on the pretence of brushing a spot of dirt from his face, pressed a handkerchief saturated with chloroform against his nostrils. When he recovered consciousness he was in utter darkness in a damp cellar, and, on making a search, found that he had been robbed of his gold watch and chain, all his money and, the diamonds, valued at $15,000. Two masked men soon after entered his dungeon and threatened to kill him if he made any outcry. On promising to be quiet the men gave him a drink of water and a cup of coffee, after which he fell asleep. Shortly after he was again awakened by the same two men, who bound him hand and foot, saturated his clothing with chloroform, and threw him into a carriage. On recovering he found himself leaning against the railing around the Franklin statue, in Printing-house square. This was about 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning. He went to a drug store near by and finally made his way to Sweeney's Hotel. The next day he called on Superintendent Matsell, and astonished that official by the recital of the details given above. Capt. Irving and Detectives Dusenbury, Elder, and Macdougal were detailed to investigate the matter, who, after patient inquiry, have become convinced that the story as told by Capt. Andersen lacks the essential element of truth. They do not believe that he ever had the diamonds of which he claims to have been robbed, and if he did have them, it is more than probable, in their opinion, that he was decoyed into a "panel" house, and robbed, subsequently inventing the story of the chloroform, &c., to satisfy his wife. Capt. Andersen, however, asserts that his statements are true in every particular, and that he was drugged and robbed under the circumstances set forth in his narrative.

FATAL KEROSENE EXPLOSION.

Louis Schneider, a baker, was fatally, and a boy named Edward Wooley was seriously, burned in Newark, on Friday night, by the upsetting of a kerosene-oil lamp. Schneider and the boy were pushing each other in play, when Schneider's head struck the lamp, overturning it. The lamp exploded and scattered the oil over both. In an instant they were ablaze. They ran out into the street, and some of Wooley's friends tore his blazing clothing from his back. A fellow-workmen undertook to smother the flames which enveloped Schneider, but unsuccessfully, and a policeman threw his coat around him and put them out. Schneider was terribly burned. His head, face, arms, and chest were charred to a cinder, the flesh in many places hanging in shreds and exposing the bone. He was removed to St. Michael's Hospital, but his recovery is impossible.

"HAD A JOLLY TIME."

The above was written by a gentleman on the scroll of Dr. Colton, at the Cooper Institute, after having five teeth extracted with laughing gas.—*Evening Mail.*

MORSEO LUXURENE.—A late discovery of purified deodorized Cocoa-nut Oil, with other vegetable materials elegantly combined. This preparation possesses remarkable properties for preserving and beautifying the hair. As a dressing it has no equal. All ladies and gentlemen should try it. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

THE MOST EXTENSIVE, LUXURIOUS, HEALTHFUL, and popular baths in the United States are the Russian Vapor (marble) Baths, No. 25 East 4th st., (near Broadway,) the only establishment in the country having two large baths, affording any desired temperature.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEWEST, LARGEST, BEST-LOCATED, FITTED, and furnished Russian Vapor Baths are No. 7 West 24th st., opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel. No other has eleven vapor-rooms and distinct lady's and gentleman's departments. Open daily; Sundays until noon.—*Advt.*

CHRONIC AND INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM, Pains in the Back, Glandular Swellings, Stiffness of the Joints. GILES & CO'S LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA has cured many poor sufferers now in the tombs. LINDA GILBERT, Church of the Strangers. Sold at Hudnut's, Broadway and Ann street; Reichardt's, Fourth avenue and Twenty-eighth street; depot, No. 451 Sixth avenue.—*Advertisement.*

FOR HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, SORE THROAT, Inflamed Joints of the feet, GILE'S & CO.'S LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA gave immediate relief. HENRY I. MAGONIGLE, Booth's Theatre. Depot No. 451 6th av.; Hudnut's, Herald Building; Reichardt's, corner 28th st. and 4th av.—*Advertisement.*

In Stiffness and Soreness of the Muscles and Joints, Rheumatic Pains, I have experienced immediate relief from GILES & CO.'S LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA. THOMAS BAKER, Wallack's Theatre. Sold at HUDNUT'S, Ann st. and Broadway. REICHARDT'S, 4th av. and 28th st. Depot, No. 451 6th av.—*Advertisement.*

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably, night and day, till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

"Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts give entire satisfaction to our customers."—PARK & TILFORD.—*Advertisement.*

Mosquito Nets, with Patent Canopies, from $3 50. G. L. KELTY & Co., No. 184 Fifth avenue, near Twenty-third street.—*Advertisement.*

The "Elastic Truss" sold at POMEROY'S, No. 744 Broadway, for $4, is warranted the best made.—*Advertisement.*

Humphreys' Witch Hazel.—This standard Family Medicine is one-third stronger and purer, and gives the customer more for his money, than any other style of Extract, Hamamelis, or Witch Hazel ever sold; and is the only one made by Dr. Humphreys. So ask for Humphreys' Witch Hazel, and take no other. Sold by all dealers. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Nos. 562 and 817 Broadway, New-York.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Scalp Diseases.—B. C. Perry, the Skilled dermatologist, No. 49 Bond st., New-York, cures all eruptive and other scalp diseases; also falling, loss and prematurely gray hair, and dry, moist, and scaly dandruff. Special attention given to children's hair.

Eczema, Salt Rheum, and Erysipelas of the face, shoulders, or hands, also unnatural redness of the nose, are cured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York, the noted skin doctor.

Brook's Boots and Shoes, the largest assortment in the City. Established in 1848. Now at No. 1,196 Broadway, corner of 29th st.

Citizens and Strangers who desire a Tasty and elegant Summer HAT of superior quality, should call at ESPENSCHEID'S, Manufacturer, 118 Nassau st.

Wedding Invitations, Elegant Styles, Foreign Note Paper, Cuts, Monograms, &c. JAS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm LOZENGES, give the best possible effect. Children having worms require immediate attention. 25c. a box.

Atkinson's Extract White Rose. 55c. a bottle. WILLIAM M. GILES & CO., Chemists. No. 451 6th av

Burke's Silver Gray Cassimere Hat is the only correct style. No. 214 Broadway, Park Bank Building.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

BALDWIN—CAMP.—On Wednesday, June 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. Halstead Carroll, D. D., CHARLES M. BALDWIN to AUGUSTA A., youngest daughter of John D. Camp, all of Brooklyn. [illegible] papers please copy.

BISSELL—CONKLIN.—On the 10th inst., by Rev. Noah H. Schenck, D. D., ISAAC F. BISSELL to [illegible] CONKLIN, daughter of Henry E. Conklin, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

COXE—CHEW.—On Thursday, 11th inst., at Geneva, N. Y., by Rev. Dr. Perry, ERNEST CLEVELAND COXE, M. D., to HARRIET HILLHOUSE, eldest daughter of A. L. Chew, Esq., of Geneva.

KELLOGG—McINTOSH.—On Wednesday, June 10, at Christ Church, New-Brunswick, N. J., by Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, of Philadelphia, assisted by Rev. Dr. Alfred Stubbs, LUTHER LAFLIN KELLOGG, of New-York City, to ELIZA S., daughter of Gen. John B. McIntosh, United States Army.

MOREWOOD—MELVILLE.—On Wednesday, June 10, at St. Paul's Memorial Church, Edgewater, Staten Island, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., assisted by Rev. T. W. Punnett, WM. B. MOREWOOD to MARIA GANSEVOORT, eldest daughter of the late Allan Melville, all of this City.

SHERWOOD—McDOUGALL.—On Wednesday, June 10, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., DANIEL SHERWOOD to CHARLOTTE A., eldest daughter of Duncan McDougall, all of this City.

DIED.

DE PEYSTER.—On Friday, June 12, JAMES F. DE PEYSTER, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at Trinity Church, on Monday, 15th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

PECK.—Suddenly, at Long Island City, June 11, SAMUEL POOLE PECK, son of Jonathan Peck, aged 23 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. George's Church, Flushing, Long Island, on Sunday, June 14, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 2:30 P. M., returning at 5:10 P. M.

RICHARDSON.—On Saturday, June 13, SARAH A., daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth C. Richardson, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church, 30th st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Monday, 15th inst., at 1 P. M., without further notice.

SAYRES.—At Jamaica, Long Island, on Saturday, June 13, ELIZA MARIA, widow of the late Rev. Gilbert H. Sayres, D. D., in the 87th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday afternoon, June 16, at her late residence, at 3 o'clock, and at Grace Church, Jamaica, at 4 o'clock.

STEINERT.—At his residence, No. 438 West 48th st., on Saturday, June 13, JACOB STEINERT, in the 37th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STUDLEY.—On Saturday, June 13, 1874, at his late residence, No. 116 East 30th st., HIRAM STUDLEY, of Studley's Express, aged 50 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WEIGHTMAN.—Suddenly, on June 13, at the residence of his parents, Elizabeth, N. J., GEORGE H., only son of William H. and Nelly Weightman, aged 2 years, 7 months, and 19 days.

Funeral on Monday, June 15, at 3 P. M., from No. 2 Bay View terrace, Elizabeth, N. J.

WILSON.—On the evening of the 10th inst., of pleuro-pneumonia, SARAH, wife of Jotham Wilson, aged 64 years 9 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 14th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence in Eighty-fourth st., between Ninth and Tenth avs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
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BETHESDA.—NATURE'S SPECIFIC—MORE MEDICAL testimony.—Dr. R. H. Moseley, a distinguished physician, and a gentleman of high standing at Talladega, Ala., writes: I have practised medicine thirty-five years; been troubled with bladder-disease for over twelve years; passed blood about every hour, day and night, for three years; have been treated by Drs. W. Stone, J. C. Nott, P. F. Eve, (all professors of medicine,) and many other physicians of less ability, aided by all I could do, with but temporary benefit, and after using your BETHESDA for three months, I am almost a sound man, and believe it will accomplish that which medical science so wholly failed to do—that of curing the worst case of cystitis [catarrh and chronic inflammation of the bladder] on record. Yours truly, R. H. MOSELEY, M. D., Dr. A. Hawley Heath's Reception Rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE—ESTABLISHED 1826.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILLIAM H. LEE, No. 199 Fulton st. and No. 277 Canal st.

A large assortment of new patterns of Library, Parlor, Chamber, and Dining suits. Selling off to reduce stock.

Also, pure Hair Mattresses and Spring Beds at low prices.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, a PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising an unusually choice COLLECTION of STANDARD and ILLUSTRATED WORKS—to be sold by auction TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, June 16 and 17, at 7:30 o'clock. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

ART SALE.

Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, Astor place, over 100 Oil-Paintings, Water-Colors, Engravings, &c., to be sold by auction MONDAY EVENING, June 15, at 8 o'clock. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR ALL classes, 15th June, by Misses Andrieu, No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 15, General Agent of the International Bank. ROSTAN & CO., established twenty-seven years in Europe, America, Asia, Africa, for sale or trust of obligations of cities in Europe.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

CANCER CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURK'S
PHILADELPHIA ICE-CREAM DEPOT,
NO. 1,144 BROADWAY.
PURE CREAM AND FRUIT FLAVORINGS.
Excursions and festivals supplied at reduced rates.
J. R. BURK, No. 1,144 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF
THE ATONEMENT,
Corner Madison av. and 28th st.
SUNDAY SCHOOL, at 9 A. M.
MORNING SERVICES at 10:30; EVENING SERVICES
at 7:45 o'clock.
The Rector, Rev. C. C. TIFFANY will officiate.
A cordial invitation extended to all.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.
FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH
OF NEW-YORK,
Madison av. and 47th st.
Rev. WILLIAM T. SABINE, Rector.
Sabbath-school at 9 A. M.
DIVINE SERVICE AT 10:30 A. M. AND 7:45 P. M.
The Rector will preach morning and evening.
STRANGERS CORDIALLY INVITED.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADISON av. and 42d st.—Services on Sunday as follows:

10:30 A. M., morning prayer and sermon by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D.

4 P. M., evening prayer and sermon by Rev. Theodore Irving, L. L. D.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE
IN THE
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av., and 42d st.,
at 7:45 P. M.
Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D.,
will preach.

The ushers will assign free seats. This is the continuation of the services held in Cooper Union on Sunday evenings during the Winter.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR,
57th st., near 8th av., J. M. Pullman, Pastor.—To-morrow morning, at 11, the celebration of "Children's Sunday." Christening, baptism, and a sermon to children. Evening service at 7:45.

ANNUAL SERMON OF THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY of the organization of the Trinity Baptist Church, 55th st., near 3d av., Sunday morning, June 14, by Rev. J. S. Holme, Pastor. A cordial invitation is extended to all to be present.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Sunday, June 14, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 10:45 A. M. Evening service omitted. Collection for the benevolent association of the church immediately after sermon.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching June 14 at 10:30 A. M., and at 8 o'clock P. M.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH ST., Wm. Bronton lectures for Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Children's Lyceum, 2:30 P. M. The picnic takes place on the 23d inst at Pleasant Valley.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner Downing st.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach this (Sunday) morning at 10:45 o'clock. Dedication of children after the sermon. Rev. J. M. Pullman will preach in the evening at 7:45 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, Pastor. —Morning subject; "The Difference Between a Correct and an Incorrect Belief." Evening subject: "What is the Principal Thing?" Sunday-school and bible-class at 3. Strawberry festival Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

CHURCH OF MOUNT ZION, UNIVERSITY Washington square.—Bishop Snow will preach on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"Mystical Babylon—the Woman on the Beast."—Revelations, xvii. Strangers welcome to the feast.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH AV., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland and Rev. Dr. Conrad.—Divine service on Sunday, 14th inst., at 10:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. In the afternoon the sermon will be omitted.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, will preach on Sunday morning and evening. He expects to preach every Sunday for several weeks. Cordial welcome to strangers. Gallery entirely free.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 35TH street, between Lexington and 3d avs.—Divine service by Rev. E. O. Flagg, D. D., at 10:30 A. M.; service of song, 4:45 P. M.; Sunday-school at 4 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV., HUGH MILLER Thompson, Rector.—Morning prayer and sermon, 10:30. Evening prayer, sermon, "Rationale of a Church," 8. Strangers provided with seats.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., corner 34th st.—Rev. Charles N. Brigham, of Ann Arbor, Mich., will preach this morning at 11 A. M.

DR. EVARTS, OF CHICAGO, WILL PREACH in Trinity Baptist Church, 55th st., near Lexington av., on Sunday Evening, at the celebration of seventh anniversary of said Church.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46TH st.—Rev. T. Armitage, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching Sunday morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:45 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. A cordial welcome to all the services.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome. Young people's prayer-meeting, 6:45 P. M.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ("Du St. Esprit,") 22d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Morning service in French at 10:30 A. M.; Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FLORAL SUNDAY.—FIRST UNIVERSALIST Church, Jersey City, Summit av., near Grand st., Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, Pastor.—Morning service—baptism of children, and address. Evening sermon, "One Fold and One Shepherd."

"NATURAL DEATH A STEP IN SPIRITUAL Life" is Rev. Chauncey Giles' subject of discourse to-day in the Church of the New Jerusalem, 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs. Come and get comfort and light upon this subject. Service commences at 11 o'clock.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 31st st. and 9th av., Rev. S. B. Rossiter, Pastor. —Subject for morning, "Atheism." Evening, at 7:45, "Transforming Power of Prayer."

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 50TH st., east of 3d av.—Sermon at 10:45 A. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. U. T. Tracy, Rector.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR OF ST. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., near 6th av., will preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M. Evening services at 7:30 o'clock. All are welcome.

REV. FREDERICK S. SILL, OF BRUNSWICK, Me., will preach at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 7th av. and 39th st., this (Sunday) evening. Service at 8 o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate, Rev. Prof. Roberts, Assistant. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers seated.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Sunday services: First celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; second celebration, (choral,) 10:30; evening prayer, 8 P. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, will officiate.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.

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HOW TO COOK.—SHALL WE BROIL, BAKE, Boil or Fry our Food? Is Fat Good Food? See Frying Pan, in SCIENCE OF HEALTH for July. $2 a year. $1 for half a year. 20 cts. a No. New vol. begins now. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

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Lots of Straw Hats, closing out, 10c. and 25c.
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KINZEY'S. KINZEY'S. Special attention to our Glove department. We have the cheapest and best line of Kid, Silk, and Lisle Gloves in the City.
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SASHES. SASHES. The cheapest Sash Ribbons in New-York, in 6, 7, and 8 inch, at 25c., 29c., 38c., 44c., 48c., 50c., and 69c. a yard.
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Extraordinary Bargains
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FINE LINEN SUITS FROM $4 75 UPWARD. ALL LINEN POLONAISES, FROM $3 UPWARD.

An inspection is requested. No one importuned to purchase.

WE ARE CLOSING OUT
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SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS
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We beg to call the attention of ladies preparing to leave the City to our large and excellent stock of

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All sizes, styles and qualities.
All of which are of the best-known reliable makes, and will be found very cheap.

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LADIES' LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
Two, three and four Buttons, from 21 cents upward.
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With a splendid line of
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The largest and best assortment in New-York.
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You will find it to your interest to purchase your FANS of

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25 Union square, 25 East 15th st.,
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MONDAY, JUNE 15,
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Black, Colored, and Striped Silk Suits
Are reduced to much less than the absolute cost of the material.

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For present wear, GOTTEN UP IN THE BEST MANNER and MOST ELEGANT STYLES, and heretofore sold for $60, now offered at $41 50.
They are of the very best LYONS SILK.

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Made in two shades of ELEGANT GROS GRAIN, HANDSOMELY TRIMMED, formerly sold by us at $125, now offered at $70. IN BOTH DARK AND LIGHT COLORS.

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Elegant BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK SUITS, trimmed with jet, fringe, and passementerie, with basques, overdress, or polonaises, heretofore sold at $100, we now offer for $62 50.
LINEN, LAWN, BATISTE, and GRENADINE SUITS and POLONAISES AT HALF ORIGINAL COST, which are perfect in all respects, except slightly soiled, but so slightly as to require the closest scrutiny.
WHITE LAWN WRAPPERS, PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED, both foreign and domestic, offered regardless of cost. Also,
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A magnificent assortment of BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS at 95c., $1, $1 10, $1 25, $1 40, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, and upward.
All our best makes of BELLON, PONSON, BONNET, GUINNET, AND TAPPISIER we have reduced to PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.
In COLORED AND STRIPED SILKS SIMILAR REDUCTIONS ARE MADE.

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Ladies about visiting the country should certainly call and inspect our celebrated UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT, as all desiring to replenish their wardrobes will find an opportunity with us
NOT TO BE MET ELSEWHERE.

The inducements which we place before our patrons this week are so extraordinary that we urge an immediate visit and an extended inspection of our departments, in which, we emphatically state, will be found bargains beyond the competition of any other house in the City. The fullest facilities are given for examination, and all goods will be readily shown without regard to purchase.

Dress Goods Department.
IMMENSE BARGAINS in all the FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS of the season, including SILK-WOOL PONGEES, ALL-WOOL EMPRESS CLOTHS, MOHAIRS, in all shades, SERGES AND DIAGONALS, SILK AND WOOL TAFFETAS, ALL-WOOL CASHMERES, DEBEGES, and SICILIANS, &c.
We shall also open on MONDAY an elegant assortment of NAVY BLUE LINEN LAWNS and CAMBRICS, both plain and figured, from 25c. and upward. Also, plain and striped BATISTES, for polonaises, from 15c. and upward.
Ten cases GRENADINES, from 12½c. and upward.
Ten cases yard-wide figured CAMBRICS, 12½c., worth 25c.

Black and Mourning Department.
Ten cases elegant BLACK CASHMERES, of the very best makes, from 60c. up.
In BLACK and STRIPED GRENADINES, although now very scarce, we have just received a new and elegant assortment, including
500 pieces pure silk and wool, iron frame, 47c., worth 60c. Also, a fine quality, from 50c. to 90c. upward.
Striped Grenadines, finest ever offered, at 30c. upward.

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
We shall display this week an assortment the most novel, elegant, and cheap ever seen on Broadway. Our styles offer an unlimited choice, and we are prepared to defy competition.

Laces, Embroideries, &c.
This department, in all its specialties, is without an equal in the City. Our prices are considerably lower than any other house, and the goods of the finest quality ever manufactured.
OUR
White and Housekeeping Goods
also continue to take the lead in low prices, and we have this week made extraordinary reductions. Ladies will do well to give this department a special examination.

M. REIMAN & CO.,
NO. 25 UNION SQUARE.

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A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will make on Monday, June 15, 1874, large additions to all their popular stocks of
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LACES, elegant beaded and Guipure Lace Jackets, Polonaise, &c.
EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMING LACES, in every variety.
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Some very elegant and costly ready-made
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Together with a large assortment of Plain, Embroidered, and Braided
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An elegant stock of Paris quality.
FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
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Boys' Ready-Made Clothing, &c.
A visit of inspection will amply repay.

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Important Sale of
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A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are offering an immense purchase of the latest and most elegant
Parisian Novelties,
Composed in part of
1,000 Pieces All Wool fine fleecy.
Dress Goods,
Never before offered, adapted, both by weight and soft texture, for Summer and Fall Wear. The price of these unparalleled bargains will be 50c. per yard, their actual value being 75c. and 85c.
300 Pieces MELANGE CAMEL'S HAIR at 40c. per yard; good value at 60c.
420 Pieces
Fancy Silks,
Black and White and Grisaille Stripe Silks, just received, at 90c., $1, and $1 25 per yard, extraordinary bargains.
BLACK FAILLE SILKS, at 75c. per yard, upward.
BLACK TAFFETAS SILKS, 75c., 90c., and $1 per yard, specially adapted for skirts of grenadine dresses.
Black Iron Grenadines,
Perfectly reliable at 45c. and 50c. per yard.
100 Pieces BLACK GRENADINES, white Jacquard figures, only 12 1-2c. per yard.
1 Case BLACK GRENADINES, all Silk Broche figures, 25c. and 35c. per yard; former value, 50c. to 75c.
50 Cases
Standard Prints
Will be opened at only 8c. per yard, good value for 12½c.

They will also offer a large invoice of
Paris-made Fans,
Some very beautiful, at prices fully one-half the cost of importation.

This immense offering has been determined on thus early to enable friends and customers previous to leaving for the country, and those residing out of the City, to secure the greatest bargains yet offered.

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A. T. Stewart & Co.

Offer the Gentlemen of this and neighboring cities an Elegant Collection of
Summer Neck-Wear,
Hosiery and Underwear,
The latest London and Paris productions, which will be marked at prices proportionate to the reductions in all the other departments.

SPECIALTY.
An immense Stock of
Men's Fine Shirts
Will be opened at the Extremely Low Price of $1 40, $1 65 and $1 90 each, usually sold at $2 25, $2 50, and $2 75.
Scarfs, Ties, Windsors, and Cravats, Suspenders, Linen, Cambric, and Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, new colors and designs.
Umbrellas, Satchels, Toilet Goods, Cheviot Lap Robes, a new article for Summer use, &c., &c.

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CLEARING OUT.		CLEARING OUT
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CLEARING	and Shawls at a	OUT
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CLEARING	Ladies' and Misses'	OUT
CLEARING	Chip Hats all	OUT
CLEARING	Marked down at	OUT
CLEARING	less than one-	OUT
CLEARING	half the cost, all	OUT
CLEARING	the latest styles.	OUT
CLEARING	During July and	OUT
CLEARING	August the establishment	OUT
CLEARING	will close on Saturdays	OUT
CLEARING	at 1 P. M.	OUT

R. H. MACY & CO.,
14TH ST. AND 6TH AVENUE, NEW-YORK.

CONTINUATION
OF OUR
GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE

In all our special departments, previous to rebuilding and enlarging our present establishment.

LACE SACQUES AND LACE SHAWLS, from medium to finest goods imported, closing out positively at half real value.

This assortment comprises most beautiful designs in SLEEVELESS JACKETS, DOLMANS, PALETOTS, POLONAISE, SACKS, SCARFS, FANCHONETTES, and FICHUS.

We would particularly call the ladies' attention to this rare chance before purchasing elsewhere.

Closest examinations solicited, and no one urged to purchase.

Our goods are, in all cases, just what they are represented.

BLOOM'S,
NO. 338 BOWERY.

BERGEN'S STEAM CARPET CLEANING Works, Nos. 241 to 247 East 56th st., between 2d and 3d avs., New-York.—All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to; entire satisfaction given. Cartage free. Night watchman on the premises.
R. S. BERGEN, Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

NOUVEAUTES.

DRESS GOODS. SILKS. CHATELAINES. FANS. BELTS.

GENTS' GOODS. LADIES' UNDERWEAR. SUITS. SHOES.

LORD & TAYLOR have an EXCLUSIVE IMPORTATION of CHATELAINES, novel in design and decidedly recherche in character, together with a superb assortment of FANS, BELTS, &c. Their lines of DRESS GOODS and SILKS are exceedingly handsome, and their stock of LADIES' UNDERWEAR unsurpassed. ENAMELED and other FURNITURE for sea-side and country cottages, with CARPETINGS to match; also, Mosquito Nettings. They also have the most complete GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT in the City. SHOES, SLIPPERS, and GAITERS for ladies, misses, and children, at reasonable prices. MEXICAINES just received.

Important Announcement to Parties Leaving for the Country.

For the ACCOMMODATION of our CUSTOMERS while in the COUNTRY, we will receive and fill promptly any and all orders they may send us by mail, forwarding them to their ADDRESS FREE of all EXPRESS EXPENSES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE, NEW-YORK.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
PLAIN & FIGURED FOULARDS.
NEW COLORS, and BLACK and WHITE, 85c., reduced from $1 25.
500 pieces Striped SILKS, Colored, and Black and White, $1, reduced from $1 50.
PLAIN COLORED
AND
BLACK SILKS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
Prior to their semi-annual stock-taking,
Will offer on MONDAY, June 15,
Special inducements to their customers in

Guipure LACES,	Real Thread LACES,
Guipure SACQUES,	Real Thread SHAWLS,
Guipure CAPES,	Real Thread SACQUES,
Guipure INSERTIONS,	Real Thread CAPES,
Guipure NETS, in Black, White, and Ecru.	Real Thread BARBES,
	Real Thread FICHUS.

Also, the balance of their Plain and Beaded Guipure, Spanish, and French LACES, Colored Cluny and Yak LACE and INSERTION.

Special attention is called to our splendid stock of
PARASOLS
AND
PARASOL-COVERS,
Having received this week from auction some extraordinary cheap bargains.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
Will offer on MONDAY, June 15,
Great Bargains in
SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
Printed Linen LAWNS, 25c., former price 35c.
Striped Linen BATISTE, 25c., former price 35c.
Plain Linen BATISTE, 20c., former price 35c.
Grenadine BEGE, 15c., former price 30c,
White Ground GRENADINE, Broche Figure, 20c., former price 30c.
Cram Striped GRENADINE, Blue and White and Pink and White, 15c.
Rich Silk Broche GRENADINE on White Grounds, 50c., former price 75c.
Printed ORGANDIES and JACONETS in great variety at very low prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
On MONDAY, June 15,
We will add to our large and well-selected stock of
Mourning Goods
Many choice and elegant styles for the present season.
Iron-Frame GRENADINES reduced from 75c. to 50c. per yard.
Iron-Frame GRENADINES, Silk Chain, reduced from $1 to 70c.
Iron-Frame GRENADINES, Silk Chain, reduced from $1 12½ to 87½c.
Iron-Frame GRENADINES, Silk Chain, reduced from $1 37½ to $1.
Iron-Frame GRENADINES, Silk Chain, reduced from $1 37½ to 90c.
6-4 Bayadere STRIPES and ALGERINES reduced from $3 to $2.
Byzantines, Florentines, Challies, Plain and Figured Foulards, Bombazine, Henrietta, Tamise, De Laines, Cashmere Merinos.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4 CRAPES and Crape VEILS.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.
Large variety of rich and plain furniture, decorations, &c., which are being offered at extremely low prices.
Corner of Spring and Crosby sts., New-York.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

AUCTION NOTICE.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets, rich patterns, all sizes, English, Brussels, and ingrain, from auction daily, very cheap. At No. 112 Fulton st., between William and Nassau.

FOR SALE—DESKS, CHAIRS, RECITATION-SEATS, blackboards, carpets, &c., sufficient for 100 scholars. Call or address S., No. 201 West 50th st.; or WATERLOW, No. 881 6th av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PARLOR SUITE (MARIE Antoinette style) for $100, worth $250. Inquire at No. 29 Bond st., near Broadway.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st day of July next.
Transfer books will be closed on the 20th day of June until July 1. JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

DRY GOODS.

ENORMOUS BARGAINS

AT
WILSON & GREIG'S,
NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER 9TH ST.
SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARING SALE.
Preparatory to taking stock in all departments.
REDUCTION REAL AND LIBERAL,
as they are determined to close out all their SUMMER STOCK REGARDLESS OF PRICE.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS THEY HAVE EVER OFFERED.
WILSON & GREIG,
NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER 9TH ST.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC,

NO. 6 BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES,
PARIS.
Manufacturers of
TABLE AND HOUSE LINEN,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
LADIES' OUTFITS,
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS,
COSTUMES.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts., beautiful display of Summer Toilets. PATTERNS, with CLOTH MODELS, now ready.
NEW THINGS.—The elegant and JAUNTY CROQUET SUIT, THE PIONEER RAMBLE SUIT, the KEEP COOL, and the TRAVELER, are worth seeing, for they are beautiful and useful.

AT MME. LAFORCADE'S, NO. 6 WEST 11TH st., second door of Broadway, imported from Worth, Heutenaar, Pingat, Laferiere, &c., Evening and Street Costumes, Limousines, Embroidered Sicilienne Dolmans, hand open-work, Cashmere and Camel's hair Polonaises, Jet Aprons and Cuiraces. Will be sold regardless of cost. Also, a novelty in Grenadines and fancy Lace Trimmings and elegant Jets.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.
(Entrance on Greene st. Post Office Box No. 1811.)
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1874.

The following-named obsolete and unserviceable articles will be sold at public auction at New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York Harbor, on the 16th day of June, 1874, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.:

1	42-pound James Rifled Gun.
129	Gun Carriages, Caissons, Forges, Battery and Mortar Wagons, Mortar Beds, and Sling Carts.
20	Wheels for Field Carriages.
230	Sets of Artillery Harness.
23,215	Breech and Muzzle Loading Carbines, Muskets and Rifles.
6,907	Sabres, Swords, Lances, and Pikes.
2,242,852	Cartridges for Carbines, Muskets, and Revolvers.
8,227,535	Percussion Caps.
102,320	pounds of Lead and Bullets.
2,860	pounds of Horse Shoes.
140,000	pounds, more or less, Projectiles.
20,000	pounds, more or less, Scrap Brass, Copper, and Iron.
2,860	pounds Sheet Copper.
22,987	pounds Sulphur, (Brimstone.)
1	Fire Engine and Hose.

Also, quantities of Artillery Implements, Appendages, and Parts for Small Arms, Primers, Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry Accoutrements, Horse Equipments, Artillery Harness Parts, Cartridge Bags, Rope, Tools, and Utensils.

Dealers in Scrap Metals, &c., are specially invited to examine the catalogue, which can be had on application to the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C., or at this office.

Terms cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. on the day of sale as soon as the bid is accepted, and the remainder when the property is delivered.

All stores to be removed within fifteen days from the close of the sale.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid not deemed satisfactory. S. CRISPIN,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Major of Ordnance.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, Nos. 346 AND 348
BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1874.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer, will sell, for account of whom it may concern, at public auction, at the foot of Christopher st., North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1874, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., 1,000 (more or less) butt-ends of White and Yellow Pine and Spruce Piles, 8 to 25 feet long, and 13 to 18 inches diameter at large end. Subject to conditions to be named by the auctioneer on the day of sale.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT,
WILLIAM GARDNER,
WILLIAM BUDD,
Commissioners of Docks.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at the Exchange Sales-room on WEDNESDAY next, by order of Executors of Mulford Martin, deceased, a very desirable lot of securities. Lists at No. 7 Pine st.

R. V. GARRETTSON, Auctioneer.
HAVEN & CO. WILL SELL THURSDAY, June 18, at 11 o'clock, fixtures, Furniture, carpets, black walnut and glass partitions, desks, chairs, gas fixtures, &c., of the Asbury Life Insurance Company, No. 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits.

IF THE GENTLEMAN WHO, WHILE LABORing under an acute attack of moral insanity on Saturday, broke into my office and carried away a package of the printed proceedings in the Rollwagen will case, will inform me by note or personally where I can obtain them, he will much oblige, and no questions will be asked. EDWARD F. UNDERHILL, Stenographer,
No. 39 Park row.

WANTED—A CUSTOMER FOR 200 QUARTS PURE country grass-fed milk, delivered at a ferry in New-York or Brooklyn, from the Clifton herd of Jersey and native cows. Address E. CODE, care of R. W. Cameron, Box No. 1,676 Post Office, New-York.

FOR SALE AT COST—A GRANITE MONUMENT (nearly completed) that was contracted for at the quarry, at a low figure. Address GRANITE, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE
CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN
AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.
We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Baltimore, Washington & Alexandria
BRANCH OF THE
Washington City & Point Lookout RR.
First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds.
WE OFFER FOR SALE $500,000 OF THE ABOVE BONDS AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
THE ROAD IS LEASED BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, WHICH CONTRACTS TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS AND TO PROVIDE A SINKING FUND SUFFICIENT TO RETIRE THE SAME PRIOR TO MATURITY. A CERTIFICATE TO THIS EFFECT IS ATTACHED TO EACH BOND.
THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS IS CALLED TO THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THESE BONDS.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

For sale
10 TO 20 PER CENT.
CITY, COUNTY, AND RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS.
And other STOCKS and BONDS all strictly first-class, paying from 10 to 20 per cent., at a large reduction below par, offered by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty twenty-two years.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.
TRAVELERS' CREDITS.
Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

EVANSVILLE CITY
7 PER CENT. BONDS,
issued by vote of the people. Interest payable June and December in this City. Principal due 1890.
These bonds are worth the attention of careful investors. For sale by
DANIEL A. MORAN,
No. 40 Wall st.

NEW-YORK SEVEN PER CENT.
TOWN BONDS.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES BELOW PAR FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

"CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."
OFFICE No. 156 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1874.

At an election for Directors of this Company held THIS DAY, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	HENRY COFFIN,
AMOS R. ENO,	JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
JOHN WATSON,	CHARLES H. ISHAM,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	WILLIAM PALEN,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,	JAMES B. AMES,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,	EGBERT A. CLARK,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,	R. S. MIDDLETON,
ISRAEL CORSE,	AMOS ROBBINS.
JACOB VAN WAGENEN,	

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Mr. JAMES B. AMES was unanimously re-elected President; Mr. EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, Vice President, and Mr. GEO. T. PATTERSON, JR., was appointed Secretary.
W. POST, Secretary, *pro tem.*

NEW-YORK, JUNE 6, 1874.
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.
Six bonds of the Construction and Equipment Sinking Fund bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, due 1st January, 1913, being Nos. 76, 165, 203, 407, 444, and 449, having been drawn by lot for the sinking fund, the holders thereof are requested to present the same for payment at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York, on or before the 1st proximo, after which time interest will cease on the same.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of 8th av. and 23d st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.
The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 15th of July next.
By order of the Board.
A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY.
Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms.
PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.

Paul J. Armour,	Wm. D. Bowerman,	C. H. Delamater,
José F. Navarro,	Feliciano Latasa,	Juan J. Jova,
John Baird,	Thomas Murphy,	Henry B. Hyde.

WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 78 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1874.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE Missouri State Six per Cent. Bonds, known as the "Hannibal and St. Joseph" issue, maturing on the 16th inst., will be paid upon presentation at this office, on and after that date. JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

TEN PER CENT. KANSAS AND NEBRASKA School Bonds; Eight per cent. Illinois Registered Bonds.—Interest and principal payable in New-York; the safest and most remunerative of bond investments. For sale below par by
ARTHUR T. FITCH & CO., Bankers,
No. 8 Pine st., New-York.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY WARNED against negotiating two notes drawn by L. A. Bartlett, Dec. 12, 1873, for $11,500; April 2, 1874, for $13,400; one auditor's certificate, Board of Public Works, Washington, D. C., No. 1,110, for $33,500, as payment on the same has been stopped.
L. A. BARTLETT & CO.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD.—The first mortgage bondholders are requested to meet on the 19th day of June, at 4 P. M., at the Cooper Institute, same room as before, for purpose of receiving and acting upon the Committee's report. L. H. MEYER, Chairman.

MONEY LOANED PROMPTLY UPON MORTgage on City property. Mortgages bought and sold.
N. B.—A few seven per cent. first mortgage bonds on one of our best old trunk railways at only 85 and interest—a bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 11 Pine st.

MONEY WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—I have several good applications for money on improved and unimproved real estate. Principals address
JOHN KAVANAGH,
North-east corner of 42d st. and 6th av.

MONEY TO LOAN.—TRUST FUNDS ON BOND and mortgage on City property, in sums from $5,000 to $22,000. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent. commencing the first of every month.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A.—MANY GOOD, CAPABLE SERVANTS, at moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store; also, good situations ready.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY NOW IN GERmany, who understands French, German, and music, desires a situation about Oct. 1, to travel as a lady's companion, or with a family where her knowledge of the languages would be of service; best of references given and required. Apply to Mrs. McCREA, No. 354 West 14th st.

COMPANION, &c.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A position for the Summer, in a family going to the country, where she could have the care of children, or be companion to an elderly or invalid lady; speaks French; understands music and fancy work, and can furnish good reference. Address COMPANION, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS COMpanion of an invalid lady, or to take care of children and assist with sewing. Address B., Box No. 4,665 New-York Post Office.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH SWISS lady of education and refinement as lady's companion or governess to go in the country. Address No. 205 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy Scotch Protestant girl, who understands her business thoroughly; is a quick, orderly chamber-maid and a good waitress; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very respectable Protestant woman; very good chamber-maid and waitress; very best two years' City references; country or City; sober, honest, kind, and obliging. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid or waitress, or as chamber-maid only in a small family. Call at No. 229 5th av., in lace-cleaning store.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO PROTestant young women, thoroughly capable of kitchen duties, cooking, and general house-work, as seen in their recommendations; for City or country. Are at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A smart young girl in private family to cook, wash, and iron, or do chamber-work. Apply at 2,147 3d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook or laundress; good City references. Apply at No. 2,147 3d av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very highly recommended young German girl, as cook, washer, and ironer; city or country. Call at No. 93 East Houston st., corner Bowery.

COOK.—BY A PERFECT GERMAN COOK WITH first-class references; City or country. Call at No. 279 Bowery, entrance on Houston st.

COOK AND GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—By a Swedish woman, for City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

EMPLOYERS GO TO MRS. HARDMAN'S GRAND Central Employment Office.—First-class help; all nationalities; male and female; City, country, and hotels supplied. No. 1,325 Broadway, near 36th st.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, REspectable girl, with references. Apply Monday at No. 2,147 3d av.

HOUSE-WORK.—A HEALTHY AND VERY capable Norwegian girl as general servant; has good reference and not afraid of work; moderate wages required; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR NURsery governess—By a very highly respectable English young woman; she is an expert seamstress; dresses hair neatly; in every way competent to fill a lady's maid's position; very best testimonials; country or City. Apply at No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; solicits gentlemen's washing to do at her home, or would go out by the day; excellent City reference. Call at No. 334 West 35th st., rear, top floor.

Families or hotels can be promptly suited with competent male or female help, (for any capacity and of all nationalities,) whose references have been thoroughly investigated, by leaving their orders at
S. & E. V. ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LADIES' DIRECTORY.

RECEPTION-ROOM, No. 1,502 Broadway.
WORK-ROOM, corner Broadway and 45th st.
COMMITTEE-ROOM, No. 172 West 45th st.
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 170 West 45th st.

Servants in every capacity for City and country. Work for all who are capable and intend to be faithful. Come neatly dressed; false hair and jewelry not allowed. Enter at No. 170 West 45th st.

This Directory is conducted by ladies, and the management ask the support and co-operation of all who have felt the need of reform. Country orders should be sent two days in advance of visit. Office hours, 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. Saturday, doors closed at 2 P. M.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, POSITION AS nurse and attendant on invalid lady or child, or resident attendant in office practice; references. Only first-class physicians and their patients address "Care," Box No. 52 Astoria, Long Island.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman; is experienced in care of an infant from birth, or with bottle, &c.; City or country; is a good seamstress, and agreeable person and disposition; has very satisfactory references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A QUIET, respectable American girl, who is careful and attentive to children; is also a good family seamstress; has no objection to the country or to travel with a family; best recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young woman, or as companion to an invalid, in country, anywhere, or any distance; has satisfactory references to suit. Address or call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable French girl, recently arrived, as children's nurse and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; can be well recommended. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LADY AS SICK nurse, or nurse to an invalid; at present disengaged; will take a few more engagements; references from doctors and ladies. Call or address Nurse, No. 349 West 54th st.

NURSE.—HER PRESENT EMPLOYER DESIRES TO find a situation for an excellent, trustworthy baby's nurse, capable of taking care of one from its birth. Call at No. 60 West 19th st., Monday and Tuesday, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

NURSE.—CAN TAKE CARE OF AN INFANT FROM its birth; has no objection to assist with chamber-work; has the very best of references from her last place, where she lived seven years. Call at No. 230 East 54th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, TO go out by the day, or take work home; the best references. Address Seamstress, No. 872 2d av.

WAITER AND COOK.—BY A FULLY CAPABLE Frenchman, who can do both waiting and cooking in a private family or hotel; City or country; no better references can be had. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

MALES.

BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH good references, and three and a half years' experience in a hardware house as assistant book-keeper, as office assistant or clerk. Address A. G. WIGAND, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

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FOLLOWING THE MUSIC.

STREET BANDS AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS.

Some months ago I read in an English sporting magazine an account of a Newfoundland dog. To beauty of form and intelligence were added many endearing qualities. Conspicuous among his numerous admirable traits of character was that of his abhorrence for street music. About as good a critic of chamber music as Chorley declared the poet Rogers to have been, this Newfoundland would pass over in comparative silence, or with passive indifference, the milder-piano performances in the house. An itinerant street band, however, aroused his ire. Rushing with furious howls out of door, and singling out the ophecleide performer as the most obnoxious of them all, the animal would make one bound at the brazen mouth of the instrument, drag it from the musician's hands, and then disperse the rest of the players. Philip Gilbert Hamerton, in his charming book entitled *Chapters on Animals*, has omitted the fact that dogs are creatures not apparently musically inclined, and the most intelligent of animal essayists fails to touch on this peculiar brute idiosyncrasy.

It required on my own part quite a strong effort of will to get entirely rid of some ideas savoring of pagan metempsychosis when I followed a street band, some weeks ago, for I literally dogged it all one close and heavy Spring day. The band first struck me (for, without being nervous, there was some positive notion of impact in the sound) in the squalid neighborhood of Duane and William streets. It was about 10 o'clock when the first sounds reached me, and instantly the account of the Newfoundland dog morbidly impressed itself on my mind, and some over-excited portion of my brain responded as with a voice, for I suppose I gave a distinct howl. I am sure it was audible, for a very small and dirty boy, whose senses were, thank God, fresher and more healthily appreciative of sound than mine, rushing forward to drink in the trumpet-clang, paused suddenly, as if he heard my discordant growl, then looked aghast at me for a moment, dropped his hoop and scuttled away across the street, and disappeared in a tenement-house like a rabbit in a warren.

My band, indifferent, certainly, to this insignificant episode, all as fresh as could be, awakened the neighborhood with their defiant tones. The audience at first attracted me more than the performers. Little children with mugs of milk in their hands, and loaves of bread on top of them, evidently carrying late breakfasts for operatives, who had been on night work, now stopped and made a circle around the band. Two or three windows were opened. One in particular, in a fourth story, after a dozen ineffectual efforts to raise it on the part of a man with a very black muzzle, at last did grate on its slides and came up with a sudden jerk, and at the same time down came a small flower-pot, with a geranium in it, which fell crashing in the middle of the street. The crowd below, after the first scamper, closed in rapidly around the poor little bit of greenery, then laughed, and next picked up every leaf, and divided the fragments. I suppose it was the flotsam and jetsam of the street. Presently from this same window appeared a rough man, holding a pretty baby clad in its night-dress, which little one was hung dangerously over the ledge. Then the child clapped its little hands and kicked with glee, and the crowd below laughed again, and the girls kissed their hands to baby. Whether any of the band saw this incident or not I do not know, but it was the augury of a fair harvest for them. The man with the black beard took some small currency bill, deftly wrapped it round a piece of broken pipe-stem, and threw it into the street. It twisted and gyrated before it came down like a butterfly, and then lit on a heap of dirt. I commenced now to feel myself so much a part of the band that I was exceedingly anxious to know how much "The Mulligan Guards" had brought us in. Counting the fifteen-cent bill which had come from above, some forty-five cents were picked up. We kept on playing fully ten minutes more, but our continued labor was rewarded by only ten cents. Total for musical performances at the corner of Duane and William streets, fifty-five cents. The *personnel* of our band now came under consideration. Our leader, the cornet, was seated on the steps of a green-grocer's shop, and was wiping his face with a bandana handkerchief. His head was a peculiar one. The forehead was low, but of immense breadth, covered with flaxen hair. The eyes were steel-gray, the mouth was large—over big, from ear to ear—and the nose was a pug. The face was hard from prominent cheek-bones, but still the general contour was not unpleasant. He smiled a great deal, showing white, gleaming teeth, only the front teeth were too conspicuous, giving him the expression of a rodent animal. His comrades, all save one, were ignominious in type, dull in looks, with small, pig eyes; apparently bloated, certainly unwashed, they were simply disgusting. The exception was the horn player. His was, however, not a pleasant face. The head was oval, of a dusky hue, with sharp, black eyes. Each lineament was good of its kind, but the whole face was pervaded with a saturnine expression. I thought I saw the effects of drink there, too. The hand holding the instrument shook at times, and the fingers twitched, and though his complexion was not that of a European, a doleful, blue-mottled tint pervaded it, contrasting with the intense coppery lustre around the haggard eyes, showing clearly to me that what the matter with him was incipient *delirium tremens*. The three musicians, having piled their instruments back of the leader, gazed around for a moment, and then dived into a small underground beer cellar. I accompanied them, following a minute afterward. They each drank rapidly a glass of beer, then ordered a slice of bread and some sausage. I asked for the same thing. The beer was grateful, but even in my character of dog I found the sausage nauseating. My presence did not appear to disturb them. The men spoke but little, ate and drank like animals, went to the bar again, each taking a dram of some powerful-smelling fluid, and left.

"Know them?" I asked of the landlord. I think it was in the harshest German I ever heard that the response was made. "Know them! Of course I do—good fellows—these wandering minstrels. Honest, very honest. Come here when on their rounds, and take a bite and a drop of something. The leader! Well, I don't know much about him. A Russian, a Pole, an aristocrat. Thinks my place not good enough for him. Curse him and his airs. Beer, five cents; bread and sausage, ten cents—right. *Atieu.*"

Of course there could be no chance of my missing my friends. The sounds of their strident music would inform me where they were. It was strange now how my disposition to growl was fast passing away, and wretched sots and inebriates as they seemed to me to be, I felt a kind of strange sympathy for their calling. What if I became an integral portion of their ambulant community! "I can speak German accurately enough," I said to myself, "to pass for an American of German parentage. I can play on the octave flute well enough to vamp in a shrill treble, for musically they would have to follow me then, and I not them. Suppose I was to adopt the life of an Oliver Goldsmith or of a Jean Jacques Rousseau, and instead of piping for peasants I should stride along with these men and tramp the dirty kennels of New-York for the delectation of the great City's unwashed. It would be glorious to throw off all the conventionalities, to put aside Philistinism. Who knows but that a free life in the streets, a purely physical one, would rid me of certain monomaniacal ideas. Suppose I was to address the leader?" All this I thought of as I stood on the step of the cellar. I looked for the band—they were no longer visible. Presently I saw our three men emerge from a most disreputable corner groggery, whose sign proclaimed its Irish origin. It struck me then that when Germans leave their national drinks and go to coarser whisky, they have fallen low down indeed in the bibulous scale. The men shambled along to where the leader was seated. He gazed at them a moment in an abstracted way, then mechanically rose, each man took his instrument, and they disappeared around the corner. Suddenly burst out the music again some distance away, and do what I could a subdued growl came to my lips in a most involuntary way, and, although I struggled against it, I needs must follow them. I was just in time to see them take some money. It was not much, for I heard the red-eyed horn-player curse their luck and anathematize the street generally. They now took a by street, walking solemnly along, stragglers dropping into passing drinking shops, and on returning clacking their lips. It was not beer they were now drinking. That was evident from the peculiar smacking noise their mouths made something like a cork driven into a bottle, an effort nature makes in order to cooper in corrosive substances. It was now full 12 o'clock. Workmen, all of them German, swarmed out of some large cabinet-making establishment and thronged the street. We instantly struck up an air. I stood near, leaning at the entrance of the factory door, on a pile of lumber. The music, strange to say, was no longer repulsive. Evidently our band had two manners, like the old painters. So far our music, to be included in any category of music, had been brutal; now it had suddenly arisen several classes higher in street bands, for we played fairly well. We struck up a kind of German *Lied* that was pleasing in melody. There was even a freedom and an *ampleur*—something enjoyable about it. Our Captain had a little solo now and then, not at all difficult, running scarcely over five notes, but quaint in character, requiring a certain pathos to make it impressive. The monotony of its repetition seemed to seize on me not unpleasantly. Inclination to be a dog on my part was chased away by a cat-like feeling, and a desire to purr. The rest of our band did nothing, but vamp in an harmonic accompaniment. My porte-monnaie was turned mechanically in my pocket. I was absolutely about contributing to our band. Workmen paused and listened. Some sat on an empty van and wagged their heads. Working-girls from the windows above in the factory, who did the upholstering, put out their heads. It was a grand result—we picked up eighty cents. Presently a great, big, burly German approached and put ten cents in the French horn's greasy cap, and, during an interval of the music, spoke to the Captain, then a little boy was called, who was dispatched, post haste, to the furthest off of the numerous beer-houses. In a moment the boy came back, saying, half in English and half in German, "All right, he says, go ahead. The garden will hold fifty people, and if you tread on the plants and spoil 'em, you are to pay for 'em." The musicians moved. I followed with the crowd, close to the big German workman, and I asked him what it meant. "You see we have a society within the factory. The United Carvers and Scroll-cutters Beneficial Association, and we get up once a year a strawberry concert or festival—what you call 'em. Now a regular band of four cost $5 a man, and $10 for the leader. We can get these men for $15, which is a saving. These musical fellows have been here before. I and the boss stuffer—the man who fills the cushions with hair—are the committee on arrangements. We are going to hear them play again, and will conclude arrangements with them to play for us at our festival."

We all crowded in the narrow garden, where the same air was played again, the band forming inside of a whitewashed lath temple. Beer was called for in quantity, a contribution was made by the landlord himself, who carried around a black japanned waiter, and we took in as much as a dollar, but what is better received an engagement from the society to play at Hoboken on the 17th of this month.

I never can follow out anything, without being fully imbued with the spirit of it, and though knowing full well that it was obtrusive on my part, before I was aware of it, urged by what impulse I know not, I rose up and said: "It is usual, under such circumstances, to pay something in advance in order to secure the services of any band."

"It is not at all requisite," said my Captain, apparently by no means relishing my interference. "The word of these good people will suffice."

Then we left the garden and commenced walking up Avenue B, playing only at long intervals, and gleaning but very small harvests. As near as I could judge, up to 4 o'clock, our grand total was not over $4. About this time I commenced to notice that I was observed by the band, and I felt a little curious, to know how they were taking my persistent tracking of them. It was nearly 5 o'clock when we took one of the streets leading to the East River where the Harlem boats stop. We were all standing on the wharf. So far I had rather shunned conversation with my band. We were all pretty well tired out, and as the day had been close and warm and the streets were dusty we were more or less travel-stained. My Captain was leaning against one of the timbers of the wharf fingering the valves of his cornet when he suddenly beckoned to me, and in remarkably good English, with very little of an accent, he said to me: "What in the name of all that is curious makes you follow us? You are not a musician, are not professional. Your German is passable, though it is not native to you. You learned it late in life. Your o's and your r's show me that, and then you have a Hessian twang. What can be your object in following us? Do you want me, or any of my band? It can't be money you are after, because you gave some to us. You are not a workman, because your hands look soft and your nails are too long. You joined us early this morning. You have been frightening the horn-player out of his wits. I am afraid he has a bad conscience, and he thinks you might have a warrant for his arrest. May be you are a man writing for newspapers. Well, I can give you exact facts as to the money we have taken in so far, something like $4 50; and we have had better luck than usual. If we manage to get on the boat, and can play, may be we will make a dollar more. There, I have told you, I suppose, all you care to know about—and now, pray, who are you?"

This was certainly a strange question. Who was I? Was I not a dog—tracking them? I was dumbfounded.

"See here"—and my Captain's eyes seemed to gleam, and he added, more volubly than ever, "I will tell you more, mostly about myself. I am half Russian—the other half Hanoverian. When a child, I fought against Prussia. In the war between France and Prussia, I was in the German service, got wounded twice, and then deserted. In my short life I have been everything a little, and nothing long. I could paint your portrait in oil, and it would be fairly done. I could take a foil and teach you how to fence. Without the buttons on, I could run you through in a moment; next make your autopsy—for I am a German doctor—and next write your epitaph in Greek or Latin, at your pleasure. I have been in America four years. During that time I have been a steward on a steamer running to Charleston, I have been an apothecary's clerk in the Bowery, and during the Winter was head gardener to a gentleman with a villa on the Hudson. I have written leading articles for German papers in New-York, have made *feuilletons* for the French ones, and have had a play of mine refused by Wallack. I have peddled soap in the streets, blacked boots, been a life insurance agent, and two weeks ago was a car-conductor on the Third avenue cars. I speak Russian, French, German, Italian, and English. My father was a Russian Pole, a band-master, who settled in Hanover. But who was my mother? God only knows, nor do I care." Here he laughed a bitter laugh. "Are you satisfied? I am the incarnation of all that is wicked and bad, and would as leave murder you as look at you, if you angered me. My profession is now a musical one. I play the cornet worse than anything else—the piano better; but on the violoncello I am superb. All I care for now is to study my horn-player. I am trying to reform him. He is a gypsy, and the worst wretch you ever saw. I picked him out of the prison at Chicago. Sweet-looking youth, is he not? An hour ago it was all I could do to prevent his trying to pick your pocket of that red portemonnaie. He says you have fifteen dollars in it"—and he gave a sneering laugh.

"All this is bravado on your part," I said.

"Not a bit of it. The other two men are poor dolts and sots. The gypsy is a ruffian, and is just getting over a fit of delirium tremens. Who you are I know perfectly well. Your name is stamped on your pocket-book; the gypsy made a copy of the letters, and showed it to me. I have seen you getting out of a car, when I was conductor, a dozen times. I could find out all about you by 9 o'clock to-night. Pass your way, and let us take ours. If you insist on going on the boat with us, give me your purse to keep, or the gypsy will pick your pocket or waylay you when you are going home. I will return your money to you." Just then the Harlem boat came in sight. The horn-player looked at me askance, and they all got on board. Hardly were they ensconced on the promenade deck when they commenced their accursed music again. It was fearfully discordant now, and, do what I could, the involuntary wild beast howl sounded through me.

"Seem to have a bad cough, Mr. ———?" said a policeman, who addressed me by name. "Why, what on earth brings you up here? Late for the boat, Sir? Just gone. Moved up this way for the Summer. Been transferred from my beat 'cause my wife's mother lives up here."

"Officer, do you know anything about these musicians?" I asked.

"Not much, Sir. Poor set of drunkards generally. Don't know the party you mean in particular. There is one that comes in this ward sometimes, with a red-faced Indian-looking fellow who blows the French horn, as is a Bohemian, so they say—no reflections on gentlemen on newspapers, of course—that is a bad one. He is down on the books for bad. The boss musician extraordinary kind of man. Jawed the Chief on a pint of law the other day, about a license, and floored him. You know them German private circus arrangements they has? That musicianer is king-pin. Beat 'em all. It was last week, a woman fell out of a sail-boat near the bridge and most got drowned; this music man jumped in after her and picked her up. The duffer who was in the boat offered him a $5 bill for saving of his wife, and blow me if the music didn't slap his face. There ain't anything agin the man—only we keeps a pretty close watch on him, though he does make good music sometimes. Must be off now."

THE FRENCH SQUIREARCHY.

ROYALISTS RURALIZING—LIFE IN A CHATEAU.

From the London Daily News.

I write this from the château of a rural Baron closely connected with the Right Centre, and an occasional contributor to its leading Paris organ. I am supposed to be a visitor here. But the truth is that I am only, as the Americans say, taken in to board for a pecuniary consideration. It is not that my host and hostess themselves stand in need of the money. But they have several grand-daughters, whose matrimonial prospects will depend in a great measure on the economy of their grand-parents, or the amount of political patronage the family may command. If we live, according to the standard of an English squire, in a mean huggermugger sort of way, we give ourselves credit for being buttresses of moral order, and as such entertain a deep-rooted conviction that the welfare of France is bound up with the worldly prosperity of us and our kindred. Why we should lay this flattering unction to ourselves we do not seek to discover. If we took the trouble to examine, we might possibly find our political faith to be derived from an unenlightened selfishness in no way calculated to the direct furtherance of the cause of either King or country.

The Bonapartist squirearchy is in many ways more advanced than the Royalist. Its members followed the fashion set by the Emperor of high farming, took a leading part in organizing cattle shows, and imported extensively English agricultural implements and Dutch, Scotch, and Swiss gardeners. A rural gentleman, ambitious of entering the Corps Législatif, had no better way of accomplishing this end than by getting himself elected the Chairman at an agricultural dinner, and drinking at it, with "loyal effusion," to the health of the imperial family. The Duc De Padua and the Duc De l'Esparre, son-in-law of the late Dr. Nélaton, the Comte Lagrange, and many other Bonapartist rurals, are at the head of agricultural establishments in every way as well appointed as any in the United Kingdom. But the Royalist squirearchy, with a few exceptions, have not been drawn into the agricultural current, which set in more than twenty years ago under imperial auspices. These exceptions are to be found mostly in Normandy and in the Nièvre, where the Comte Benoit d'Azy farms a large estate in Goodwood fashion. In France it is very hard, no matter how high the wages, to get a good day's work out of an agricultural laborer who has no vested interest in the soil he cultivates. Hence the practice in departments where forest and pasturage do not abound for large proprietors to let their estates to small farmers, or take into partnership *métayers*. It is only near large towns that they find it worth while to till their fields. When the Royalist of moderate fortune took to farming under the two last reigns, he insensibly, however good his birth, fell into the mean ways of a peasant. This is the case in the château where I board and lodge. It (the château) will not bear a comparison with the palace of the Sleeping Beauty, in which the transforming hand of time was arrested for a hundred years. My present abode does not certainly mark progress—far from it. But it has undergone such changes within thirty years, that were the late Baron to rise from his grave, he had would think his ancestral mansion passed into the hands of aliens. He was a rural of the old school; fond of his gun in the shooting season; fond of the drama, with a pretty talent for inditing madrigals and composing charades; gay, skeptical, epicurean; a friend of the Duc De Richelieu; an admirer of Voltaire; and, though regular in his attendance at church on Sundays and great holidays, a disciple of Condorcet. He had but one son, the present Baron, whom he suffered, out of deference to his wife, to be educated at a clerical school. Having himself issued anything but a Romanist from a Jesuits' College, he did not, he used to say, believe that the blood of his son would absorb their vaccine. In fine weather the château was filled with gay company, and men of the Paris Bar, and the scientific Faculties connected with the Royalist party. Genuine sympathy was felt for the exiled royal family by the Baron and his friends, who comprised Delphine Gay and her gifted daughter, Mme. Emile De Girardin, who used to recite verses of her own composition in honor of the youthful King Henri. The Baroness and her cronies threw themselves heart and soul into the camp of nineteenth century Jesuitism, which is to that of the eighteenth century what the Catholicism of the Council of Trent is to that of the Gothic period. Since the time of the Duc De Richelieu's friend the family tree has shot forth numerous twigs—for it would be a misnomer to call the present stunted branches boughs. None of them have the vigor necessary to stand out against the sharp frosts and blustering winds of a self-helpful existence, and they will need all the money their progenitors can scrape together for them. The present Baron and Baroness observed after 1852 a friendly neutrality toward the Empire, which rewarded them by giving small administrative and judicial functions to their sons or sons-in-law. Since 1870 they have hoisted the fleur-de-lys, but are sorely embarrassed as to whether they should not veer round toward the Comte De Paris, the Stadtholderate, or the Septennate. The sons or sons-in-law are divided on this question. One of the former, an ally of M. Dahirel, is in constant correspondence with Frohsdorf, goes with his wife every morning to 7 o'clock mass, at a neighboring country hospital, to pray for the King's success and the confusion of all open enemies and traitors, and looks upon the Yvette, which flows through his father's grounds, as a holy stream in consequence of the Comte De Chambord having, when at Dompierre for a day last Autumn, performed his ablutions in a bath which ran into that stream. I do not say that there is not a good deal of *pose* in all this. A son-in-law, who is a provincial lawyer of some practice, is staying at the château to study the political situation. He sets up to be a zealous Conservative; but he has not yet decided what pretender to accept as the best symbol of conservatism. His ultimate choice will depend upon the prospect of durable advancement, no matter which of them can hold out. There is much small astuteness and second-rate literary ability in those priest-bred politicians at the château. But I observe that as the race gets older the type deteriorates. The late Baron was superior to his son, who in turn is a finer man, narrow and miserly though he is, than any of his descendants. If left to themselves out of school hours to run about the wood and to paddle in the brooks which run brawling down to the Yvette, there is no reason why the boys of the rising generation should not grow up to healthy and self-reliant manhood. But this is just what French boys of respectable country parents are never allowed to do. Up to the time they are sent to a boarding-school they wear throughout the twenty-four hours girls' nightcaps, long woolen stockings and garters, and as many layers of knitted and padded garments as there are peels on an onion. They must never stir beyond the garden under pain of being condemned to eat dry bread at luncheon, a punishment which strikes terror into the French boy's heart. If there be more than a single child the ancestral home will probably be sold at the death of the present owner. Squires' sons are not, therefore, brought up to the estate of country gentlemen. I have been unfavorably impressed since I came here with this result of the forceable obligatory division of real property in France. The efforts of tutors are chiefly directed toward preparing their pupils for the *concours* of lyceums and other secondary schools, and the *baccalauréat*, which is the test of ability for admission into every Government office and profession.

Our château, which I present as a general type of the rural squire's dwelling, is only twelve miles from Versailles and thirty from Paris. It lies in a fat vale, hemmed in by rude wooded hills of picturesque outline—one of the numerous valleys to the west of Paris in which the Benedictines settled. The founder of the Benedictine Order enjoined his disciples to build their monasteries in vales of very bounded horizon, in order that the eye, in its instructive efforts to see beyond the limits of the settlement, should perforce be cast heavenwards. We are here more zealous champions of the Pope than the studious Benedictines, but we are not so desirous of looking toward heaven. We care overmuch for straw and litter, and, whatever we may profess with our lips, deny in our lives all belief in the power which arrays the lilies of the field in beauty. Capacity for elevating pleasure is crushed out in the perpetual race after francs and centimes. The love of display, so strong in the French character, is extinguished. An avenue overarched with light rows of stately trees is grass-grown. Half the windows along the façade of the château are built up to keep down taxes. Lettuces and potherbs flourish on terraces raised two centuries ago for the delectation of lords in red-heeled boots and ladies in sweeping trains. A man-servant, whom I often suspect of being an unfrocked priest, hoes, with a parlor-fire shovel, red with rust, a cabbage plot, where erst orange trees were ranged in boxes. Beds and house linen are, in the worst-kept French houses, of fragrant cleanliness. But from the cottage to the château of the stingy squire the household gods are as much in need as our London statues of the duster and scrubbing-brush. A French country servant has no idea of washing doors and window sashes. The Prussians were last seen in the valley three and a half years ago, notwithstanding which the drawing-room and boudoir doors and the portico of the façade are covered with German inscriptions in red chalk and pencil. It does not occur to the lady of the house that a sponge and a few rubs of whitewash would clear away these traces of the hated enemy, whom we, in our quality of patriots and fervent Catholics, hate with our whole hearts. Maid-servants are not wanting in the place. The château is infested with stupid, ill-tempered Brittany wenches, whose tongues throughout the day compete in noisiness with their wooden shoes. The Brittany servant is a domestic institution in manor houses of the kind. She takes low wages, (until she learns to speak French,) and puts up with coarse, sloppy food, consisting of home-made bread and vegetable soup, seasoned with grease and cheese, which is at once rank of smell and flavor, and of poor quality.

Nothing can be more dismal than a French château inhabited by genteel misers. Its chimneys were made for roaring wood-fires, and its high doors and windows to be heavily curtained. With fireless hearths, carpetless tiled floors, and skimp muslin and dimity hangings, the spacious, old-fashioned chambers have the chilling dreariness of a deserted barrack-room. Those Prussian inscriptions and the marks of tallow candles stuck upon the walls by the Emperor William's soldiers intensify the resemblance to the barrack. The homestead is governed in compliance with the axiom that "Where there's muck there's luck." When Arthur Young made his agricultural tour in France he may have criticised the farming implements lying about the yards. When they want mending they are repaired by a carpenter, who invests the profits of his workshop in a public house; and by a blacksmith, whose wife pulls the bellows-chain, and occasionally takes a turn at the anvil. There is not much to eat grown in the valley; but whenever a cereal crop is harvested, it is threshed out with the old-fashioned flail, and the wind does the winnowing. You find beside the dairies of the squire and the neighboring cottiers, who carry on a profitable trade in milk and market gardening, old-fashioned draw-wells. These reservoirs for adding to the contents of the dairy-pans are in what doctors might suppose dangerouse proximity to manure-heaps. The Baroness is not altogether ignorant of hygienics, nor utterly destitute of a commercial conscience. She is in principle against the direct adulteration of milk, and in practice, when neighbors bringing up babies by hand come to buy at her dairy. Her inner light prompts her in these cases to eschew the immediate intervention of the draw-well, and she manages to reconcile her duty toward the spoon-fed nurslings, with what she deems her duty toward her grand-daughters, by swilling an old cow with water. The poor beast is led to drink to excess by a handful of coarse salt in her food. But this mode of producing milk is said to fatigue the stomach of the animal, and is not applied to cows having presumably a long career of usefulness before them. Where we shine is in the dove-cot, rabbit-hutches, and mushroom-beds, which were formed in the excavations of a sandstone quarry forty years ago. The culinary resources derived from them are considerable, and with those presented by the poultry-yard and dairy, render the annual account with the butcher trifling. *Laitages*—that is to say, milk and eggs in their simple and composite states—form a staple article of diet. A French country gentleman absorbs as much *laitages* in the course of the day as the calf which is being fattened in a dark corner of the byre. The drainage effected by the cutting of a railway in one of the Duc De Persigny's vicinal roads through the valley has deprived us of the resources of the *grenouillère*, where cows now graze. A long stretch of bottom land, now worth £20 an acre, before those agencies were brought to bear on this valley, was an unwholesome swamp given over to frogs and snipe. They are registered in the *Cadastre* as waste. The most valuable part of the Duc De Luynes' estate of Dompierre is placed under the same head. As a revised valuation of territorial property in France is a salient article of the Radical and Left Centre programme, it is easy to understand why families situated like that of my host should cling to any Ministry which will keep aloof from these parties.

REDUCING THE ARMY AGAIN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that Congress is slashing at the vitals of our army organization for the third time since the close of the war, it is well to ask why we have a military peace establishment at all, and whether there are no established principles upon which a permanent organization can be effected.

Many seem to think the army is maintained to protect the frontiersmen from the sportive savages. But if this is the only purpose of the force, why are sabres bought, or guns weighing 50,000 to 100,000 pounds cast, or earth and concrete piled up into "labored mounds?" Such things are useless in pursuit of the grass-fed ponies of the plains, and it requires a good deal more thought, care, and money to get as good articles of this kind as there are in the world, than it does to get scalps. Our Indian fellow-citizens will ride a long distance and sit up late of nights for a few scalps just for the fun of it, and there are a great many of their white and adverse acquaintances who see the joke of the thing and are willing to play it off themselves. The way the whites and reds of a generation or two ago performed at this merry game in Kentucky and the regions thereabouts, show that the nation need not be expending its millions in maintaining a body of experts to do according to the latest and most scientific rules of art what the amateurs have shown they can accomplish with all requisite zeal and skill.

The tone of our expenditures, the style of our armament, and the form of our organization all show that fighting savages is not even the main purpose of our peace establishment. But having established an organization suitable to meet, if necessary, a civilized foe, we allow our soldiers to see service in a savage war, knowing that they will gain a ripe experience in hard marching and the bivouac, and that otherwise this experience is as positively injurious as was that of the French in Algeria.

Cavalry alone can fight savages, but to earn victory in civilized warfare experience has proved that our forces must be divided into infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, and a body of officers called the General Staff, of high attainments and of acknowledged ability in the handling and conduct of troops; and the individuals in each of these divisions must make it a specialty and give it all their thought and care until it becomes a second nature to meet any of its duties with readiness and ease. It is not wise to recklessly disband regiments as was done in 1870, and transfer officers from one arm to another. For the ripest experience and skill in setting squadrons in echelon, and dashing them over obstacles into a sheet of fire, does not assist in the solution of an algebraic equation, nor will ability to solve all the formula in gunnery enable one to judge of the excellence of a cavalryman's seat. Much of this sort of information is, of course, possessed in common by soldiers; but transferring them arbitrarily from one arm to another breaks up old associations and surrounds them with antagonistic traditions, much as if an American was compelled to live in England and strive there for fame.

Our regular army, as an essential nucleus for war, has been given the divisions we have named, except that it has no general staff in the European sense. As it is contrary to all our traditions and instincts to maintain a large standing army, and as we have a small one merely as a receptacle for military traditions and information and as a nucleus in case of war, it should be given only such numerical strength as would probably enable it to withstand our strongest neighbor for the first few months while new levies were gathering. If we remember that our nearest neighbor has the finest steam transport in the world, and possesses a magnificent and, as compared with ours, a large standing army, while the force we call a nucleus is always scattered from Dan to Beersheba, it is evident that neither the number nor size of our regiments is too large. In the pressure of the financial stringency we are leaving behind us, Congress forbade recruiting for this year, and temporarily reduced the army five thousand men. This is sufficient for to-day. It is not incumbent upon Congress now to reduce the number of regiments any more than to reduce the number of Congressmen. The uncertainty Congress has succeeded in throwing over the military life has induced many bright young officers to pursue the study of law, or otherwise prepare for civil employment, when their minds should have been filled with those aspirations which make the military life especially charming to youth.

The last decade proved that we could rival any nation upon earth in the size of our army when occasion required. But to-day we do not wish more than one soldier to a thousand inhabitants. The field of legislation within these limits is to see that the administration of military affairs is as sternly economical as possible; that every man upon the rolls is actually a soldier, and that all, from General to high private, have an opportunity and is compelled to become proficient in their special duties; that with a given number of men we shall have the best and cheapest organization possible; and the statute-book should show not only what is the peace establishment, but how much and in what manner the President can expand it in anticipation of war, and how much more it shall be expanded when war is actually declared.

It is not creditable to us that the man possessing the soundest judgment and the most thorough information upon this subject should have to declare that America furnished no example of military organization, but only of the wonderful caprices of Congress. Caprice is both a sign and a cause of weakness, and the stability of our few regimental organizations should be undoubted.

AN ARMY OFFICER.

ANECDOTE OF OLD HICKORY.

Gen. Augustus Jones, who served under Gen. Henry Dodge in the Indian wars of 1812, says the St. Louis *Democrat*, relates the following characteristic anecdote of Gen. Jackson. On one occasion Gen. Dodge (then a captain of mounted scouts) wished to send a message to some troops on the east side of the Mississippi River in Illinois. Nothing in the shape of a boat was at hand, and it was necessary that one of the volunteers should swim his horse across the broad and turbulent stream, an undertaking of no little danger. Jones, then a boy of sixteen, and weighing only eighty-five pounds, volunteered, and was intrusted with the message, which he safely delivered, and returned in the same manner with the answer. Twenty years afterward Gen. Jackson, President of the United States, received from Senator Linn an account of the bold feat of young Jones, and expressed his admiration in his emphatic style. About that time the office of United States Marshal of the State of Missouri became vacant. Col. Benton, who had become a warm supporter of Jackson, recommended a friend of his, supposing the President had no preference for any particular person. Jackson asked Dr. Linn if Jones was still living, and being informed that he was, he said to Old Bullion, "Col. Benton, I shall appoint Augustus Jones as Marshal of Missouri." Col. Benton disliked Jones, and remonstrated against the appointment. "The matter is settled, Col. Benton," replied Jackson. "Jones swam the Mississippi on horseback when a boy, and by the Eternal, he is the man for the place!" Jackson was right in his estimate of the man, for Jones made a most efficient Marshal, and broke up one of the most daring and dangerous bands of counterfeiters that ever infested the State. He is now seventy-eight years of age, and has served as volunteer in three wars.

A GEORGIA FLYING-MACHINE.

A Georgia man claims to have invented a flying-machine that will fly. At least this is the story as told by the Dalton *Enterprise*. That paper says "Mr. Charles Dyer has perfected a flying-machine of a new pattern, which is constructed of iron, in the shape of a duck, the wings being worked by steam. The quantity of steam necessary to propel the machine is very small. When put into motion, the machine elevates itself in the air, and will go in any direction indicated by the position of the rudder, with perfect safety, and at a speed equal to that of a bird."

MALAY PIRATES.

THE SLAUGHTER OF A SHIP'S CREW—QUICK RETRIBUTION.

Writing from the Straits settlements, under date of Feb. 26, a correspondent of the London *Times* tells the following story:

It is barely a week before Christmas Day of the year 1873, and the breeze which has blown freshly enough down the Malacca Straits during the morning has died away under the noonday rays of a tropical sun, and a little Malay *scochi*, or trading boat, that has drifted idly down the sluggish streams of the Jufra River, as far as where its muddy waters are poured into the Straits, can no longer make head against the tideway, and anchors until the tide shall turn—say about sunset. A happy man is Hadji Duramen, the owner of the *scochi*, and as he leans over the gunwale of his boat, he calculates the result of his venture. "The betel, the cocoanuts, and the tobacco—have I not sold them well, and have I not the money snugly on board; and then there is that sum of $2,000, on which, be assured, I shall charge a fair percentage when I shall have safely delivered it in Malacca. I know that I was prudent in paying my dues at Langhat itself, for yonder stockade, perched on the top of the hill overlooking the river, is it not Rajan Yacoob's, and—well, I will say naught of evil against one of the Sultan's own sons, but ugly stories of murder and piracy are rife regarding him, and owing to this unlucky fail of wind I am in his power until the tide shall have turned. Well, well, my dues are paid, and he can hardly meddle with me." And he turns round and bids his crew of six men to rest for they will have to work the boat all night. The remainder of our tale is told best by one of the crew himself. "At dark," he said, "I saw two boats push off, manned by Malays from the stockade, and they came alongside and asked for rice.' 'That shall ye have, and plenty,' answered Hadji Duramen; "whereupon they straightway fired into us, and then boarded us, armed with their spears and knives. Half the crew jumped overboard, but even this availed them not, for the pirates speared them in the water, and how I managed to slip over the side unobserved I cannot tell. The shore was only some 200 yards distant, but I dared not swim, and hung on to the stern of our boat trembling lest I should be discovered, and hearing the groans of my friends as they were dispatched in cold blood by the assassins. After about an hour I plucked up courage, and, drifting with the stream, managed to get to the rickety pier that projects into the river just below the stockade. My blood froze as I saw one of the piratical boats come toward me, until it was only some ten yards distant, and a tall man dressed in yellow came out on the end of the pier, and I recognized in him a Malay chief. 'Have you killed them all?' was his first question. 'All but one, my Lord,' replied one of the ruffians, 'and he cannot escape far; and the booty, my Lord, is a rich one, for the $2,000 that you wot of were on board as you expected.' And I held my breath for fear that I should be discovered. But they saw me not, and when they had gone I swam to a boat lying close by and implored protection; and being well armed they cared not for Rajah Yacoob and his minions, and I managed to make my way to Malacca, and there told how my friend the Hadji, a British subject, had been murdered, and all his crew with him, save me only; and some three weeks later I was standing on the bridge at Malacca when I saw two boats come in, which resembled mightily those evil craft which had attacked us at the mouth of the Jufra, and I waited until the men should land, and the Police aided me and arrested their crews, and I am ready to swear that the men now in the dock are the very pirates who committed the foul deed."

It is now the 14th of January, 1874, and the scene is transferred a few miles further down the coast of the Malay Peninsula to the light-house at Cape Rachado. It is just dark, and the keeper of the light-house, having trimmed his lamps, is thinking over the numerous piratical attacks of which he has heard, and wishing that, with all these evil tales of pirates abroad, he was better provided with revolvers and rifles. For to-day he has received his pay, and that of his assistants, and although their pittances individually are but small, he does not like the careful inquiries that were made of his men yesterday by the evil-looking crew in yon fishing boat. True, they said they thought of taking service in the lighthouse themselves, but * * * And just then Lindal Fernandez screams out: 'Help, master! help! they are stabbing me,' and a number of dusky forms flit out of the jungle and make a rush for the lighthouse. But friend Lucas, the keeper of the lighthouse, is an old man-of-war's man, and runs to meet them, as it he head a boat's crew at his back, a pistol in one hand and a cutlass in the other, and the cowardly miscreants, daunted by this bold front, escape into the jungle and are no more heard of.

Surely this wholesale butchery of British subjects—these treacherous attacks on British light-houses—can be no longer tolerated; for is not the whole of the coasting trade from our settlement to Malacca thereby paralyzed? Nay, even the boat that every month carries provisions to the light-house from Malacca dare not start without a strong force of Police, and the masters of even large vessels become uneasy when on squally nights they deem that a light-house should now be seen, wondering if at length the pirates have obtained possession of the light, which they will scarcely care to trim; and even merchants of repute are heard to say, as they shake their heads, that the old days of buccaneering are returning, and that if the trade between the mother country is to be kept uninterrupted, our cruisers in these seas will have to be reinforced.

Now, be it remembered, that our little trading *scochi* was returning from Langhat, when it was attacked, and that the nine identified pirates were recognized as Langhat men. Be it also remembered that Cape Rachardo is not far from Langhat, and that the attack upon that also was strongly suspected to have been organized from Langhat, and naturally all ask where and what is Langhat that such things are permitted in it. But beyond the fact that Langhat is a village on the Jufra River, some six miles from the mouth, that it is in the province of Salangore, and that its ruler—the Sultan of Salangore—is a weak, vacillating old man, but little is known of it inasmuch as but few Europeans have visited it. Further, the mere name of Salangore stinks in the nostrils of the British public, for the town of the name, which is the capital of the province, some two years ago was razed to the ground by her Majesty's ship Rinaldo, in revenge for a treacherous fire on one of their boat's crews which was sent to demand the delivery of the perpetrators of some equally atrocious piracy. This shelling formed the subject of dispatches innumerable, Blue-books Parliamentary, and of correspondence endless. For the lives of some six blue-jackets were lost in this fiery process of shot and shell, but far more lives of the Malays, and these Malays, pirates when alive, were canonized when dead, and the destruction of this piratical haunt described as an act of cold-blooded atrocity, committed ruthlessly on peaceable, unoffending natives. Parliamentary inquiries were made, but no real knowledge of the political relations of Salangore was obtained, save in the vague terms so common in the Malay States—to wit, civil war, murder, and rapine. Petty Rajahs, with hopelessly-intelligible names, swarm over the land, each with his gang of adherents, levying black-mail on the unhappy villagers, of which freebooters the three sons of the Sultan are the most unscrupulous. The Sultan is powerless to cope with his chaos, and resigns himself to opium; but the name of Tunku Dhya Udin, son-in-law of the Sultan and Viceroy of Salangore, perpetually recurs as endeavoring indefatigably to restore peace to his distracted country.

Far from easy in his mind has the Sultan been since about Christmas time, and on the morning of the 7th of February, when he awakes from his opium dream, he finds the Pluto at his gates with Sir Andrew Clarke on board—Governor of the Straits Settlements—while anchored 100 yards down the stream is Her Majesty's ship Frolic, flying the flag of Vice Admiral Shadwell; and again 200 yards further down is the Midge, and Tunku Dhya Udin is on board the Midge, to whom six years ago the Sultan gave his favorite daughter in marriage, making him Viceroy, with full power to rule over the land which he himself is powerless to govern; but whom, because he well ruled and would not aid and abet the Sultan and his sons in their lawless acts, the Sultan tried to deprive of his power and refused to receive him—nay, encouraged his sons to fight against him.

Not much time for deliberation now, for a boat shoves off from the Pluto, and a letter from the Governor is delivered to the Sultan, courteously requesting him to come on board. But this the wily old Malay will not do. "Receive the Governor, yes, as my dearest friend, and right glad am I that he has so far honored my dominions as to pay them a visit; but go on board I will not—it is not a Malay custom" —and a Malay is very punctilious about tradition as the proudest hidalgo of Spain.

But Sir Andrew Clark is firm; foresees, perhaps, that if the first point is yielded but meagre results will be reaped from his visit—will only so far waive his point, eventually to this extent, that the Pluto shall be warped close alongside the river bank so that the Sultan may easily come on board by a gangway, since he does not like to trust himself in the ship's boats, and may bring as many of his retainers on board as he chooses.

This compromise was eventually agreed to, and at 5 in the afternoon the Sultan, with a faint heart, leaves his stockade, protected from the sun by his huge yellow silk umbrella, the bearer of which, doubtless, regrets that he holds an office which will to-day lead him into danger, inasmuch as he must follow his master wherever he goes, but consoled by the fact that he will not be the only victim, since the Sultan is followed by all his retainers, numbering, say 100, and all armed with knives, and some with spears as well. One more trial has to be undergone, for just as the trembling potentate sets out, a tall figure dressed in yellow, whom we have seen standing on the pier at Jufra one dark night last December, prostrates himself before the Sultan. "Oh, father, father, you go to certain captivity, and perhaps death." Once more the Sultan hesitates—turns back even—but fortunately Mr. Braddell, the Attorney General of Singapore, is at his elbow, and with difficulty persuades him that no treachery is intended. Even to the last, however, the old Sultan dreads foul play, and will not go on board until fifty of his armed followers have preceded him. A wizened old man, with plaintive brown eyes and a restless manner, that well betokens how ill at ease he is. The courteous reception given him by Sir Andrew Clarke and Admiral Shadwell somewhat reassures him, and, glad to get on shore on any terms, he gladly appoints Wednesday, the 9th, at noon, for a return visit, at which those various subjects which "his friend" the Governor has come about are discussed.

Prompt and decisive are the measures at that interview. "Reconciliation with Tunku Dhya Udin—he is on board the Midge, and can be conducted into your presence at once." And is so conducted, and embraced by the Sultan with the greatest warmth, in the presence of all the Chiefs, with repeated assurances that the estrangement has been caused by sheer misunderstanding.

"Summary justice on the pirates arrested at Malacca, and that adjudged by your own courts;" and the Sultan consents to appoint a Court of Inquiry, consisting of three of his Chiefs as members, to administer justice in this matter; and, to show how thorough is the reconciliation that has been effected, shall not his own son-in-law, his well-trusted Viceroy, be the President thereof?

Compensation for the relatives of the murdered men, and an assurance that in future piracy will be suppressed in Salangore, are readily promised by the Sultan, engagements which it is thought advisable to have put down in writing on the next day lest the Sultan's memory should fail him; and on the 11th the Governor and Admiral weigh anchor, and the Sultan hopes to get back to his opium, and be at leisure to evolve schemes for evading the solemn promises which he has given. But Tunku Dhya Udin flinches not, and, dreading any delay in the matter, assembles his Court of Inquiry straightway. For three days is the evidence sifted and the defense of the prisoners considered, and on the third day seven out of the nine pirates are doomed to death. What evidence could be more conclusive? One of the miscreants turned Queen's evidence, and substantiated in all material points the evidence given by the survivor of the massacre. The *scochi* itself was found concealed among the bushes in one of the creeks of the river, and a water-barrel belonging to the ill-fated Hadji Duramen at the stockade, off which he anchored on that unlucky day. Our friend in the yellow dress once more makes his appearance on the scene, for that awkward conversation that he held on the pier at the foot of the stockade was referred to on the trial, and, brother-in-law or not, Tunku Dhya Udin summons him to appear before the court, and be sure is loath to release him, though he needs must for want of sufficient evidence.

To-day, the 16th of February, the pirates are to suffer death. It was but yesterday that sentence was pronounced, but at 9 o'clock a guard of marines and blue-jackets are posted in the stockade lest a rescue be attempted, and at 10 seven men met a richly-deserved doom at the hands of the Malay executioner; and the stern Tunku set up a post on the spot where they died and called the name of the place Qualla Pergonok, or "Place of Expiation," that the memory thereof may not fade away, and all that night there was wailing and weeping of women at Langhat for those they would never see more.

CATTLE SHIPPERS' CLAIMS.

SUITS FOR DAMAGES AGAINST MR. VANDERBILT—$350,000 ASKED FOR.

John F. Alexander and William Fitch have brought suits in Chicago against William H. Vanderbilt for $250,000 and $100,000 respectively, under these circumstances, as related by the Chicago *Times*: "The declaration in Mr. Alexander's case relates that on the 28th day of May, 1870, Mr. John T. Alexander, for and on his own behalf, and on behalf of his partners, George D. Alexander and Wm. Fitch, then doing business under the firm name of J. T. & G. D. Alexander & Co., at the City of New-York, entered into an agreement with William H. Vanderbilt, whereby it was stipulated and agreed between them that, for one year from the following June 10, the plaintiffs should ship all horned cattle and hogs owned by them over the defendant's lines to New-York. At that time the Vanderbilt combination, which Wm. H. Vanderbilt represented in making this contract, owned or controlled the following railroads: The New-York Central, Hudson River, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and the Toledo, Wabash and Western, in behalf of all of which the contract was signed, and all these several companies were, as the plaintiff claims, equally bound by it. In conducting the immense business which the plaintiffs to this suit were at that time carrying on, they frequently shipped cattle from the villages of Alexander and Homer, Ill., direct to New-York, as well as from Chicago, Cincinnati, and Buffalo to the same point, and it was further stipulated and agreed that their merchandise should be carried during the life of the contract at the following rates: All horned cattle should be carried from Chicago to New-York at the rate of $105 per car-load of 20,000 pounds, all excess in weight to pay 52½ cents per 100 pounds; and all hogs at the rate of 65 cents per 100 pounds; from Cincinnati to New-York at the rate of $120 per car for horned cattle, with a like stipulation for excess of weight. From Homer, Ill., cattle were to be carried for $120 per car-load; from Alexander, Ill., to New-York at $135 per car-load; from Buffalo to New-York at the rate of $65 per car-load, and from Buffalo to Albany at the rate of $60 per car-load. But it was still further agreed, that if at any time during the life of the contract, the competition between lines running east should become so great as to reduce the rates below these figures, then the shippers should have the benefit of the change. With this understanding the plaintiffs forsook the Pennsylvania Central promptly on the 10th of June, and began sending all their stock over the New-York line, and continued so to do up to the 14th day of the following March, when their fidelity to their contract completed their financial ruin. Shortly after they began shipments under this contract, competition between the railroads for this great branch of trade became so lively that rates began to come down, and fell so rapidly that stock was often carried from Chicago to New-York over the Pennsylvania Central and over the Erie roads for $10 per car-load. The rates from Alexander, Ill., were only $40 per car-load, and from Cincinnati $45 per car load, during the same time, while $8 was considered a princely remuneration for dragging a car-load from Buffalo to New-York, and $5 if the car stopped at Albany. Of course this great reduction in rates greatly reduced the price of stock in the New-York markets, and other shippers, who were bound by no contract, but who shipped as they pleased, over the line which offered the lowest rates, had an immense advantage over these unhappy plaintiffs. During the nine months' time in which they lived up to their contract, they aver that they shipped to New-York over the Central and its tributaries 1,000 car-loads of horned cattle from Cincinnati, 1,600 car-loads from Chicago, 500 car-loads from Alexander, 400 car-loads from Homer, 200 car-loads from Buffalo, and 100 car-loads from the last-named place to Albany. On all these they paid the contract rate, the defendant utterly refusing to accept any other. Of course this speedily worked their ruin, and on the 14th of March, 1871, the contract was canceled by mutual consent, the plaintiffs being unable to further carry on the business. Mr. Alexander, therefore, claims that the failure of the defendants to give him the benefit of the reduction in rates caused by the competition was the cause of his ruin, and resulted in his damage to the extent of $250,000. Mr. Fitch's declaration relates a very similar grievance. His contract was a verbal one, made about the time the former one was canceled, and contained about the same provisions. His fidelity to it, however, and the failure of the railroad men to live up to that part of it which promised to give him the benefit of any reduction that might be made in rates, was the cause, as he thinks, of his suffering damage to the extent of $100,000."

THE ARREST OF A RUSSIAN GRAND DUKE.

Some particulars concerning the arrest of the Grand Duke Nicolaus Constantinovitch are given by a correspondent of the *Continental Herald*, who writes: "The father of the young Prince, the Grand Duke Constantine Nicolajevitch, left Stuttgart for St. Petersburg without other members of his family, immediately after the celebration of his daughter's marriage with Duke Eugen of Würtemberg. Directly after his arrival in St. Petersburg, Gen. Trepow, the excellent Superintendent of the Police force, who seems to have been chiefly instrumental in arresting the Grand Duke, went most unexpectedly abroad on a long leave of absence, and it is generally supposed in St. Petersburg that this high functionary has fallen into disgrace. Respecting the cause of arrest, the Augsburg *Gazette* says that the Grand Duke was imprisoned for stealing his mother's diamonds, and that he was driven to this act by the extravagance of his mistress. In order to withdraw him from the dangerous charms of this mistress, and to remove him from St. Petersburg, the Emperor had appointed him commander of the Amu expedition, which was to leave the Russian capital on the 26th of April. The departure of the expedition, for the organization of which the Russian Geographical Society had been very active, was suddenly, at the last moment, deferred to an uncertain period, and the members elected for it are still in St. Petersburg. It is very doubtful if the Grand Duke's command of the expedition would have been of any benefit to him; for the first compulsory separation from the object of his fatal love, when ordered by the Emperor to join in the campaign against Khiva, seemed only to heighten the intensity of his affection. Immediately on his return to St. Petersburg, the old *liaison* was renewed. The recklessness of the Grand Duke is much to be regretted. In spite of his youth—he is only twenty-four years of age—Nicolaus Constantinovitch has already distinguished himself by his bravery, and especially during the last campaign gained the approbation of Gen. Kauffman, then his commander in chief. On the last St. George's festival in St. Petersburg the Emperor decorated his eldest nephew with his own hands, by conferring on him the Order of St. Andrew. The Grand Duke Nicolaus is of tall, manly appearance; his pale and beardless face has something of the Sclavonic type in its expression, which is increased by his hair being cut close to his head. The last time I saw him was in Berlin, at the State dinner given in the White Hall of the Royal castle in honor of the Prince and Princess of Wales on their return from Russia. He sat near the eldest daughter of Prince Friedrich Carl, and rendered himself rather conspicuous by his continued silence. It is to be hoped that on the marriage of his daughter Wjeza, the Grand Duke Constantine succeeded in obtaining from the Emperor the pardon of his unworthy son, and that the young Prince will in future endeavor to amend his faults. The behavior of the Emperor Alexander in allowing justice to have her course to this nephew would only be another proof of the rectitude of his character. Mild toward his subjects, the Czar is, nevertheless, in his own family circle quite severe

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

LOCAL OPTION IN CALIFORNIA.

HOW THE LADIES WAGED AND WON THE FIGHT IN OAKLAND.

The San Francisco *Alta* of Sunday, May 31, gives a long and interesting account of the election on the question of liquor licenses, which was held in Oakland, Cal., on the preceding day. We quote a portion of its report in the following:

"The election held in Oakland yesterday, under the Local Option law, was the most exciting that city has ever seen. For some weeks past great exertions have been made by both the advocates and opponents of prohibition to call out their full strength. Every man interested in the sale of liquor was actively at work to bring out the strength of that party, and the peddlers of tickets bearing the words 'For License' were numerous. The anti-license party was out in full force. A large number of ladies, old and young, greeted every comer with the inquiry, "Have you voted yet, sir?" and earnestly implored him to deposit a ballot on which was printed "Against License." Very many little girls and boys were out, all offering no-license tickets, and wearing temperance rosettes. Under the present law the saloons were all apparently closed, and, as a result, there was comparatively little drinking of liquor. It transpired, however, that it was by no means an impossible thing to find an open back door, through which to obtain ingress into the realms of Bacchus. The ladies had not neglected the refreshment part of their programme. At each polling-place a tent had been erected, within which bountifully filled tables awaited all who chose to visit them. Everything nice in the line of eatables, together with coffee, tea, or ice-water, were served to the hungry or thirsty voter by the highest and fairest of Oakland's ladies, who were all most unremitting in their attentions to their guests, who, as may be supposed, were quite numerous. The beautiful County of Alameda had been robbed of its brightest flowers to be woven into the tiniest and loveliest little bouquets, for the adornment of such manly bosoms as beat in harmony with the desires of the temperance ladies. Young girls, carrying little baskets filled with these fragrant symbols, surrounded every voter who expressed his sympathy with the temperance cause, and pinned a bouquet in his coat. So plentiful were these floral offerings that the air was freighted with their fragrance. No election was ever more closely contested than this one. The streets were thronged by men, women, and children from early morn until late at night, all entering with intense zeal into the struggle. The number of matrons and misses who distributed ballots in the vicinity of the polling places could not have been less than 300, while all the male population of the city seemed to be out, either to take an active part in the contest or to enjoy the excitement and novelty of the scene. With very few exceptions the ladies were treated with courtesy. Capt. Tarbett had his regular and special Police detailed for duty at the polls, and twelve extra specials, from the Executive Committee of the Temperance Union were sworn in, and did good service through the day. Frank Laine was arrested for assault in attempting to take a bunch of tickets from a lady, in which brutal effort he wrenched the lady's wrist out of joint. A San Francisco man named Corwin made use of an insulting remark about the ladies, and narrowly escaped being very roughly treated. A rush was made for him by exasperated men who heard his brutal words, but the Police reached him first and hustled him out of the crowd and toward the City Prison, followed by a couple of a hundred persons. A party of men made an attempt to rescue him from the officers, but the temperance people crowded around in superior numbers and prevented a breach of the peace. During the day there were other disgraceful scenes. One man spoke very insultingly to a young lady who was exhorting a voter to put in the prohibition ticket, and was instantaneously knocked down by a gentleman standing by. There were other instances of insulting treatment of the ladies by half-drunken fellows, but to the honor of the License party be it said, they made their fight generally in a manly way, considerately, and even deferentially, treating the ladies, and in many cases offering them protection from aggressions, if needed. All day, at the Congregational Church, a prayer meeting was in progress, ladies and gentlemen earnestly asking Divine help in the work of redeeming the City from the empire of King Alcohol. Early in the day a telegram was received from the faithful of Grass Valley, which read: "We are praying for you and your battle to-day." These words of good cheer encouraged the ladies both to pray and work more earnestly; and they were further encouraged by a telegram from Vallejo, announcing the fact that the election was going more in favor of prohibition. So waxed the fight until sundown. During the count of the ballots, the temperance people became even more jubilant, and when the result was finally announced, they broke forth into hearty cheers and exhibited the most unbounded enthusiasm. The result was: For license, 1,038; against, 1,291. Majority against license, 253.

The Local Option law was passed at the last session of the Legislature, without opposition from any source, hardly any persons believing that it would bear important fruit in any section of the State. Both the friends and opponents of prohibition have been astounded at the result, however. The anti-license sentiment has thus far made almost a clean sweep wherever elections have been held, and the whole movement has been simply marvellous, considering the character of our population. In no New-England State could the prohibitionists to-day have the same large measure of success they have had in California. The result of elections held thus far is as follows:

For License—Cloverdale, Bodega, and Bloomfield townships, Sonoma County; Visalia, Tulare County; Redwood, San Mateo County; Fremont, Santa Clara, and Washington, Santa Clara County; Vallejo, Solano County.

Against License—Woodland, Grayson, and Cache Creek townships, Yolo County; Branciforte, Santa Cruz, and Soquel townships, Santa Cruz County; Centerville township, Alameda County; Wheatland, Yuba County; Clayton, Contra Costa County; Center, Sacramento County; Arcato, Ferndale, and Table Bluff, Humboldt County; Rough and Ready, Nevada County; Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Duncan's Mills, Ocean, and Windsor, Sonoma County; Oakland, Alameda County.

The law is to go into effect thirty days after the people have decided in favor of prohibition. It has been stated that in Woodland both parties have agreed to remain quiet until the courts shall have passed upon the constitutionality of the law. As showing the line of action that may be possibly adopted by the saloon men, it may be mentioned that, in Oakland last evening, after the result was known, some of these gentlemen expressed a determination to keep their places of business open, regardless of the law, and contest the matter in the courts during the ensuing two years, relying upon the next Legislature to repeal the law. In any event it may be accepted as a foregone conclusion that the liquor question is hereafter to hold a prominent place in party platforms, and to exercise a leading influence in our general elections.

THE VINES IN FRANCE.

Serious injury has been done by the recent frosts to the vines in the south-eastern districts of France. The frosts, says the *Moniteur Vinicole*, prevailed in twenty departments. We use that term in reference to the superficial extent planted with the grape. The Cote-d'Or has lost, according to some, one-third, and by other accounts a half. If we take the latter estimate, as the ordinary yield is 756,000 hectolitres, (twenty-two gallons each,) that shows a deficiency of 378,000 hectos. The Isère loses two-tenths—that is, upon an average total of 490,440 hectos., 98,088. In the Rhone, where the usual quantity is 934,705 hectos., it will be reduced by one-fourth—233,678. The Saone-et-Loire, which generally furnishes 1,105,100 hectos., will this year give one-third, or 372,367 hectos., less. The above-named journal, after indicating in the above manner the proportionate diminution in the twenty departments, arrives in round numbers at a total of 8,000,000 of hectolitres. But the average in France during the years 1870, '71, and '72 was 54,000,000 of hectos. There will still remain this year 46,000,000, which is a very respectable figure, without speaking of the exceptional abundance which the vine promised before the frost, and which, after all, may still increase the final calculations of the wine-growers.

PLEASANT PEOPLE TO ADMIT INTO THE UNION.

From a gentleman recently arrived from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, the Denver, (Col.) *News* obtains the following meagre particulars of an atrocious outrage committed shortly before he left:

"Ten or a dozen men, disguised and armed to the teeth, surrounded the house of Thomas Valencia, in Socorro County, and, calling him out, shot him dead on his own doorstep. One of the fiends then cut his throat from ear to ear. Valencia's wife, five children, and a stock-tender were inside. The assassins rushed into the house, over the corpse of its owner, and while two or three of the party were killing the stock-tender, the others were amusing themselves by stabbing and kicking Mrs. Valencia and beating the little children. Two or three of the latter had their arms and legs broken. The woman was seriously, but not fatally stabbed, and the children will recover. After committing this atrocious deed, the brutes left in hot haste, and had not, at latest advices, been overtaken. It was believed that the perpetrators are neighbors of the murdered men. Valencia had been warned to vacate his homestead, which is complicated in some way with a land grant and had received several threatening letters."

A TOUCHING MEMORIAL.

The Worcester, (Mass.,) *Gazette* says: Miss Emma V. Hallett, an admirer of the Smith sisters, visited them some months ago, and took away a quantity of hair from the tails of the famous Alderneys. With this slight material, Miss Hallett, as a labor of love, has made two bouquets, representing jasmine, daisies, cowslips, and buttercups, each bunch being tied with streamers of black ribbon, with the motto "No Taxation without Representation." One bouquet she sent to the sisters, and the other is for sale at a bazaar now open in Hartford. For this truly astonishing gift, the grateful Smiths returned the following letter of thanks:

GLASTONBURY, June 8, 1874.

Our Dear Friend Miss Hallett:

How can we express our thanks to you for such a wonderful specimen of skill? We are sure this beautiful present ought to recompense us, if anything could, for the trial of seeing our pet Alderneys, without any fault of theirs, (held in durance vile seven days,) driven to the sign-post to be sacrificed to the highest bidder.

ABBY SMITH AND SISTER.

If the Smiths had not had their cows bid in by them, the sentiment would be even more touching.

FOREIGN AMUSEMENTS.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA IN LONDON.

A new Russian pianist, Mme. Annette Essipoff by name, has appeared, with great success, in London. The *Standard* prints the following critique upon the new-comer: "No individual performer has of late years created an effect so profound or so generally shared as Mme. Essipoff. Two appearances at miscellaneous concerts were sufficient to render her true value as an *artiste* of sterling worth thoroughly apparent; and the third appearance—in which Mme. Essipoff supported the entire entertainment—has sufficed to establish her fame as one of the most brilliant and popular among modern exponents of the art of piano-forte playing. Mme. Essipoff's first recital presented an extensive selection from the various masters, commencing with Beethoven's Sonata in C major, (Op. 53,) dedicated to Count Waldstein, following with Mendelssohn's Prelude and Fugue in E minor; a song of Schubert's, 'Hark, hark, the lark,' arranged by Liszt, a nocturne by Field, and a scherzo by Chopin. To these succeeded four examples of J. S. Bach—sarabande, double, gavotte, and gigue, (from the 'Suite Anglaise,' in D minor,) and Handel's set of variations known as the 'Harmonious Blacksmith.' Chopin followed with a barcarole, prelude, two mazurkas, an etude, and a valse; and yet another excerpt from Chopin, a little sketch by Leschetizky, a gavotte of Gluck's, and a rondo by Liszt, completed the array. With Mme. Essipoff's reading of Beethoven we are hardly disposed to agree, but the fine portions of her performance cannot pass unnoticed. Her scale passages are of marvelous liquidity, smoothness, and accuracy, and there appears to be a good balance between the right and left hands—the ultimatum of a pianist's aspirations. In expressive phrasing, and the skillful contrasting of light and shade, Mme. Essipoff satisfies every demand, and her mezzo-forte passages are played in a manner not to be surpassed. Very near perfection does this lady approach, and with a little more command over cantabile phrases, and more power of enunciation, if we may use the term, in the *forte* passages, there could not be the least fault for the most fastidious to find. Mme. Essipoff pleased her auditors immensely throughout the recital, and was rewarded by the warmest and most unreserved expressions of approval from a large audience. It would be invidious to single out any special *morceau* as having been better played than others; we prefer rather to award to the gifted young lady a praise of quite another sort—which gives her credit for that all-round mastery of technical difficulties which is so extremely rare. Too frequently we hear pianists who play brilliantly at times, and are slovenly at others; a much higher grade of art is reached when it is the aim of the pianist to render at all times the fullest justice to the work in course of interpretation, and when the performer bears in mind that the creative genius belongs alone to the composer, and that the executant should on no account intrude his own individuality into a composition other than his own. We may have individual excellence as greatly denoted by a strict and musician-like—and, above all, reverent—reading of a work as by the hap-hazard style of playing it which is sometimes ascribed to genius, but in the result frequently descends below mediocrity. Like Mme. Arabella Goddard—who in many other characteristics Mme. Essipoff resembles—the young Russian pianist is quietness and modesty itself at the instrument; her manners are graceful, and her appearance prepossessing, and she evidently possesses the material, if she has the wish, to win the entire sympathies of the public."....Miss Krebs has just played in London...."Ernani," by Mme. Patti and M. Maurel, has just been given at Covent Garden Theatre, in London....The London *Athenæum* has the following: "Neither the voice nor the style of Signor Campanini has been injured by his transatlantic trip. This is a great comfort to those amateurs who cling to the pure school of Italian vocalization, for Signor Campanini has now taken the position vacant through the retirement of Signor Mario and the death of Signor Giuglini. He is immeasurably the superior of the last-mentioned artist, both as an actor and singer. Signor Campanini shows also infinitely more dramatic talent than Mario did at the same period of his professional career, for the excellence of the latter as an actor only really dates from 1847, when he joined the Royal Italian Opera. In the music assigned to Gennaro, in Donizetti's 'Lucrezia Borgia,' the charm of Signor Campanini's voice has never been surpassed. This is evidenced in the opening air, 'Di pescatore ignobile;' and still more so in his share of the *terzetto* of the first act, in the son's grateful burst of affection. Such passionate expression, such a *timbre* of the voice, such admirable accent and pure phrasing, are irresistible in their influence on the hearers. It is absurd to qualify our praise of singing like this by pointing out that at times the tone is produced 'throaty.' His guttural enunciation was an objection to Signor Mario's otherwise perfect style; and he could never produce such a B flat from the chest as Signor Campanini does in his *aria d'entrata*; and, although such an ascent is not quite orthodox, Signor Campanini only follows in the wake of other leading artists of the day, Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley in particular. There is no more harm in this tampering with the text than in the liberty taken by the prima donna, who will end with a trill or a cadenza of some kind. Singers, after all, ought not to be prevented from exercising their own judgment in the creation of effect; for the dramatic artist has the privilege of presenting a part according to his own notions, and it would be a pity if vocalists should not have equal rights so long as the composer's imaginings are not seriously affected. The skillful use of the *portamento* will indicate whether a singer is mechanical and conventional, or whether he possesses the gift of spontaneity in developing the best notes of the register. Signor Campanini's real fault last season was that he was careless, and therefore unequal. But if he will continue to sing, and to act, too, as he did on his return as *Gennaro*, we have no hesitation in believing that he will be unrivaled."....A new piece has been produced at the Haymarket Theatre by Henry and Athol Mayhew, entitled "Mont Blanc." It is called a "new picturesque comedy," in three acts. The first qualification, says the *Daily News*, may be disputed, seeing that "Mont Blanc" is but a part version of "Le Voyage de M. Perrichon," which has been already rendered into English at the Court, under the name of "Peacock's Holiday." It completely justifies, however, its second qualification of "picturesque," for it is accompanied by some admirable and striking scenes from Chamouni and the surrounding mountainous country, by Messrs. O'Connor and Morris....The *Daily News* has the following critique of "Brighton," just now produced at the Court Theatre: "Careful observers of the changes of dramatic fashions cannot have failed to observe that farcical comedies of the kind associated with the Palais Royal have recently shown a tendency to become popular among us. It is possibly for this reason that the author of 'False Shame' has taken in hand a comedy entitled 'Saratoga,' which has enjoyed great success in the United States. By omitting much, adding a little, and changing the locale from a famous American watering-place to a not less famous English one, Mr. Frank Marshall has converted 'Saratoga' into a comedy entitled 'Brighton,' which was produced last night at this theatre. That 'Saratoga' is in itself only an adaptation of some forgotten French piece, it is hardly possible to doubt. Its extravagant incidents, its wild defiance of probability, or even possibility, and, above all, its perpetual bustle, are eminently suggestive of Ravel and Brasseur. This sort of piece, however, requires to be used in a certain spirit, which English actors are apt to miss. M. Ravel, as a wicked dog, is so delightfully unconscious of moral obligation, so completely the sport of high spirits, so entirely a 'gay creature of the elements,' that nobody seeing him could think of holding him responsible for his actions. Hence the spectator's enjoyment is disturbed by no sense of impropriety, and the fun, however fast and furious, is forgiven. It is, unfortunately, different with the actors at the Court. Mr. Charles Wyndham, it is true, performs with great spirit and with unflagging activity, but still not with the genuine unconsciousness of absurdity which alone can render such a character as a gentleman who makes love—and even believes himself in love with four ladies at once—even conceivable. In fact, both this gentleman and the other performers act in an earnest vein what is never intended to be in earnest; and hence an incongruity which is fatal to effect. The original piece owed much of its popularity, we believe, to its satire upon American habits at a fashionable watering-place, and the never-failing element of negro humor lent its aid. All this, however, has been necessarily eliminated, and except the dialogue, which is full of amusing points, 'Brighton' has little to commend it. Its farcical situations are not fresh, and the means by which its action is extended to four acts strike the spectator as rather puerile. Much, however, has been done in the way of scenery and other accessories to give effect to the comedy, which undoubtedly secured the favor of a Whitsuntide audience." Apropos of this article, Mr. Marshall writes to the *Daily News* saying: "In your notice of my comedy, 'Brighton,' now playing at the Court Theatre, the following sentence occurs: 'By omitting much, adding a little, and changing the locale from a famous American watering-place to a not less famous English one, Mr. Marshall has converted 'Saratoga' into a comedy entitled 'Brighton.' If I had done no more than this I should never have allowed the piece to be announced as written by me—'the main incidents taken from Bronson Howard's comedy, 'Saratoga'—for I should then have been guilty of very great unfairness, not to say dishonesty, toward the American author. What I have done is to rewrite the piece from beginning to end, following as closely as possible the humorous incidents of the main plot and the peculiarities of the principal character, to which 'Saratoga' owes so much of its success."...Miss Annie Edwards writes to the editor of the London *Echo*: "In January last I learnt accidentally that Mr. Burnand was working at an adaptation of my novel, *Archie Lovell*, and as it was my intention (with the help of a well-known theatrical writer) to dramatise the story and reap the benefit therefrom myself, I had an interview with Mr. Burnand, in London, on the subject. Mr. Burnand assured me that his comedy would in no way interfere with my proposed work, his plot, character, and dialogue being totally dissimilar to mine; and he distinctly promised not to use the name of Archie Lovell, either for his heroine or his title. Yet the new and original comedy 'Archie Lovell,' by F. C. Burnand, is now being played, in direct violation of this promise, and totally without my sanction, at the Royalty Theatre."....The annual meeting of the Royal Dramatic College has been held in London. Mr. Benjamin Webster, the Master of the College, presided. The report which was submitted to the meeting, after acknowledging the liberal patronage of her Majesty, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Duke of Edinburgh, sincerely thanked "T. R. K." for his third gift of £1,000, £54 from Mr. W. R. Sams, and £45 from Mr. Stafford, and the professional ladies and gentlemen who had assisted at the fête at the Crystal Palace. The balance sheet showed a balance at the bankers of £891 15s. 11d. Mr. Gruneisen regretted that the profession supported the college so little, for, referring to the balance sheet, he found the annual subscriptions last year amounted to only £8 8s. He thought it was disgraceful to the general body of the theatrical profession. Mr. Webster, the Chairman, concurred in this remark, and thought that a small contribution should be made to the funds by every London and provincial theatre. Messrs. Billington, Sothern and Taylor were then re-elected on the council, and the various other officers having also been re-elected, votes of thanks were passed to the master, (Mr. Webster, the deputy master, (Mr. Chatterton,) and the wardens of the college, and the proceedings terminated....A new theatre, called the Gaiety, has just been licensed at Glasgow....The production of Mr. Burnand's new burlesque, "Guy Mannering," at the Vaudeville, is only noteworthy, inasmuch as its reception holds out a hope that the end of this class of piece is not remote, if it is not already reached....The forthcoming appearance in London of Mlle. Agar with a troupe specially selected from the companies of the Théâtre Français and the Odéon, for the performance of the classical drama, is announced.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The *Athenæum* supplies the following intelligence: M. Offenbach's one-act operetta, "Bagatelle," the libretto by MM. H. Crémieux and E. Blum, has been produced at the Bouffes-Parisiens. The story is much of the same kind as that of "La Chatte," represented years since by Mlle. Dejazet, the incidents of which would not pass a London censor. *Madame Judic* is Mlle. Bagatelle, La Diva of the Concert of Momus, besieged by a *M. Georges De Planterelle*, who claims her gratitude for having beaten some one who had hissed the idol of the public. Mme. Grivot plays this lover. *M. Edouard Georges* is a clarionet-player, who courts the *femme de chambre* of Mlle. Bagatelle. This part enables Offenbach to parody the clarionet accompaniments to the voice. His music is, of course, pleasant and characteristic....Mlle. Belval, daughter of the basso, who sang on the Italian Opera-house boards, has appeared at the same theatre, (Salle Ventadour,) as the *Queen* in the "Huguenots," with the Grand Opera Troupe; but the lady does not seem to possess experience and power sufficient for such a formidable *bravura* part. Mme. Gueymard was *Valentine*; M. Villaret, *Raoul*; M. Belval, *Marcel*; M. Lassalle, *Nevers*; M. Gailhard, *Saint Bris*. M. Léon Achard, the tenor, has been engaged for the Summer months by Mr. Mapleson, of Drury Lane, but remains during the remainder of the year at the Grand Opera....M. De Cumont, the new Minister of Public Instruction, of Religion, and of the Fine Arts, will, it is expected, exert himself to secure the completion of the new Grand Opera-house, so that it may open early in 1875....The *Athenæum* remarks: How much more influence the stage exercises in France than in England is shown by the number of designs on dramatic subjects contributed to the *Salon* of the present year. Nearly a dozen pictures by artists of celebrity, from M. Gérôme downward, deal with subjects drawn from plays. There are, besides, representations of M. Coquelin in "Les Précieuses Ridicules," of Mlle. Schneider as *La Grande Duchesse*, and portraits or busts of Mme. Judic, Mlle. Chapuy, of the Opéra Comique; M. Regnier, M. Got, Mme. Provost-Ponsin, Mlle. Croizette, and Mme. Thénard, of the Comédie Française; Mlle. Paola Marié, and numberless other artists and dramatists....M. Gounod, in a letter to M. Oscar Comettant, published in the Paris journals, has warmly taken up the question of re-scoring Beethoven, started by Herr Wagner. We feel tempted, says the *Athenæum*, to quote the protest of the French composer against the suggested modifications of the orchestral text of the Ninth Symphony, and when M. Gounod begins the declaration, "I do not know the Ninth Choral Symphony of Beethoven according to Wagner, I only know it according to Beethoven, and that is quite enough for me," we may add, and "for all the musical world, too." The *Revue et Gazette Musicale* cites a letter from Dr. Ferdinand Hiller, of Cologne, who convicts Herr Wagner of some signal blunders, in his study upon the execution of the Ninth Symphony, published in the *Musikalisches Wochenblatt*. Dr. Hiller cautions musicians not to accept Herr Wagner's quotations from the score, as the "infallible oracle" is quite wrong in his references to the *andante* in the C minor symphony as to the use of the brass....A drama in five acts and seven tableaux, founded upon 'L'Amant de la Lune' of Ch. Paul de Kock, has been given at the Ambigu-Comique. This romance is one of the few essays in melo-drama of a novelist whose sketches of Parisian manners have of late been brought into unenviable notoriety....On the hundredth representation of the 'Orphée aux Enfers' at the Gaîté, Mlle. Darteaux made a most successful début as Eurydice. M. Offenbach had promised to conduct the performance, but was prevented by illness....The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes: "The eternal question of the *droit des pauvres* is again being canvassed here, and the result will infallibly be the same as heretofore. Indeed, the City of Paris has already declined to take the petition of the managers into consideration. Many strangers are unaware that no less than eleven per cent, of the nightly gross receipts at every theatre and place of public entertainment are handed over to the authorities for the benefit of the poor. This is a most serious tax, and in very many cases it represents the profit which ought to go into the speculator's pocket. Fortunately for managers the Parisians are passionately fond of all sorts of theatrical amusement, and when there is a great success anywhere the profits are so enormous that the poor-tax is not felt. But, so soon as the receipts begin to fall off, the deduction of eleven per cent. often marks the difference between the power of holding on and absolute ruin. The directors of the Gaîté and Vaudeville, whose theatres belong to the City of Paris, have made a special and separate application to be relieved from the burden of the tax. In order to keep up a character of consistency, to say nothing of the cash, the authorities have refused the application, but have reduced the rent for the least profitable portion of the year, at the same time giving their tenants the privilege of closing the theatre for two months during the Summer. For you must know that a theatre is only let here under the most stringent conditions; among which is a proviso that it be kept open all through the year. A stipulation of this kind threatens to deprive us next Autumn of the pleasure of hearing Mme. Adelina Patti. This lady has made an engagement with her brother-in-law, M. Strakosch, to sing here for a certain limited number of nights during the months of September and October; and the manager, giving up all claim or title to the subvention which was promised to him for the past season, but which was paid only for three months, has agreed to take the Salle Ventadour on the Italian opera nights for the whole of the next season. The terms demanded have been accepted and in England the affair would be looked upon as settled. But the proprietors insist that after the house has once been opened for the performances of Mme. Patti it shall not be closed again until the conclusion of the operatic season. Now, the people who chiefly support the Italian opera here do not return to Paris from their country seats until December; and although Mme. Patti's attractiveness would be sure to fill the house with strangers and with the usual theatre-goers, it does not at all follow that an ordinary troup would possess the same magnetic power. On account of the terms paid to Mme. Patti as a totally exceptional star, her performances would not in any case be included in the subscription; and it seems only reasonable that if a manager agrees to pay the rent demanded by the proprietors of a theatre, he should be able to open or close the theatre at his own pleasure. It stands to reason that he would open it as often as possible in order to reimburse himself for his outlay in rent; but it is preposterous to insist that he shall ruin himself in order to please the proprietors, who will have been paid for their property. In this particular case they will be paid doubly, for the manager of the French opera pays them for his four nights a week the full amount of the rent usually paid for every night."

JUDGE DOOLITTLE'S DEATH.

The Utica *Herald* says that a letter, received in that city on Friday morning, brings to the family of Judge Doolittle the sad confirmation of his loss at sea, at about 8:30 o'clock on the evening of May 21. Dr. Kitchen writes that they had thus far had a pleasant trip, the Judge enjoying himself and meeting as pleasant companions Gen. Schenck, Dr. Dawson, Rev. Dr. Morgan, and James Brown, of Brown Brothers, bankers. On the afternoon of the second day the sea was rough. They went to the stateroom directly after tea, and passed some time in conversation. Becoming somewhat sea-sick, the Judge proposed to walk a little on deck and then return. He went directly up, Dr. Kitchen following in a few minutes. Arriving on deck and not seeing the Judge, the doctor immediately went to the stern of the vessel. Two passengers sitting in the rear of the wheel-house saw him in the water for an instant. The doctor adds that he must have gone directly to the side of the vessel and, being sick and leaning over lost his balance and fell. He further states that Rev. Dr. Morgan on behalf of the passengers and himself, communicated through Dr. Kitchen to the family of Judge Doolittle their most profound sympathy in their sudden bereavement.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

At the last meeting of the Department of Parks, the President, Col. Stebbins, presented a report of the Executive Committee recommending that a "Bureau of Construction" be created in connection with the department, and that the engineer placed at the head of the bureau have charge of the construction of works in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. The act annexing the Westchester districts provides for the appointment of an engineer for carrying out the improvements in these districts. The report was adopted. The President stated that he had directed Mr. Jacob W. Mould, architect, to prepare such revised plans for a fountain on Madison square as the Legislature should require. This action was approved. On motion of the President, a resolution was passed making a requisition on the Controller to create and issue a public fund or stock amounting to $100,000 for the purpose of providing for the surveying, laying out, and ornamenting of certain portions of the City and County of New-York, in pursuance of the provisions of section 8, chapter 604 of the laws of 1874.

THE CHAIN GANG.

The following is a list of the names, crimes, and sentences of the prisoners removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing during the past week by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin: James Fitzsimons, burglary, two years and six months; Joseph Crilley, robbery, first degree, seven years and six months; Thomas Kudell, grand larceny, five years; Richard Tobin, grand larceny, one year; Jacob Smith, grand larceny, three years; Wolf Isick, grand larceny, three years; Jonathan P. Lopeo, arson, seven years.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Drum Majors' Association will hold their annual "clam-bake" on the 28th inst.

Battery B, Second Division, Major Timms commanding, will proceed on a target excursion to the suburbs on Wednesday next.

Application has been made for an injunction to restrain the Camden Common Council from paying $1,000 to the Sixth Regiment, N. G. S. N. J., which they donated by resolution to that organization.

At a recent election held in Company H, Seventh Regiment, Sergt. E. L. Nicoll was chosen to be Second Lieutenant, vice Geo. S. Loder, resigned. Lieut. Nicoll has long been one of the most efficient Sergeants in the regiment, and is eminently deserving of promotion.

In compliance with a request of the Commissioners of Jurors, Gen. Woodward, commanding the Second Division, Brooklyn, directs the commanders of the several organizations in his command to forward to Division Head-quarters a roster of the active members in their respective companies.

Company B, Thirty-second Regiment, Capt. John Kissel commanding, will proceed on a target excursion to Rockaway during the latter part of August. Private Louis Diener, of Company F, in the same regiment, was buried with military honors on Friday last.

At a recent meeting of the Sixteenth Battalion, Peekskill, George W. Robertson, of that village, was elected Lieutenant Colonel, and William McFarlane, of Yonkers, Major. The new militia company organized at Peekskill, has been commissioned Company A, and is under command of Capt. A. S. Washburn.

Gen. Woodward, commanding the Second Division, has been granted leave of absence for ninety days. His Division will be under command of Brig. Gen. Meserole, while Col. Austin, of the Forty-seventh, will assume command of the Eleventh Brigade, and Lieut. Col. Rogers will command the Forty-seventh Regiment.

The laying of the corner-stone of the new Thirteenth Regiment Armory in Brooklyn will take place in two or three weeks. The veterans of this command, to the number of 1,000, will participate in the ceremonies of the occasion. Edwin A. Goater has been commissioned First Lieutenant in this command, vice James J. Boylan, resigned.

The Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, has completed the necessary arrangements for the reception of the Fifth Regiment, of this City, to-morrow evening. On the arrival of the latter in Brooklyn it will be escorted up Broadway to Fourth street, thence through Grand to Lorimer street, reaching the armory by way of Meserole street.

The semi-annual review and inspection of the Ninth Brigade, Third Division, of Albany County, Gen. D. M. Woodhall commanding, took place on Friday, in Albany. The brigade comprises the Tenth and Twenty-fifth Regiments, infantry, Battery A, artillery, and separate troop cavalry. The muster was very good, and the brigade presented a handsome appearance.

Brig. Gen. Thomas G. Dakin, commanding the Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn, has issued an order revoking a previous order designating Monday evening of each week for the transaction of business at Brigade Head-quarters, and substituting the second and fourth Monday evening of each month. Commanding officers are also directed to detail a non-commissioned officer to be present on those occasions.

The following officers in the Eleventh Regiment have received their commissions: First Lieut. Henry Wimmel, Adjutant, vice H. Sussmann, promoted; Nicholaus Narvessen, Captain, vice John C. Eudrias, discharged; Julius Wohllebe, Second Lieutenant, vice Julius Hengstler, resigned; George Gensch, Second Lieutenant, vice Robert Gross, promoted; George Webranberg, Second Lieutenant, vice Nicholaus Narvessen, promoted.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, having received its new carbines, will proceed to Harlem River Park, corner of Second avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, on Wednesday next, for target practice. A number of guests have been invited to be present, and will be entertained at a banquet in the evening. Assembly in full uniform at the "rendezvous," No. 7 West Thirteenth street, at 9 A. M. Fine for non-attendance will be $10.

The Twelfth Regiment proceeded to Creedmoor, Long Island, on Thursday, for rifle practice, in accordance with instructions from division head-quarters. The regiment paraded 216 men, who scored some very good shots at distances of 200 and 500 yards. Edward Fackner has been commissioned Captain in this command, vice John E. Dowley resigned, and Henry Fulton, Second Lieutenant, vice C. E. Perring promoted. Capt. Victor Herb, of Company A, in this command, entertained his company at the armory on Thursday evening.

Companies I, Capt. Tollman, and C, Capt. Hussey, commanding, of the Ninth Regiment, will constitute an escort to the "Boston Fusileers," on the occasion of the visit of that organization to this City on Tuesday next. The visitors will arrive at the Grand Central depot, from whence they will be escorted to the Grand Central Hotel, which will be their head-quarters during their stay in the City. It is proposed by the regiment to visit some leading theatre in the evening with its guests, who will leave for Philadelphia on the following morning. The members of the Fusileers represent the élite of Boston.

Persuant to orders from Division Head-quarters, the Seventy-first regiment, Col. Vose commanding, will assemble at the armory on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 6:30 A. M., and from thence will proceed to Creedmoor for instruction in rifle-practice. Lieut. Col. Lockwood has sent in his resignation, owing to pressure of business, which prevents him from properly attending to the duties of that office. Mr. Thomas Lord, Jr., formerly a member of the Seventh, is spoken of as likely to be his successor. William Milne, Jr., has received his commission as First Lieutenant in this command, vice A. W. Belknap resigned. The drum corps of this regiment held their annual re-union and exhibition-drill on Thursday evening, The drill was well performed, and reflects great credit upon Drum-Major Jenks. At its close the invited guests were entertained at a banquet, supplemented with music, recitations, &c.

The Board of Officers of the Twenty-seven th Regiment, Westchester County, assembled on Tuesday last to receive the report of the Committee on By-laws. The laws adopted were modeled substantially upon those in use by the Twelfth Regiment of this City. The dues and fines were placed on a lower basis. The entire command is now supplied with uniforms, and has made one parade at Yonkers. An additional company has been organized at Portchester and placed under command of Capt. W. S. Chatfield, late of the regular army. The regimental inspection by Gen. Morris will take place at Mount Vernon on Friday next. William C. Boughton has been commissioned Captain in this command, and Joseph H. Porter First Lieutenant.

On June 2 warrants for the collection of all unpaid fines in the Fourteenth Regiment were placed in the hands of a Marshal for collection. His efforts thus far have been very successful. Of the total amount due—$544 25—over one-third has been collected. Private Geo. C. Tate, of Company B, refused to pay his fines, amounting to $56 25, and was committed to the Raymond Street Jail on Saturday last. The term of imprisonment is two days for every dollar due, the entire term not to exceed twenty days. Unless other delinquents pay their fines the Marshal is determined to execute his warrant in each case in a similar manner. Col. McLeer, the commander, announces his intention to enforce thorough discipline. An order has been issued by Gen. Knox, Chief of Ordnance, permitting this regiment to use the State Arsenal in Portland avenue, Brooklyn, as an armory.

Pursuant to orders, the Fifth Regiment, Col. Spencer commanding, will assemble in full uniform, with white pants, at the regimental armory to-morrow at 7 P. M. Line will be formed at 7:15. Field and staff officers are directed to report to the Colonel, non-commissioned staff, and others to the Adjutant. The regiment will then proceed to Brooklyn, in acceptance of an invitation from Col. Roehr to visit the Thirty-second Regiment. In compliance with directions received from Gen. Knox, Chief of Ordnance, commandants of companies in this regiment are directed to return to the regimental head-quarters all property in their possession belonging to the State, on or before the 20th inst., for inspection on that date. Company Quartermaster's Sergeants are directed to remain in the armory every evening, from the 16th to the 20th insts., between the hours of 8 and 10 P. M., for the purpose of receiving all such property. The following officers were commissioned in this regiment during the month of May: Charles Habermehl, Captain, vice F. W. L. Geissler, resigned; Fritz Bergener, First Lieutenant, vice Franz Koewing, resigned; Diederich N. Peters, Second Lieutenant, vice William P. Rinkhoff, promoted.

The First Battalion Light Artillery, Major D. H. Follett commanding, will pay a visit to this City next week, and will be the guests of the Twenty-second Regiment. The battalion will arrive on the morning of the 25th inst., and will march up Broadway about 10 A. M. After a parade through the principal streets, the organization will leave its guns in Tompkins Square, and proceed to the Grand Central Hotel, which will be its head-quarters during the stay in this City. Major Follett will hold a reception in the evening, to which the officers of the Twenty-second Regiment, and staff officers of the First Division will be invited. On the following morning an exhibition drill will be given in Tompkins square, in which the battalion will be put through all of the evolutions, excepting firing, which will necessarily be dispensed with. After the review, at which Gens. Shaler, Ward, Varian, and their staff officers will be present, the battalion will take the 3 o'clock boat for Boston. The battalion is composed of two batteries, one of six light twelve-pounder sometimes called "Napoleons;" the other of six ten-pound "Parrotts." The horses number 140, and the command numbers 250, officers and men. The equipments are very handsome, and the discipline of the command is said to be excellent.

The Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, Gen. J. V. Meserole commanding, paraded for review and instruction in Prospect Park on Tuesday last. The brigade is composed of the Twenty-third, Thirty-second, and Forty-seventh Regiments of Infantry, Separate Troop Cavalry, and the Howitzer Battery. The Twenty-third Regiment, Col. Ward commanding, formed in line on Cumberland street, and, after a dress-parade and review of the regiment, marched to Flatbush avenue, where special cars had been chartered to convey the regiment to the parade-ground. The Forty-seventh and Thirty-second Regiments formed at the parade-ground. At 10:15, Gen. Meserole and staff, escorted by the Separate Troop Cavalry, reached the ground. Brigade line was then formed, the Forty-seventh occupying the right of line, the Twenty-third and Thirty-second Regiments next, and the cavalry and artillery on the left. Inspection and a series of evolutions in Upton's revised tactics occupied the time until 4:30 P. M., excepting an intermission of an hour. The review at 5 o'clock concluded the evolutions. The Twenty-third paraded ten commands of sixteen files front, the Forty-seventh eight commands of fourteen files front, the Thirty-second eight commands of fourteen files front, Separate Troop Cavalry fifty, and the Howitzer Battery forty men.

In compliance with orders from Division Head-quarters, the Twenty-second Regiment will proceed to Creedmoor for target practice on Thursday next. Assembly at the armory, with knapsacks and one day's rations, at 6:30 A. M. The following promotions and appointments in this command are announced: S. Ellis Briggs to be Captain of K Company, original vacancy; Wm. R. Davies to be Second Lieutenant of K Company, original vacancy; Thomas L. Miller to be Second Lieutenant of E Company, vice Pomeroy, resigned; Second Lieut. Wm. R. Davies to be First Lieutenant of K Company, original vacancy; Rev. Wm. M. Donnell, to be Chaplain, vice McVicker, failed to qualify; Sergt. C. N. King, E Company, has been detailed Right General Guide, vice Townsend, warrant vacated. The following-named recruits have been transferred from the regimental recruit class to their respective companies: J. H. Baker, H. Delamonthenie, A. M. Campbell, A Company; J. H. Jackson, J. Taylor, M. P. Tompkins, J. P. White, C Company; L. A. Hauser, G. L. Huggins, A. Malthie, E. Martling, W. Smith, G. C. Van Kirk, T. W. Wilson, D Company; W. J. Bell, G. W. Bessen, H. C. Burdett, J. F. Craft, E. Morganworth, E Company; R. P. McAlles, H. Gove, D. Ferris, H Company; J. P. Harrington, F. Neppert, I Company.

The following list of regulations relating to reports and returns has been promulgated by the Adjutant General: "Company, regimental, and battalion commandants will be required to furnish a quarterly return on the last day of March, June, September, and December in each year, showing the strength of and changes in the command; a consolidated report of the number of officers and enlisted men present and absent at all parades of the regiment or battalion, to the next superior in command, and within five days thereafter; a return of commissioned officers absent from parades, &c., during each year, to the next superior in command, on or before Jan. 10, annually; a uniform fund parade report, prior to the 15th day of December, annually; a property return on the 31st day of December, annually, to the Chief of Ordnance, and copies of the muster-rolls and inspection returns to the inspecting officer for each annual muster and inspection."

In addition to the foregoing rules Commanders of brigades and divisions are required to make reports to head-quarters annually on or before the 15th day of December, of the number, character, and date of all parades, reviews, drills, and inspections held during the preceding year, with such general information concerning the discipline, organization, drill, and efficiency of the command as may be of interest, together with recommendations for its improvement.

INAUGURATION OF SEVENTH REGIMENT MEMORIAL STATUE.

The date for the Inauguration of the Seventh Regiment Memorial Statue in the Central Park, has been positively fixed for Monday, June 22. It is now eight years since the project originated for a memorial statue in honor of those members of the Seventh Regiment who gave their lives in defense of the Union during the years 1861-95. Of the 600 officers which the Seventh Regiment furnished to the Regular and Volunteer Army and Navy of the United States, fifty-eight are recorded as having been killed, or as having died of disease or wounds while in the service. Over $40,000 has been raised by the officers and members of the Seventh Regiment, and by the Veteran Association of the Regiment, to defray the expenses of this testimonial. To J. Q. A. Ward, the distinguished American sculptor, was entrusted the design of the memorial and the result is worthy of his reputation. It is a bronze statue of heroic size. The subject an American soldier in the uniform of the Seventh Regiment on duty as an outpost sentry. The base of Quincy granite, with proper incriptions and bronze-work, was designed and erected by R. M. Hunt, the architect. The site of the Seventh Regiment Memorial Statue is on the Eighth Avenue Drive in Central Park, near Sixty-ninth street. The site originally assigned for this statue was at the Warrior's Gate, One Hundred and Tenth street, Seventh avenue entrance, but for various reasons this site was objected to, and it was finally resolved to erect the statue in a more central position. Should the Warriors' Gate ever be completed as originally designed, it is very probable that this fine work of art will be removed to the original site. The arrangements for the inauguration ceremonies have been completed, and are as follows: The Seventh Regiment, Col. Clark, will parade on Monday, June 22, assembling at 3:30 P. M., and the Veteran Association of the regiment, in the new uniform of the association and in citizens' dress, Col. Lefferts commanding, will assemble about the same hour. This is the first joint parade of the Seventh Regiment and of its Veteran Association, and will, therefore, attract great attention. Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band will parade in its superb new uniform, and another large band has been engaged by the Veteran Association for the occasion. The military will enter the park by the Fifth avenue and Seventy-second street entrance, and will cross the park by the drive at the end of the Mall to the site of the statue. The two bodies will be drawn up in close column in front of and facing the statue and speakers' stand, the 120 musicians being stationed on the right of the regiment and on the left of the veterans. The ceremonies will commence at 5:30 P. M., with music by the two bands united, under the direction of C. S. Grafulla, to be followed by an invocation by Rev. Dr. Weston, the Chaplain of the regiment. Col. Washington R. Vermilye, who will preside at the stand, will present the statue to the Central Park, when it will be unveiled by the artist, Mr. Ward, followed by appropriate music. Col. Henry G. Stebbins will accept in behalf of the Department of Public Parks this munificent gift to the great public pleasure ground of the City. An address by Gov. Dix will conclude the ceremonies, after which the regiment will march across the lawn to the Fifth avenue drive and pass out through the Fifth avenue entrance, down the avenue to Fourteenth street, and thence to its armory. It will be recollected that Gov. Dix delivered the address to the Seventh Regiment at the grand reception given in January, 1866, at the Academy of Music, to its officers and members who had served in the regular and volunteer Army and Navy of the United States during the war. As the regiment itself was under the command of Dix while in the United States service in 1862, it is peculiarly appropriate that he should deliver the address at the inauguration of the memorial statue. In addition to the distinction of all the parties having a part in the ceremonies, it is believed that the novelty of a parade by the leading regiment of the City in Central Park, the fine music, and the unveiling of the emblematic statue of the American soldier, will make the occasion one of the most interesting and attractive that the City of New-York has witnessed in some time.

MARY ELLEN WILSON.

In the case of Mary Ellen Wilson, already familiar to the public, was again brought to the attention of the court yesterday. Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry submitted to Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, an affidavit made by one John Connor, No. 401 East Eleventh street, in which he states that he is a cousin of the mother of the girl; that the mother died on Ward's Island, and he has been in receipt of letters from her father in England, inquiring about the child. Mr. Gerry said further that he had information that the child had been seen with clothes on much superior to those befitting her position, but that such clothes had soon after disappeared. Altogether, counsel said the case presented much mystery to his mind, but he left it with the court to make such disposition of the child as might be deemed proper. Judge Lawrence reserved his decision.

CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following receipts of the Treasury yesterday: From arrears of taxes, &c., and interest, $19,425 22; collection of assessments and interest, $4,928 74; market rents and fees, $476 25; water rents, $5,159 51; licenses, Mayor's office, $420 25; fees and fines, District Courts, $118 50; fees and fines, Department of Buildings, $75. Total, $30,603 47. The Controller paid during the past week, through Paymaster Falls, laborers on boulevards and avenues, sprinkling roads, &c., stone, wooden, and concrete pavements and small pipes, amounting to $72,874.

SUICIDE OF A GERMAN.

Henry Kremer, yesterday morning, committed suicide by taking laudanum, at his residence, No. 94 Eldridge street. He had been employed as orderly in the Charity Hospital, and brought the laudanum with him when he left that institution. From a letter written by him it would appear that destitution drove him to suicide.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 13.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600	Pacific Mail....	42⅛	100	West. Union..s3.	72¼
200	do......b3.	42¾	100	do.	72¼
400	do......s3.	42⅛	200	do......s3.	72⅛
100	do......c.	42⅛	200	do.	72¼
100	do......s60.	41½	300	do......b3.	72¼
500	do......s60.	41⅞	200	do......s3.	72⅛
100	do.	42⅛	400	do.	72⅛
100	do......s3.	42	400	do......b3.	72¼
200	do.	41⅞	200	Lake Shore.	73¼
300	do.	41⅞	100	do.	73¼
100	do......s3.	41¾	500	do.	73¼
300	do.	41¾	200	do......s3.	73⅛
700	do......s60.	41	200	do......s5.	73⅛
200	do.	41¾	700	do......s3.	73⅛
60	N. Y. C. & Hud..	98½	600	do.	73⅛
100	Erie.	29½	100	North-western.	39¼
400	do......c.	29½	300	Rock Island.	96¼
100	do.	29⅝	100	St. Paul.	33⅝
200	Union Pacific.b3.	25⅝	100	Tol. & Wab.	35¼
300	do.	25½	1000	do.	35⅛
300	do.	25⅛			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62....b3.	114	$1,500 U.S.5-20C.,'68.	120⅜
16,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64....b.c.	117	20,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65, new....b3.	119¾
13,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65.	117⅞	30,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.	120⅜
500 do......12.	117¾	10,000 U. S. 10-40 R.	113½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new..	116	10,000 U. S. 5s,'81 C., 12.......	113⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000	Mo. 6s....	97	10	Mercantile Bank.	114
4,500	S. C. 6s, new, non-fund....	6	15	Nassau Bank....	106
1,000	N. J. Cen. 1st.n.	108½	20	Bank of Republic.	107½
3,000	N. J. Cen. Con.	101½	6	N.Y.C.&Hud..b.c.	97¾
4,000	Alb.&Susq.1st.	105	10	do.	98½
10,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s.	106¼	100	Erie......b.c.c.	29⅞
3,000	C. & N. W. Con.	86½	200	do......s3.	29¾
11,000	C. & N. W. C. C. G. bds....	78¾	200	do.	29¾
			10	Mich. Central....	75½
2,000	M. & E. 7s,'71.	94¾	400	Lake Shore..b.c.	73⅛
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st.	103	100	do......b30.	73⅛
4,000	Erie 1st.	104¼	500	do......s30.	73
3,000	Erie 4th....	96½	200	do.	73¼
8,000	H. & St. J. 8s,C.	78½	600	do......b3.	73¼
4,000	Har. 1st, 7s,C.	108	100	U. Pac....b.c.s3.	25⅜
4,000	C. Pac. G. bds.	93	200	do.	25½
3,000	U. Pac. 1st....	87	200	do.	25½
2,000	U. Pac. 10s, Inc.	78	100	C. & N. W. b.c.c.	39¼
4,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	82½	100	do.	39⅜
6,000	do.	83	100	C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. s60....	54½
2,000	T., Peo. & W. 1st. W. D....	71	100	C., Mil. & St. P....	33½
1,000	W. U. T. 7s....	97	100	do.	33⅝
5,000	N. Y. C. 6s,'87.	96	25	do......opg.	34⅛
5	Fourth N. Bk. b.c.	106	200	do.	33⅜
100	W. U. Tel. b.c.b3.	72¼	200	C., M. & St. P. Pf. b.c.	53½
500	do.	72¼	100	do......s3.	54
500	Pac. Mail...b.c.	41¾	18	do.	54
200	do.	41¾	100	do.	53⅞
200	do......s60.	41	300	T., W. & W. b.c.s3.	35⅛
100	do.	41¾	100	do......s10.	35
100	do.	41⅞	100	do......b3.	35¼
100	do......b3.	42	100	do......b3.	35⅛
700	do.	42	100	do......s4.	35
300	do......s3.	42	1600	do......s3.	35
100	do......s3.	41⅞	100	do......b3.	34⅞
100	do.	41⅞	100	D., L. & W...b.c.	109½
400	do......b3.	41⅞	12	Morris & Essex..	93½
300	do.	41¾	25	Atl. & P. Pf. b.c. s3.	15
200	do.	41⅞			

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

500	Western Union...	72½	100	Erie Railway..s5.	29½
100	do......s3.	72⅛	100	do.	29⅝
100	do.	72⅛	100	do......c.	29⅝
100	do......b3.	72¼	400	do.	29½
800	Union Pacific.	25⅜	600	Rock Island.	96⅛
100	do......b3.	25⅜	100	St. Paul......b3.	33⅝
200	Pacific Mail..s60.	41	500	North-west.	39⅛
500	do	41⅝	100	do......b3.	39⅛
100	do......b3.	41¾	100	do......b10.	39⅛
400	do......s60.	40⅞	300	do.	39
400	do.	41¾	10	Ohio & Miss. Pf..	42½
300	do.	41⅝	100	Del., Lack. & W..	109¼
400	do.	41⅝	500	Tol., Wab. & W..	34⅞
300	Lake Shore.	73⅛	100	do.	34¾
500	do......s3.	73⅛	200	do.	34⅝
100	do......s3.	73	100	do......b3.	34¾
1800	do.	73	200	do.	34⅝
300	do......s60.	72⅞	1500	do.	34½
600	do......s60.	72¼	100	do......c.	34½
2800	do.	73	100	do.	34⅜
1500	do.	72⅞			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Un. P. 1st. b.c.	87	400	Chic. & N. W. b.c.	38⅞
2,000	U. P. 10s In. b.c.	78	100	do......s3.	38⅞
16	Del. & H. Can. b.c.	117¾	100	C., M. & St. P. b.c.	33½
100	Pac. Mail. b.c.s60.	41	200	do.	33⅝
200	do.	41¾	300	do.	33⅜
100	do......b3.	41¾	200	Union Pacific. b.c.	25⅜
600	do......s60.	41¼	200	do......s10.	25¼
900	do.	41¾	200	do.	25⅛
500	West U. T. b.c.b3.	72¼	500	do......s3.	25¼
500	do.	73⅛	200	do.	25¼
1600	do......s3.	72	800	do......s3.	25⅛
200	N. Y. C. & H.. b.c.	98⅛	5	C., C., C. & I. C. b.c.	65
100	do.	98	250	Tol. & Wab......b.c.	34½
100	Erie......b.c.c.	29½	300	do.	34⅜
100	do......s30.	29	200	do......c.	34¼
200	L. S. & M. So.. b.c.	72⅛	100	Chic. & R. I......b.c.	96
900	do......s3.	72¾	100	do......s4.	96
100	do.	72¾	300	do.	95⅞
2000	do.	72⅞	100	do......b3.	95⅞
2800	do.	72½	100	do......s3.	95⅞
300	do.	72⅝	100	C., M. & St. P. Pf. b.c.	53¾
500	do.	72¼	60	P., Ft. W. & C. Gd. b.c.	94½
500	do.	72⅜	300	Ohio & Miss..b.c.	23¼
25	Wells-FargoE.b.c.	79½	100	Ohio & M. Pf. b.c.	40

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

700	West. Union..s3.	72	100	Lake Shore....b3.	72⅜
1700	do.	72	800	do.	72½
300	do......s3.	71⅞	600	do.	72⅜
300	do......s3.	72	400	Union Pacific.b3.	25¼
200	do.	72	1200	do.	25⅛
13	do.	71¾	200	do.	25¼
200	Pacific Mail.	41⅝	300	North-west.	38⅞
1000	do.	41½	100	Rock Island.	96
100	do......s3.	41½	300	St. Paul.	33⅝
800	do.	41½	100	St. Paul Pref.	53½
100	N.Y.C. & Hud..s3.	98	100	Toledo & Wab.b3.	34½
800	Erie Railway.	29¼	100	do.	34½
700	do.	29⅜	200	do.	34⅜
100	do.	29½	500	do.	34¼
200	do.	29⅜	200	do.	34⅜
1400	Lake Shore.	72⅜	100	Ohio & Miss.	23¼
1500	do......b5.	72⅜	200	C., C. & I. C.	18½
2000	do.	72⅜			

SATURDAY, June 13—P. M.

The City Bank exhibit, made public this afternoon, indicates a reduction in the Specie average of $2,461,100, and in the legal tender reserve of $939,800. The deposits are $809,100 higher than last week. The Loan and Discount item is enlarged $1,316,500. The circulation is contracted $92,200. The Banks close the week with a legal tender reserve of $18,023,450 in excess of the 25 ℔ cent. requirements, or $3.580,-125 less than that held a week ago. Though viewed as unfavorable, the statement makes little impression on the Money Market, the offerings of capital being far greater than the requirements of responsible borrowers, whether on call or in the discount line, which amount to a very moderate aggregate, leaving liberal balances without lucrative employment at even the nominal current rates of 2@3 ℔ cent. to the leading Street houses, and 4½@5½ ℔ cent. per annum on the best commercial credits. The City Bank Currency clearings to-day are only $49,654,598. The Treasury Department closes the week with a Currency balance of $11,492,177, and a Coin reserve of $81,083,263, of which latter $30,977,600 are represented by outstanding coin-certificates. The Customs Revenue to-day is only $161,000. The Sub-Treasury disbursed $74,000 of coin interest, and $56,000 in redemption of called Five-Twenties. The specie exports to-day are $718,633, (of which $515,000 are in gold coin,) and for the week, $1,737,926. The Gold market, after a firmer opening at 111⅛@111¼, weakened toward the close under Washington telegrams, and stood on the final dealings at 110¾@110⅞. The limited business was *bearish* in temper. The carrying rates on Gold were from 1½@2@1 ℔ cent. Gold Loans were quoted at 1 ℔ cent. to flat. Foreign Exchange is nominally unaltered, ruling tame, as last quoted. The imports of general merchandise this week are $9,391,212, making, with the Dry Goods item, an aggregate of $10,680,140. The produce exports, for the week ending to-day, show some heavy totals, including for European ports, 31,233 bbls. Flour, 1,580,643 bushels Wheat, 352,900 bushels Corn, 20,590 bushels Rye, 7,872 bushels Peas, 874 pks. Pork, 5,132 pks. Beef, 4,370 pks. Lard, 6,042 bxs. Bacon, 51,026 bxs. Cheese, 859 pks. Butter, 2,404 pks. Butter, 4,461 bales Cotton, 1,379 hhds. Tobacco, and 5,562 pks. Oil-cake. Ocean Freights, after some days of depression, close more firmly.

Stock dealings continue on a limited scale, in nearly all instances, with the market weaker as to price, since the adverse changes on the Bank Statement were made known. The Washington telegrams in relation to the defeat of the Currency Bill also operated against values, on the speculative favorites, which in some cases were quite eagerly pressed for sale. The Public Funds close steadily, on a moderate inquiry. State Bonds and Railway Mortgages without material alteration.

Closing Quotations—June 13.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s..........	113½	113½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November.	117⅛	117⅝
U. S. 5-20s, January and July..	120¼	120⅜
American Gold..........	111⅛	110⅞
Bills on London, 60 days.....	$4 87¾	$4 88
N. Y. Central and Hudson......	98	98
Chicago and Rock Island......	96¼	95⅞
Pacific Mail..........	42¼	41⅝
St. Paul Common..........	33½	33⅜
St. Paul Preferred..........	53	53
Western Union..........	72¼	72
Union Pacific..........	25⅜	25⅛
Lake Shore..........	73⅞	72⅜
Toledo and Wabash..........	35	34⅜
North-west..........	39⅛	38⅛
North-west Preferred..........	55	54⅛
Delaware and Lackawanna....	109¼	109⅛
Central of New-Jersey.........	107	107½
Panama..........	107½	107
Erie..........	29½	29⅜
Ohio and Mississippi..........	23⅜	23¼

The transfer books of the Erie Railway Company closed to-day, for the annual election, which is to be held on the 14th of July.

The latest bids for the Public Funds were as follows:

Currency, 6s........	114½	5-20s, '65, new, coup.	119⅝
6s. '81, reg........	116¼	5-20s, '67, reg........	116¼
6s, '81, coup........	121¼	5-20s, '67, coup........	120⅜
5-20s, '62, reg........	113¾	5-20s, '68, reg........	116½
5-20s, '62, coup........	113¾	5-20s, '68, coup........	120¼
5-20s, '64, reg........	116	10-40s, reg........	113½
5-20s, '64, coup........	116¾	10-40s, coup........	113½
5-20s, '65, reg........	116¼	5s, '81, reg........	113⅜
5-20s, '65, coup........	117⅝	5s, 81, coup........	113⅜
5-20s, '65, new reg....	115⅞		

The new call for one million of Five-Twenties, as published in THE TIMES this morning, is said to reflect a further recent sale of a million of the five per cent. Funding Loan, to a German firm.

The course of Gold thus far, this week, has been as follows:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Monday..........	110⅝	110⅞	110½	110½
Tuesday..........	110½	110¾	110½	110⅝
Wednesday	110¾	111⅛	110¾	111
Thursday	111	111⅛	110⅞	111
Friday	111	111⅛	110⅞	111
Saturday..........	111⅛	111¼	110¾	110⅞

Highest price of gold this year, (in April)........111⅝
Lowest price of gold this year, (in January)......110⅛
Highest price of gold in 1873, (in April)..........119⅛
Lowest price of gold in 1873, (in November)......106⅛

The Gold Exchange Bank reports its daily clearings and resulting balances thus:

	Gold Clearances.	Gold Balances.	Currency Balances.
Monday......	$66,985,000	$1,353,905	$1,529,525
Tuesday.....	45,632,000	1,778,765	1,991,597
Wednesday..	36,948,000	1,819,230	2,034,980
Thursday....	27,490,000	1,136,065	1,266,626
Friday......	24,169,000	976,226	1,079,425
Saturday	27,166,000	1,341,056	1,494,752

The Customs revenue at this port this week has been $1,896,000, as follows: On Monday, $291,000; Tuesday, $414,000; Wednesday, $364,-000; Thursday, $387,000; Friday, $279,000; Saturday, $161,000.

The Sub-Treasury coin disbursements thus far this week on coin interest account and in redemption of called 5-20s have been as follows:

	Coin Interest Payments.	Redeemed 5-20s.
Monday, June 8..............	$86,000	$28,000
Tuesday, June 9..............	96,000	16,000
Wednesday, June 10..........	47,000	10,000
Thursday, June 11............	73,000	31,000
Friday, June 12..............	96,000	46,000
Saturday, June 13............	74,000	56,000
Grand total..............	$472,000	$187,000

Last week's City Bank currency clearances were $444,888,492, or a daily average of $74,148,-082. This week's, $376,646,468, or a daily average of only $62,774,411.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS—JUNE 13.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Edmond D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old..............	..	..
City 6s, new..............	104⅜	104½
Camden and Amboy.........	125	..
Pennsylvania Central.......	..	49⅝
Reading..................	56¾	57
Lehigh Valley..............	60⅞	61
Catawissa Preferred........	41¼	..
Philadelphia and Erie......	18⅜	..
Northern Central...........	38½	39
Lehigh Navigation.........	..	43½

The Cotton movement for the week and season Mr. Easton sums up thus:

	Receipts.	Stock.	—Exported to— Great Britain.	Continent.
New-Orleans	3,301	62,829	6,409	8,569
Mobile	669	15,777	....	250
Galveston.........	513	7,271	2,804	2,100
Florida...........	6	....	....	....
Savannah	748	14,073	....	....
Charleston.........	807	10,434	....	....
New-York.........	3,546	129,532	4,351	110
Boston, Philadelphia, & Balt...	3,123	31,834	564	....
Total this week..	12,913	271,750	14,128	11,029
Prev'ly report'd.	3,634,935	....	1,705,648	941,603
Total since Sept. 1, 1873.........	3,647,848	271,750	1,719,776	952,632
Same time last year..........	3,413,688	249,240	1,713,015	757,146
Excess..........	234 160	22,510	6,761	195,486

And the present statistical position of Cotton thus:

	1874.	1873.
Stock in Liverpool..............	953,000	848,000
Afloat from India for Liverpool..	398,000	260,000
Afloat from America for Liverpool.	121,090	211,000
Stock in London................	134,630	175,000
Afloat from India for London.....	108,000	145,000
Stock in Havre..................	144,340	140,360
Afloat for Havre................	141,326	53,677
Stock in Bremen................	35,146	56,649
Afloat for Bremen..............	25,988	22,958
Stock in the United States ports..	271,750	249,240
Stock in the interior towns......	51,203	51,260
Total..........................	2,394,433	2,213,144
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1873..............	......	181,289
Excess compared with 1872........	......	......
Stock held by Manchester spinners	190,000	125,000
Price of Mid. Orleans in Liverpool.	8½d.	9 3-16
Price of Mid. Orleans in New-York.	18⅜c.	20½c.
Price of Gold....................	111	117

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Egypt, for Liverpool—3,580 bxs. Cheese, 200 tcs. Pork, 1,542 bales Cotton, 4,293 bushels Wheat, 32,925 bushels Corn, 477 bxs. Bacon, 59 cases Tobacco, 125 tcs. Beef, 13 bbls. Pork, 100 pks. Butter, 19 pks. Bees-wax, 24 cks. Steel, 12 pks. Lamps, 9 pks. Machinery, 3,600 Staves.

By the steamer Celtic, for Liverpool—1,705 bxs. Bacon, 55 tcs. Lard, 197 tcs. Beef, 182 bbls. Pork, 16,749 bxs. Cheese, 35 bales Leather, 423 pks. Butter, 36 tcs. Pork, 47,366 bushels Corn.

By the bark Chiarina, for Cork—3,277 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig M. M. Williams, for Massailles—250 bxs. Sarsaparilla, 150 bxs. Can Goods, 90 bbls. Beef, 250 tcs. Lard, 300 hhds. Tallow, 275 Hides, 3,960 Staves, 25 bbls. Beef.

By the steamer Algeria, for Liverpool—204 bales Cotton, 27,453 bushels Wheat, 16,066 bushels Corn, 27 hhds. Tobacco, 281 pks. Tobacco, 32 bales Leather.

By the steamer State of Georgia, for Glasgow—100 puncheons Molasses, 23,651 bushels Wheat 2,000 Staves, 64 hhds. Tallow, 113 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 1,799 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Corn, 285 bxs. Cheese, 32 tcs. Tallow, 150 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 200 bbls. Resin, 406 bags Scraps, 614 pks. Wood-ware.

By the steamer India, for Glasgow—390 hhds. Tallow, 15,760 bushels Wheat, 219 tcs. Lard, 713 Oars, 12 bxs. Clocks, 56 bdls. Hides, 100 bbls. Tallow, 318 bxs. Bacon, 2,651 bxs. Cheese, 66 bbls. Fish-oil, 3,000 bbls. Flour, 50 tcs. Hocks. 522 pks. Butter, 23,500 bushels Corn, 134 cases Sewing-machines.

By the steamer Oder, for Bremen—27 pks. Machinery, 10 hhds. Tobacco, 58 bxs. Meats, 1 case Cigars, 31 tcs. Hams, 326 bbls. Resin, 206 cases Tobacco, 47 bales Tobacco, 5,279 bags Rye, 95 bxs. Bacon, 65 bbls. Pork, 25 bales Skins, 8,471 bushels Corn, 18 rolls Leather, 895 bushels Shoe-pegs, 231 sacks Ore, 25 pks. Agricultural Implements.

By the bark Gio Bono S., for Limerick—34,458 bushels Wheat.

By the ship Algoma, for Antwerp—68,656 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer City of Brussels, for Liverpool—9 cases Lamps, 16,263 bxs. Cheese, 159 pks. Butter, 50 bxs. Extract, 9 9 bxs. Bacon, 40 tcs. Pork, 35 bbls. Pork, 15 bales Furs, 7,596 bushels Wheat, 2 cases Sewing-machines, 129 pks. Agricultural Implements, 20 tcs. Feet, 381 bales Cotton.

By the bark H. D. Glover, for Havana—12,846 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Lafayette, for Havre—1,471 pks. Hides, 200 tcs. Lard, 214 bxs. Shoulders, 25 tcs. Bellies, 2 bales Furs, 57 bbls. Sweeps, 50 bbls. Potashes, 156 bbls. Fish Roes, 12 cases Sewing-machines, 1 case Cigars, 31,319 bushels Wheat, 3 cases Domestics, 68 bdls. Leather Board, 3 tcs. Hams, 20 pks. Agricultural Implements.

By the bark Hattie M., for Antwerp—33,554 bushels Wheat.

By the brig J. Williams, for Leghorn—1,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 4,600 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Adeiheim, for Rotterdam—21,546 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Irene, for Galway—9,451 bushels Wheat, 12,106 bushels Corn.

By the bark Helene, for Cork—22,905 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Glamorgan, for Cardiff—2,118 bxs. Cheese, 328 bbls. Pork, 95 tcs. Beef, 55 bxs. Bacon, 47,688 bushels Wheat, 1,225 bags Oil-cake, 95 bbls. Flour, 53 pks. Provisions, 8,000 bushels Corn, 5 bxs. Hams.

By the steamer Cleopatra, for Havana—100 bags Rice, 25 bags Coffee, 200 kegs Nails, 115 cases Tobacco, 65 bbls. Tallow, 33 tcs. Hams, 2 cases Rifles, 25 bbls. Ale, 2,954 bags Corn, 555 kegs Lard, 400 bxs. Potatoes, 200 bxs. Plaster, 75 cases Cheese.

By the steamer Presnitz, for Antwerp—81,000 bushels Wheat.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 13—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 108½; 1867s, 107¾. Erie Railway Shares, 26¾@27. New-York Central, 90.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 27@27¼.

PARIS, June 13—P. M.—Rentes, 59f. 82½c.

Evening.—Rentes closed at 59f. 90c.

LIVERPOOL, June 13—12:30 P. M.—Cotton dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.@8⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 8½d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for export and speculation. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June and July, at 8¼d.; do, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 8 5-16d. Corn, 36s. ℔ quarter.

LIVERPOOL, June 13—2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 4,600 bales were American; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August and September, at 8½d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 8 9-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

LONDON, June 13—Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 59s. Linseed-oil, £28 9s.@£29 ℔ ton.

STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK.

The arrests by the Police during the past week were 1,913....There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during last week 480 deaths, 412 births, and 186 marriages, showing a decrease of 9 deaths, 203 births, and 44 marriages, as compared with the preceding week.

SETTLED AT LAST.

EDWIN FORREST'S ESTATE.

HOW THE COMPROMISE OF $95,000, IN LIEU OF WIDOW'S DOWER, WAS EFFECTED.

The following paper giving the history of the settlement effected by the executors of the will of the late Edwin Forrest, has been filed in the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia:

In the matter of the application of James Oakes and Daniel Dougherty, executors of the last will and testament of Edwin Forrest, deceased.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia:

The petition of James Oakes and Daniel Dougherty, executors of the last will and testament of Edwin Forrest, deceased, respectfully showeth:

That Edwin Forrest, of the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, departed this life on or about the 12th day of December, 1872, leaving a last will and testament, wherein and whereby he appointed your petitioners, and James Lauson, of the State of New-York, executors of said last will and testament; and that administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights, and credits of said deceased any way concerning said will, was committed to your petitioners, by letters testamentary, granted on the 16th day of January, 1873, the said James Lauson not having been qualified as executor in the State of Pennsylvania, and that your petitioners have been ever since the granting of said letters testamentary to them, and now are, the duly qualified executors of said last will and testament. That the said Edwin Forrest, deceased, was at the time of his death seized and possessed of real estate situated in the States of New-York, Ohio, and Kentucky, and also of personal property in the State of New-York, besides the real and personal property owned by him in the State of Pennsylvania. That James Lauson, in said will named as an executor thereof, duly qualified as executor in the State of New-York on or about the 7th day of March, 1873, and since that time has been and now is the sole executor in said State. That the real estate in the State of New-York, of which said Edwin Forrest died seized and possessed, consists of two vacant lots in the City of New-York, a vacant lot of land in the City of Yonkers, N. Y., and a tract of land of about thirty-four acres, and unimproved, in said City of Yonkers. That in order to remove all question as to the validity of the trust created in and by said last will and testament under the laws of the State of New-York, and in aid of the said trust, your petitioners, and the executor in New-York, and the "Edwin Forrest Home," a corporation created by the said State of Pennsylvania pursuant to the directions of said will, were advised by counsel in New-York to apply to the Legislature in that State for an act enabling said "Edwin Forrest Home" to take and hold the lands of the testator in the said State of New-York, and such application was made to the said Legislature. That a claim of dower upon the whole estate of the said Edwin Forrest, deceased, was made by Catharine N. Sinclair, of New-York, styling herself as such claimant Catharine N. Forrest, and that such claim as made extends to all the real and personal estate of said Edwin Forrest, wherever situated. That your petitioners were and are advised that the said claim of dower was and is a valid claim, under the laws of the State of New-York, in respect to the real estate in that State, of which the testator died seized, and also in respect to real estate in that State alienated by him during his lifetime, and that it appears by the records and instruments relating to the conveyance of said testator during his lifetime of real estate sold by him, that purchase money mortgages were taken amounting in the aggregate to $103,000, and constituting a part of the personal estate in New-York of said testator, in and by which a portion of such purchase money was made security to protect the purchasers from said claim of dower in the lands sold in New-York during the testator's lifetime. That your petitioners have caused an estimate to be made of the extent and value of said claim of dower, under the laws of the State of New-York, in respect to the property in said State affected thereby, and that the said value is estimated at about $60,000 and may exceed that sum, the value of the thirty-four acres tract of land being difficult of precise ascertainment. That your petitioners have been and are advised, and believe, that it is for the interest of the estate of their testator that the aforesaid claim of dower should be extinguished by amicable settlement not only in respect to the estate in New-York, but also in respect to the estates in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky, and that while your petitioners do not admit the validity of said claim in respect to the estate in either of the last-mentioned States, it is very desirable that the estate in those States should be freed from said claim and from the expense, delay, and embarrassment which would attend litigation in said States in respect to the said claim, and that such litigation would greatly delay and interfere with the execution of the trust for charitable purposes created in and by the said last will and testament, and would be very prejudicial thereto and to the interests of all who may be or become the beneficiaries thereof. Your petitioners further show that acting in view of the facts and circumstances hereinbefore set forth, and having reference to the entire estate of the testator, and the execution of the charitable intent and provisions of his will, they have, after a protracted negotiation, agreed to pay to said Catharine N. Sinclair, in full settlement and extinguishment of all her claims upon the whole estate wherever situated, the gross sum of $95,000; provided, the Legislature of New-York should authorize such agreed sum to be charged on the lands in New-York, so as wholly to relieve the estate of the testator in the State of his domicile and elsewhere (out of New-York) from any claim in respect thereby, and subject also to the approval of this court. The said sum in gross to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate in New-York. A copy of which said agreement is hereto annexed, and forms a part of this petition. That your petitioners thereupon united with the representatives of Mrs. Sinclair in an application to the Legislature of New-York for the passage of such acts as should remove all questions respecting the legal title of the Edwin Forrest Home to said lands in New-York, and should also enable the executors to carry out the said agreement of settlement. And said Legislature duly passed the two several acts, which are hereto annexed, and which form a part of this petition. Your petioners further show that, in their judgment, it is for the interest of the estate of said Edwin Forrest, deceased, that the said agreement of settlement of said dower claim should be immediately carried out and performed, and the said claim extinguished pursuant to the terms of said act of the Legislature of New-York. Your petitioners, therefore, pray that this court will be pleased, by its order, to approve of and confirm the acts of your petioners, as hereinbefore averred, and to approve the said agreement, and direct your petitioners to do such acts and things as may be necessary to prepare the same.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

JAMES OAKES,
DANIEL DOUGHERTY.

APPROVED.

A copy of the agreement shows that the sale of the lands and payment of the $95,000 "shall be during the present year, 1874." The action of the executors has been approved by the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia.

MASKED ROBBERS POISONED.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Press* of the 10th inst., tells the following extraordinary story: "A widow residing in Anderson County had for some time been expecting money from Washington for an army claim she had against the Government, and one day last week she received the money, about $600. That night she was visited at a very late hour by several men disguised as negroes, who, with drawn pistols and threats of death, demanded the money. Mrs. —— was compelled to yield, but begged the robbers to leave her $125 to pay her nephew, from whom she had borrowed that amount some time previous, and whom she had promised to pay when her 'army money' came. The robbers at first refused, but were finally induced to yield to her appeals, and agreed to give her back the $125 if she would get them something to eat. Mrs. —— went about preparing supper, and seasoned it heavily with poison she happened to have about the house. The thieves ate heartily, and two of them were found dead on the premises the next (Friday) morning, and Mrs. —— was horrified at identifying one of them as her nephew, from whom she had borrowed the $125. We have not as yet been able to ascertain any further particulars, and give this as it was told by Mr. Hastings."

THE DYING CHIEF COCHISE.

A private letter, received in Boston, from Camp Bowie, Arizona Territory, dated May 25, has the following: "Before this reaches you, in all probability the death of Cochise will be announced. He has been sick for a great length of time, and, feeling satisfied that it is witchcraft, he refuses to let the doctor administer to his wants. He is so low now that he has to be propped up when sitting, and they say that he is but a skeleton. Superintendent Dudley, from New Mexico, is here to find out whether Cochise's tribe want to go to New Mexico, as has been reported. He finds that they do not want to go, and after being here five days intended starting back to New-Mexico to-morrow, but made up his mind that as Cochise was so near dead he would wait a day or two until he found out what trouble there would be after Cochise's death in appointing a new chief. There are three candidates—first, the spiritualist, or medicine man, who ranks next to Cochise, and who is a perfect devil, and whose name is Skin ya; second, the war chief, a great friend of the whites, and who has considerable control over the tribe, and my favorite, whose name is Huck el Zee; third, Cochise's eldest son, who is very large and powerful, but, being young and somewhat lazy and trifling, I do not think would control them without first leading them in their raids for a while. His name is Tush la. Jeffords, the agent, prefers the last, but I feel certain that, whoever gets it, there will be more or less trouble in the tribe."

EXCISE STATISTICS.

The following is a statement of the business transacted by the Excise Board during the week ending Saturday: Monday, June 8, 61 applications; amount received, $3,930. Tuesday, 9th, 26 applications; amount, $2,010. Wednesday, 10th, 19 applications; amount, $1,290. Thursday, 11th, 28 applications; amount, $1,630. Friday, 12th, 30 applications; amount, $2,420. Saturday, 13th, 16 applications; amount, $1,160. Total number of applications, 180: total amount, $12,440. Total number of applications received from May 1 to date, 1,261; total amount $94,873 30 Licenses granted last week, 279; refused, 3

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
COLON, Capt. S. P. Griffin, June 20, at 12 noon.
ACAPULCO, Capt. J. M. Dow, Tuesday, July 7.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:
JAPAN....June 13
GREAT REPUBLIC....June 27
and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..May 13	From Yokohama...May 22
From Hong Kong..May 27	From Yokohama...June 5
From Hong Kong..June 10	From Yokohama...June 19

Teas will be brought from San Francisco to New-York fast, in twenty-eight days, at $49, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
G. H. DATTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about July 15, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Aug. 15.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Scotia, Wed'day, June 10	*Russia, Wednesday, July 1
Algeria, Saturday, June 13	China, Saturday, July 4
*Cuba, Wednesday, June 17	Calabria, Wednesday, July 8
Batavia, Saturday, June 20	Scotia, Wed'day, July 15
Abyssinia, Wed'y, June 24	Algeria, Saturday, July 18

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
CELTIC....SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC....SATURDAY, June 20, at 10 A. M.
BALTIC....SATURDAY, June 27, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC....SATURDAY, July 4, at —

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE....Saturday..June 13
PEREIRE....Saturday..June 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 55 Broadway.

NOTE.—Lengthened steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state the fact that there is not now one such in the French line.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

India, Saturday....June 13	Ethiopia, Tuesday..June 23
Victoria, Tuesday..June 16	Caledonia, Thurs'y.June 25
Italia, Thursday....June 18	Elysia, Saturday....June 27
Australia, Sat'day.June 20	Bolivia, Tuesday....June 30

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $30. STEERAGE, $20.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA....SATURDAY, June 13
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA....SATURDAY, June 27
STATE OF VIRGINIA....SATURDAY, July 11

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany.

Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

STATE LINE.—Special Notice.—After Saturday, June 13, the steamers of this line will be dispatched every alternate Wednesday until July 22, when regular weekly sailings (every Wednesday) will commence.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship KOLN, Capt. R. Ringk, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship ODER, Capt. K. v. Oterendorp, on SATURDAY, June 13.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin....$120
Second cabin....72
Steerage....30

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. Beddoe....June 16, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Guard....June 23, 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. Price....June 30, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. ....July 7, 12 M.
MONTANA, Capt. Forsyth....July 14, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman....July 21, 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt..Sat., June 13, 2 P. M. | Italy...Sat., June 27, 3 P. M.
Queen..Sat., June 20, 9 A. M. | Spain....July 4, 9:30 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, Capt. Andrews....Thursday, June 25, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, June 13, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, June 20, 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, June 27, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, July 4, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, July 11, 2 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE, to and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 5 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, SATURDAY, June 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, WEDNESDAY, June 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, June 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, WEDNESDAY, June 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
C. D. OWENS, No. 409 Broadway.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. Beckett, Saturday, June 13.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Wednesday, June 17.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
ATLAS....June 26
CLARIBEL....July 17
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ANDES....June 21
ETNA....July 7
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CLEOPATRA, (Havana direct)....June 13
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)....June 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)....June 25
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)....June 27
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Reed, June 16.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Thos. H. Morton, June 23.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. Curtis, June 30.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

SAN DOMINGO.

For Porto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City. The United States Mail Steam-ship ASHLAND, Capt. Edward Whitehurst, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 20, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage at reduced rates, apply to
L. DEL MONTE, No. 50 Exchange place.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS

Are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. To any part of Ireland or Scotland, 162 routes. To Italy and Switzerland, 195 routes. To Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, every route. Tickets issued combining every country in Europe, available by any line of steamers from America. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. Cook's Hotel coupons, guaranteeing best accommodations at over 300 first-class hotels, at uniform and reduced rates. Cook's *Excursionist* for June contains fare and expenses for over 2,000 European and American tours, price 10 cents. COOK'S EDUCATIONAL PARTY to Switzerland, Italy, &c., sails by special steamer BOLIVIA, June 30. Fares, $350, $450, and $550, gold, all expenses.
COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court-house, No. 41 Chambers st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10 P. M., and 12 night.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing May 25, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 5, 1874, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st.,
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. Simmons. Capt. B. M. Simmons.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at Nos. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City. HALL'S BAND engaged for the season.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

A REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT

to
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
FARE 25 CENTS.

The popular steamer AMERICUS will leave on SUNDAY, June 14, as follows:
Peck-slip, East River, 8 A. M. and 12:50 P. M.
Pier foot of Christopher st., North River, 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Barclay st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:05 A. M. and 12:40 P. M.
Fare 25 cents; excursion tickets, 40 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

HELEN,

Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 12th....7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 11th....3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 13th....3:30 P. M.	Friday, 12th....3:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 16th....8:00 A. M.	Monday, 15th....3:00 P. M.
Wedn'day, 17th....8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 16th....3:00 P. M.
Thurs'day, 18th....11:00 A. M.	Wedn'day, 17th....4:00 P. M.
Friday, 19th....12:00 M.	Friday, 19th....6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 20th....12:30 P. M.	

SEA BIRD.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed'sday, 10th....11:30 A. M.	Wed'sday, 10th....4:00 P. M.
Thursday, 11th....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 12th....6:30 A. M.
Friday, 12th....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 13th....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 13th....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 13th....7:00 P. M.
Sunday, 14th....7:30 A. M.	Sunday, 14th....3:00 P. M.
Sunday, 14th....7:00 P. M.	Monday, 15th....7:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave foot of Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st. (north of Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at YONKERS, TARRYTOWN, and NYACK, (by ferry-boat,) POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON, connecting for all points WEST and NORTH.
Trip tickets to WEST POINT, CORNWALL, and NEWBURG, returning same day, $1.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Monday's, Wednesday's, and Friday's at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st., on and after the 15th, returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Day excursion trip every Sunday at 7 A. M., 23d st., 7:15 A. M., making usual landings, returning from Albany same evening at 7. Fare for round trip, $1.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzen's, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzen's, Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New-Paltz,) Esopus—the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 N. R., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT—FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sands Point, and Glenwood. Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) every SUNDAY at 9 o'clock A. M., 9th st. at 9:05, and 33d st. at 9:15, returning to the City about 6 o'clock P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY—SUNDAY EVENING BOAT, Citizens' Line steamer, leaves Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy st., every SUNDAY, at 6 P. M., connecting with morning trains at Albany and Troy for all points North and West. Passage, $1 50.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF and Glen Cove, landing at Whitestone, City Island and Mott's Dock. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:30 A. M.; 33d st., 8:45. Returning, leave Sea Cliff at 4 P. M. Freight received during the day at Peck slip. Large discounts to Sabbath-schools and church parties. Apply to S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York, or J. R. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

FISHERMEN, GO TO THE FISHING Banks on THURSDAY, June 18, for weak fishing. The new, rebuilt sea steamer ONLY SON leaves Franklin st., North River, 5:15; Leroy st., North River, 5:30; Pier No. 27, East River, 6 A. M. Bait free. Tickets $1 50, limit to seventy-five; to be had at A. C. Kuck's, No. 32 Park row; C. Recht's, No. 183 Bowery; Elting's, corner Hudson and Morton sts., also on board.
AL. G. FOSTER, No. 25 Delancey st.

TO CHARTER.—SALOON STEAMERS WILLIAM COOK, WYOMING and G. T. OLYPHANT, for large or small parties. Barges SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, CHICAGO, J. R. BALDWIN, and REPUBLIC. Excelsior Park, Oriental, Eagleswood, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. Office, No. 384 West st., opposite Hoboken (upper) Ferry. Open evenings.
H. R. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMers WM. COOK, ARROWSMITH, and NORWALK; barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, and others; Dudley's, Spring Hill, and Myers' Groves, Iona Island, and Alderney Park. Office corner Morton and West sts. No outside office nor agents. J. & E. MYERS.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FISHERMEN, IF YOU WANT TO LOSE A thirty-pound fish, don't use FORSTER'S IMPROVED GIMP GUT. No. 25 Delancey st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

P. B. A.—THE UTILITY OF THE PORTABLE BURGlar Alarm is proved by its ready sales. Territorial rights offered. Energetic men wanted for agents. Portable Burglar Alarm Company, No. 889 Broadway.

$25 PAID FOR INFORMATION WHICH eventuates in a superior accountant's securing remunerative employment. Address Post Office Box No. 2,187.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—COUNTRY OR SEA SHORE, by a gentleman, wife, three little girls; near village, railroad, or steam-boat landing; terms must be reasonable; will stay three months if suited. Address with particulars, RURAL, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, for a gentleman and his wife. Address, with full particulars, R. D., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
Only twenty-five minutes from New-York.
DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

STAMFORD, CONN.—BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN can be obtained at the Williams House, opposite the depot; fine airy rooms; $9 per week. P. O. box No. 17.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARDING AT Ridgedale House, Madison, N. J.; references.

SUMMER RESORTS.

The New Summer Resort,

Woodsburg Pavilion,

WOODSBURG, L. I.

This entirely new, beautiful, and commodious hotel, situated at Woodsburg, two and a half miles from Rockaway, South Side, Long Island, sixteen miles from New-York, having been greatly enlarged and magnificently equipped, is now one of the finest and most complete hotels in the State, and as a family resort cannot be equaled for its accommodations, will be opened June 1.

Those desiring a delightfully cool and pleasant Summer home will find in this house superior attractions, having a view of the ocean for twenty miles, being entirely new and replete with all modern conveniences found in any city hotel, such as gas, water in every room, hot and cold water baths, and steam heat throughout.

Surf and still-water bathing within a few moments' walk. Fine drives, with carriages for guests, fishing and boating on the bay. Location and climate unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. The house will be kept in strictly first-class style. Liberal terms will be offered to those wishing to engage rooms for the season.

Fine stables for private teams attached to the hotel.

The house is accessible by the South-side Railroad of Long Island, also Long Island Railroad via Ocean Point. Trains leave every two hours, arriving at Woodsburg in one hour; South-side Railroad, from Grand and Roosevelt sts.; Long Island Railroad, 34th st. and Peck slip. For time-table see daily papers. Terms—$15 to $18 per week; $3 per day. Address N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

ROCKY POINT HOTEL,

RHODE ISLAND.
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. SEASON OF 1874.

This well known and popular Summer resort, situated on the Narragansett Bay, between the Cities of Providence and Newport, will be open for the reception of guests July 1. Eight steam-boats daily from Providence and Newport. Rooms can now be engaged on moderate terms, by application to
L. H. HUMPHREYS,
City Hotel, Providence, R. I.

OAKLAND BEACH HOTEL.—THE UNDERSIGNed, formerly of the Atlantic House, Newport, R. I., has taken for the present season the hotel at OAKLAND BEACH, Warwick, R. I., and will open the same to the public July 1. This hotel is liberally appointed; rooms large and commodious, and lighted with gas; baths supplied with fresh and salt water; steam laundry; telegraphic communication with all points. Steam-boat communication with Providence four times each way daily. Application by mail will receive prompt attention.
GEORGE A. HAZARD,
Providence, R. I.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,
Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address
JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—NOW OPEN FOR the reception of guests. Delightfully located on spur of Blue Mountain; four miles from Delaware Water Gap, thirty minutes' drive from Stroudsburg Depot; high ground, magnificent scenery, dry air, shady walks and lawns; special rates for early boarders. Send for circular. Address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn. Also, Highland Dell Cottage, fifteen good rooms, with first-class board. Address CHAS. FOULKE, Proprietor.

A FAMILY RESORT.

Beautiful scenery, natural groves and lawns, perfect drainage; new billiard-room, new table, and bowling-alley; guests received for May and June at $10 per week; families and children at reduced rates; rooms reserved for the season at corresponding low rates, if applied for early. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide*, to Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

PAVILION HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,
Is now open. Parties wishing fine, large, airy rooms should apply immediately. Fresh and salt water baths in the house. Boats leave every half hour from foot of Whitehall and Dey sts. Terms moderate.
BARR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—OPEN June 1. Reached by Mary Powell, J. W. Baldwin, and T. Cornell, and the Albany day boats; also by Hudson River Railroad to Rhinebeck, New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad. Passengers ticketed and baggage checked by Erie and Wallkill Valley Railway to the hotel.
JOHN E. LASHER, Woodstock, N. Y.

ON THE SEA SHORE!—WATCH HILL POINT, R. I., (near Stonington, Conn.,)—The Plimpton House, reopened June 15. Visit the best. Excellent surf bathing, boating, and fishing; the coolest and most breezy place on the coast; positively no mosquitoes. Fare from New-York (by Stonington steamers) to Watch Hill, $2 75. Terms made acceptable. A. S. PLIMPTON & CO.

LAUREL HOUSE,

CAUTERSKILL FALLS, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
This celebrated resort is now open for guests.
Carriages, and an authorized agent, will be in attendance at the cars and boats, Catskill.
J. L. SCHUTT, Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open.
EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

THE NEW UNITED STATES HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
This thoroughly built and richly furnished house with all the modern improvements and accommodations for over twelve hundred guests, will be opened on the 20th of June. Orders for rooms will receive prompt attention.
AINSWORTH, TOMPKINS, PERRY & CO.

PAVILION HOTEL, ISLIP, LONG ISLAND,

IS NOW OPEN FOR RECEPTION OF GUESTS, situated on the Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island, on line of the South Side Railroad, within one hour and thirty minutes of New-York; good yachting, fishing, gunning; also, pleasant drives and well-shaded walks; rooms large and airy; good table at moderate prices.
For terms, &c., address
WAINWRIGHT & MURRAY, Proprietors.
N. B.—Good livery attached to hotel.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y.—This new and elegant Summer home will open on the 15th of June. The proprietors will spare no pains to make it the best place in the country; no mosquitoes or ague; a full band will be in attendance. Address, E. E. VAILL & CO., No. 471 Broadway, where plans of the house can be seen.

IT IS REPORTED THAT THE BUTTERFIELD House, Utica, N. Y., always a first-class house, has of late won fresh popularity under the management of C. A. LINSLEY & CO., and that tourists in transitu find there the elegances, style, and comforts of the best metropolitan hotels.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY MOUNTAIN Springs, N. J.—This is one of the most popular Summer resorts in the country; scenery wild and picturesque; remarkably healthy; no mosquitoes; fine lawn and pleasure grounds; all appointments first-class.
P. D. CARRIQUE, Proprietor.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 13, 1874. Application for rooms can be made at the hotel, or by addressing
JOSEPH H. COOPER,
Manager.

CANANDARAGO HOUSE,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.
Opens June 1; best family hotel; two minutes' walk from the celebrated Sulphur Springs; terms moderate. For particulars, address F. STANTON, Proprietor.

GRANDVIEW HOUSE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., delightfully situated on the Watnong Mountain, twenty minutes drive from depot; location unsurpassed for purity of atmosphere, picturesque drives, and all the attractions of country living; excellent stabling. Rooms and cottage can be secured by applying at No. 45 5th av.

CROMWELL'S LAKE, ONE AND ONE-HALF miles stage from Highland Mills, two hours Erie Railway, (near Turner's.)—Airy, healthy, delightful location; opens June 18; families can now secure good rooms and excellent treatment at moderate rates; take 9 A. M. or 3:30 P. M. train; no bar. OLIVER CROMWELL.

BOARD CAN BE PROCURED ON REASONAble terms at the Roslyn Hotel, Long Island; fishing and boating; five trains daily from James slip; steamer Seawanhaka leaves Peck slip daily at 4 P. M. Sunday boat after June 1.
A. P. ARESON, Proprietor.

THE PARRY HOUSE, AT HIGHLAND FALLS on the banks of the Hudson, one and a half mile from West Point, will be opened June 13; terms reasonable. For particulars, address
WILLET PARRY, Highland Falls, N. Y.

WHERE SHALL WE SPEND THE SUMMER?—For pamphlet descriptive of the attractive Summer resorts and boarding places on the Erie Railway within 100 miles of New-York, apply at Erie Offices, Nos. 241, 529, or 957 Broadway.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—Opens June 15; pure mountain air; no mosquitoes, extensive lawn, fine drives. Take parlor-cars on Morris and Essex Railroad, 4:10 train.
J. WARREN COLEMAN.

THE DE VALENCIA INSTITUTE HAVING closed, is now prepared to receive gentlemen belonging to boat clubs for the Summer. Great care bestowed upon the diet and comfort of patrons. No. 33 West 130 st.

BUDD'S LAKE, N. J.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for a few more families at elegant Wagner Mansion; mountain air, boating, fishing, croquet lawn; $10 and upward; references. Address TYSON, No. 745 6th av.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO County, N. Y., will open June 15. Parties desiring circulars, or wishing to engage rooms, will address
D. P. PETERS, Hotel Fenimore.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,

Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in June; one of the best family resorts near New-York, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean.
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

LAIRD'S MANSION HOUSE,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS.
WM. L. McINTIRE, Proprietor.

LAKE GEORGE.

A gentleman will accommodate two persons at his cottage at Lake George, after June 15. Address Post Office Box No. 4,944.

GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

This favorite Summer resort open from June 16 to Oct. 1, 1874.
W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

SANDS POINT HOTEL, SANDS POINT, LONG Island, now open. For terms, &c., address G. DUNSPAUGH, Proprietor.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

NYACK H. INSTITUTE WILL RECEIVE boarders after the 20th inst. until Sept. 1.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, AND Bridles, Linen Sheets, Summer Horse Clothing, Lap Dusters, &c.—My harness are all hand made; no machine stiching, but good work, at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT, harness manufacturer and importer, No. 62 Warren st. and Nos. 21 and 23 College place.

FOR SALE—AT STABLE, NO. 22 EAST 18TH ST., A pair of chestnut horses, very gentle and suite, with phaeton, City made, and gold mounted; also, gold mounted harness, very neat, by one of the best City makers, to be sold immediately with all complete. Inquire for JOHN CLUTTERBUCK.

FOR SALE—PAIR CARRIAGE HORSES, SIXTEEN hands; only six years old; wagonette, double harness, ladies' and gentlemen's saddles; all new, by first-class makers. Private stable, No. 5 East 52d st.

SADDLE HORSES FOR SALE—A VERY DEsirable saddle horse; well trained, healthy, and free from vices; price, $300. Apply at private stable, No. 17 East 36th st.

A FINE STABLE TO LET.—ON 44TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.; five stalls; plenty carriage room. JOHN KAVANAGH, north-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

I HAVE A FEW MORE WAGONS FOR SALE, my own make, that I am closing out at reduced prices.
ISAAC LOCKWOOD,
Corner 127th st. and 3d av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HOYT HOUSE,

NEAR 8TH ST.,
has been renovated and refurnished, and is now open for permanent or transient guests at low rates to suit the times. Single rooms, with board, $8 per week.

EAST 61ST ST., NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—A private family, owning their house, no other boarders, would let their entire second floor, with exclusive use of bath, closets, &c., on the floor, to a small family who would be permanent, at a fair price. Address Box No. 2,793 Post Office. First-class references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A NICELY FURnished back parlor to let without board, conveniently located in the Ninth Ward; a desirable room for a quiet single gentleman. Address D. P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, giving address, and where an interview may be had.

MILLER'S TURKISH BATH HOTEL,

Nos. 37 and 39 West 26th st.
First-class double and single rooms, with or without board, at Summer prices.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

BOARD CAN BE HAD FOR TWO GENTLEMEN or gentleman and wife, on Jersey City Heights, in a private family. No other boarders. Address A. B., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS A NICE LARGE front room to rent, with board, to a gentleman and his wife; terms reasonable. Address C. F., Box No. 94 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A PARLOR FLOOR, (THREE LARGE ROOMS,) handsomely furnished; bath, closets, &c., with private table, or without board; also single rooms. No. 36 East 20th st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM ON THIRD floor, suitable for one or two gentlemen, without board; price low for Summer; family private. No. 108 East 24th st., near Madison square.

NO. 1 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Delightful Summer residence fronting the most beautiful park in the City; elegant rooms richly furnished to let with board.

PARTIES WISHING A PLEASANT HOME can be accommodated temporarily or permanently, in a delightful location, with good board, at No. 23 Lafayette place; references exchanged.

BEAUTIFUL ROOMS—NEAR CENTRAL PARK, in the elegant residence No. 26 East 50th st.; may be obtained with board; unexceptionable references.

NO. 513 6TH AV.—A FIRST FLOOR TO LET. Rent $40; five rooms. JOHN KAVANAGH, north-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.,

Between 5th and Madison avs. Southern families may find pleasant rooms and board for the Summer.

AT MRS. R. H. JENKINS', NO. 33 EAST 23d st., will be found two elegant suites of rooms, just vacated, to let, with board.

NO. 132 EAST 29TH ST.—LARGE ROOM AND hall room, nicely furnished, to let with board; liberal terms to a party of gentlemen.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME FRONT and back room, third floor, with board; Summer prices; references.

NO. 148 WEST 37TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Large furnished rooms to gentlemen, with or without board.

FURNISHED ROOMS AT SUMMER PRICES.—Single and en suite. No. 35 East 9th st., near University place.

NO. 151 WEST 12TH ST.—NEATLY-FURNISHED rooms, with good board, at reasonable rates; table boarders taken.

NO. 58 IRVING PLACE.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms in a private family.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD; REFERENCES EXchanged. No. 24 West 39th st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—FAMILY AND SINGLE rooms; board; low prices for Summer or shorter period.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FAMILY HOTEL AND BOARDING-HOUSE.—NEWly and elegantly refitted and furnished; first-class in every respect; large airy rooms; the most accessible, healthy and desirable country house in the vicinity of this City. Only 40 minutes; fifty trains a day; boating, bathing, fishing, billiards, beautiful drives, splendid shade; 200 feet broad piazza. Very favorable terms. Photograph and particulars with
A. G. DARWIN, No. 229 Broadway.

ON THE HUDSON.—GOOD BOARD CAN BE OBtained at a large farm-house, new and adapted for boarders, with spacious verandas, and fine suites of rooms for separate families; location high and healthy; splendid river view; fine fishing and boating; near Post Office and churches; easy of access; three boats daily; terms moderate. Address WM. MANSFIELD, New-Baltimore, Greene County, N. Y.

CATSKILLS.—MOUNTAIN VIEW FARM-HOUSE—Boarders can be accommodated for the Summer at this house, near the mountain, in a most inviting situation. Families will find the house supplied with vegetables; milk and eggs fresh from the farm, and every comfort and convenience. Terms, $8 to $10 a week. Address F. SAXE, Catskill. Refer to J. Proffatt, Esq., No. 7 Warren st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—ONE MILE EAST OF Patchogue, Long Island; two hours from New-York; four trains daily; house and furniture new; large, airy rooms; abundance of shade, and plenty of pure milk; bathing, boating, fishing, and driving facilities unsurpassed; generous and wholesome table; terms very reasonable. Address F. F. ROBINSON, Patchogue, Long Island.

AT PRIVATE HOUSE IN GREENWICH, ON THE water and near the Sound, within five minutes' walk of New-Haven Railroad Station and New-York steam-boat landing; boating, bathing, fishing, and stable accommodations; a few choice rooms left at $10 to $15 per week. Address Post Office Box No. 2, Greenwich, Conn., or ask at station for FANNING.

NEW-BRIGHTON. — BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY VILLA, 35 minutes from Wall st. to house; location high and healthy; excellent view of land and water from every room; fine shade and lawn. A few rooms will be rented to desirable parties; references. For directions, inquire of Crabtree, coal dealer, at landing, or address C. A. N., Box No. 5,660, Post Office.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE among the Catskills, in pine grove; new, cool, comfortable rooms; no mosquitoes; first-class table; fresh eggs, milk, and vegetables; piano; terms reasonable. For further particulars inquire of Dr. J. L. LYSTER, No. 21 East Houston st. Address J. BATES, Cooksburg, N. Y.

CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON—AMONG the mountains, fine water view, five minutes' drive from boat; rooms, with good board, from $8 to $12; stabling; references. Address ARTHUR, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COUNTRY BOARD—MORRISTOWN, N. J.; FIRST class board and very desirable accommodations can be had for a season of eleven weeks from June 25; references given and required. Address Post Office Box No. 367.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY CAN BE ACcommodated with board at a private residence in a pleasant village on the west branch of the Delaware River; references exchanged. Address S. P., Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y.

BOARDERS WANTED—AT A PLEASANTLY situated farm-house, a short distance from the Ocean healthy location; boating, fishing, &c.; terms reasonable. Address E. RANDALL, Box No. 68 Southampton, Long Island.

CATSKILLS.—GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE had at a pleasant farm-house near the Catskill mountain, seven miles from Catskill landing; terms, $8 per week. Address MARY BLOOM, Catskill.
Reference: Mrs. Saxe, No. 24 West 9th st., New-York.

SUMMER BOARD—AT MILTON, ON THE HUDson; grounds large, well shaded; fine river view. Apply to Mrs. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or J. J. ANGEVENE, Bank of the Republic.

COUNTRY BOARD AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Forty minutes from City; rooms large and cool; location beautiful; terms low. Particulars of F. COX, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 32.

BOARD AT NYACK.—A FEW ADULTS, WITH first-class board at a handsome Villa; large cool rooms; beautiful river and mountain views. Apply to C. H. Oliver, No. 1 Park place.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—MRS. ADAMS has returned to the Clarendon, and is prepared to arrange with parties desiring board. (Nyack is free from mosquitoes.)

AT GREENWICH, CONN.—GOOD BOARD; large pleasant rooms; house and furniture new; within five minutes' walk from depot or steam-boat landing. Address E. DELANO.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—FINE SHADE, LARGE rooms, and good board at a reasonable price. Address G. H. CARSWELL, Cornwall, on Hudson.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY CAN FIND pleasant rooms in Elizabeth, in private family. Address J. P., Elizabeth, N. J.

FIFTEEN BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with board at farm-house near Catskill Mountains; price, $10. Address C. BLOOM, Catskill.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S

GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING. The coolest place of amusement in the City. Ventilation perfect. Beautiful canopy covering, with windows upon all sides of the vast amphitheatre.

Mlle. VICTORIA, the beautiful and daring young aeriolist, having fully recovered from her recent tempestuous voyage, is now astonishing vast audiences, afternoon and evening by her thrilling feats upon a single wire, greatly elevated, and extending lengthwise of the interior.

No such exhibition of feminine intrepidity and daring nonchalence has hitherto been known in the profession. During her various feats in mid-air, particularly her wonderful rapid transit upon the velocipede—which seemingly annihilates space and ignores all laws of gravitation—the audience need have no fears. A strong netting now provides for any accident.

The brilliant programme of Roman Chariot Races, Roman Standing Races, Steeple Chases, Hurdle and Flat Races, &c., augmented by several new male and female riders from Europe; also, by sixteen English thoroughbred running horses, which arrived per late steamer.

GRAND CONGRESS OF NATIONS Afternoon and evening, an introductory pageant, alone costing $50,000. DONNYBROOK FAIR, and Lancashire Races; afternoon and evening, introducing Wheelbarrow and Sack Races, Scrub Races, &c., &c.

The GRAND MENAGERIE opens daily at 1:30 and 7 P. M. Unquestionably the finest Zoological collection in the world. Entertainment in the vast amphitheatre at 2:30 and 8. All the Elephant, Camel, Pony, and Monkey races, &c., AFTERNOON and EVENING.

Avoid the crowd by attending the afternoon exhibition. Box office open three days in advance. Grand Orchestra, $1 50. Orchestra Chairs, $1. Balcony Chairs, 75 cents. Family Circle, 50 cts. Gallery 25 cts. Private Boxes, seating four, $6.

NOTICE TO ATHLETIC SOCIETIES.

Parties proposing to participate in the series of amateur athletic contests at the Roman Hippodrome, commencing FRIDAY EVENING, June 26, continuing, afternoon and evening, one week, will report to the COMMITTEE OF AMATEUR ATHLETES, at the Hippodrome, prior to the 20th inst. Printed rules governing the contests, with list of prizes and programme of acts for each performance, will be furnished on application to the general office in Hippodrome. The following is a synopsis of the games proposed: Vaulting with Pole, Mile Run Handicap, Running and Standing Long Jump, Boys' Race, Hurdle Race, Heavy Single Dumb-bell, Running High Jump; Hop, Step, and Jump; One Mile Run, Mile Walk, Wrestling, Throwing the Heavy Hammer, Yard Race, Pole Climbing, Bayonet Contest, Putting the Shot, Hand or Health Lift, Rope Climbing, Battoute Leaping, Tossing the Caber, Relief Race, Wheelbarrow Race, Professional Race, &c.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.
CONTINUED AND INCREASING SUCCESS
OF
Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ
and of Mr.
BARTLEY CAMPBELL'S EMOTIONAL PLAY
of

FATE,

which will be repeated
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
until further notice.
Miss LECLERCQ..........as..........HELEN FARADAY

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—Examinations for admission to Columbia College will be held at the College, East 49th st. and Madison av., on FRIDAY, June 19, beginning at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates are requested to present themselves punctually.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF MINES—Examinations for admission to the School of Mines of Columbia College will be held on MONDAY, June 22, at the College, East 49th st. and Madison av., beginning at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates are requested to present themselves punctually.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Summer term opens April 9.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

M. C. MITCHELL'S

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
WEST TISBURY,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.
Send for circular.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDING and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

PAINE'S, NO. 62 BOWERY; UP-TOWN COLLEGE removed to 1,275 Broadway, 34th st.; all branches of an English and commercial education; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50; ladies' department.

PHONOGRAPHY COLLEGE, 23D ST., CORner 6th av.; private lessons. Reference: James E. Munson, author, No. 34 Park row.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

A WELL-KNOWN FRENCH TEACHER wants some pupils during Summer season. Address E., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A FRENCH AND SPANISH TEACHER WILL give lessons, city or country. Address No. 68 West 37th st.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of School Trustees of the several wards, as hereinafter named, at the Hall of the Board of Education, for the Repairs, Painting, and Alterations of Buildings, Furniture, and Heating Apparatus, required to be done or furnished during the months of July and August, 1874, in their respective wards, as follows:

By the Trustees of the First Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, June 22.
JOHN McINTIRE, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Fourth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, June 22.
M. FRIEDMAN, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Fifth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, June 22.
WM. L. HARDING, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Sixth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, June 22.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Seventh Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, June 23.
DAVID HAYS, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Eighth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, June 23.
PHILIP KETTERER, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, June 23.
CHARLES S. WRIGHT, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, until 4 o'clock, P. M., on TUESDAY, June 23.
J. B. TAYLOR, M. D., Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 24.
GEORGE B. RHOADS, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, until 9:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 24.
DAVID H. KNAPP, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 24.
FREDERICK GERMAN, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Fourteenth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 24.
FRANKLIN SMITH, M. D., Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, June 25.
EDWARD SCHELL, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, June 25.
MATTHEW BIRD, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, June 25.
HENRY MERZ, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, June 25.
JOHN F. TROW, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on FRIDAY, June 26.
RICHARD KELLY, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on FRIDAY, June 26.
HENRY D. RANNEY, M. D., Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, until 4 P. M., on FRIDAY, June 26.
JOHN STEPHENSON, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, June 26.
JOEL W. MASON, Chairman.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School-buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of a party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Dated New-York, June 8, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
MONDAY, June 15,
BENEFIT OF MR. CLAUDE BURROUGHS.
LAST PERFORMANCES
OF

LED ASTRAY,

WITH ITS GREAT CAST AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.
Characters by Messrs. F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson McKee Rankin, Claude Burroughs, H. W. Montgomery, W. H. Wilder, and Misses Maude Granger, Kate Claxton, Eliza Wetherby, Emily Mestayer, Marie Wilkins and Kate Holland.
TUESDAY, June 16, LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
BENEFIT OF Mr. H. TISSINGTON,
MUSICAL DIRECTOR.
MONDAY, June 22, COMMENCEMENT OF THE SUMMER SEASON,
when will be produced, with new and beautiful scenery, Mr. Bartley Campbell's highly successful play,

PERIL;

Or, LOVE AT LONG BRANCH.
WITH A GREAT COMBINATION CAST.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
TUESDAY EVENING, June 16, 1874,
EXTRA NIGHT.
GRAND DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT
for the
BENEFIT of HENRY TISSINGTON, Musical Director.
PROGRAMME.
Commence with the third, fourth, and fifth acts of
LED ASTRAY,
BY THE ENTIRE UNION SQUARE COMPANY.
RECITATION, "Shamus O'Brien"......Mr. W. H. POPE
GRAND MUSICAL OLIO,
BY THE FOLLOWING DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS:

1. Trio for violin, violoncello, and pianoforte....Geo. Bazzoni
Mr. R. REBECCHINI, M. FERRIERE, Mr. WOODCOCK.
2. Flute solo, "Bonnie Eloise," with variations....Ed. Haslam
ED. HASLAM.
3. Song, "Fiori d'Amore"....G. Operti
Miss ANNA BORIE, soprano.
4. Cornet solo, Grand Fantasie, "Alexis"....Hartman
Mr. ARBUCKLE.
5. Song, "Thou art so near, and yet so far"..Becchardt
Mr. H. R. HUMPHRIES, tenor.
6. Violoncello solo, with imitation of bag-pipe, Dancing Air of the Sixteenth Century....Fétis
Celebrated at the Scottish Court in the time of Queen Mary.
M. FERRIERE.
7. Cavatina from the op. "I Due Foscari"......G. Verdi
Mme. ISOTTA OAKSMITH, soprano.
8. Saxophone solo, Air Original....Singelle
Mr. LEFEBRE.

To conclude with the laughable sketch of
THE TOODLES.
Mr. Toodles (by permission of Mr. George Wood)....Mr. WELSH EDWARDS
Mrs. Toodles....MARIE WILKINS
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

BOWERY THEATRE.

WM. B. FRELIGH....Manager
MONDAY, June 15, 1874, and until further notice, second week of this most elaborate and gorgeous spectacular pantomime,
THE SEVEN DWARFS,
replete with rapid changes, tricks, and transformations.
Mr. ROBERT BUTLER, ALBERT MARTINETTI, FRANK DONALDSON, Miss AMY CRONE, Mlle. BARRETTI, Miss HETTY KELSEY, Coryphees and Corps de Ballet of unusual excellence.
THE GREAT CARROLLS in a NEW SKETCH and NEW DANCES.
Messrs. KINOCK and SMITH, FRANK JONES, the GARMON BROTHERS.
Miss JENNIE WOLTZ in song, (operatic,) and the splendid company in the
SEVEN DWARFS EVERY NIGHT,
commencing with the comic drama, in one act, entitled
THE ELOPEMENT.
MATINEE SATURDAY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

SALVINI'S LAST PERFORMANCES.
THREE NIGHTS and FAREWELL MATINEE
before his departure for Rio Janeiro.
MONDAY EVENING, June 15, Salvini's masterpiece,
LA MORTE CIVILE, (Civil Death.)
SALVINI........in his great rôle........CONRAD
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 17, SAUL.
First and only production in America of
ALFIERI'S GRAND BIBLICAL TRAGEDY,
SAUL, SAUL, SAUL
SALVINI........in his renowned rôle........SAUL
FRIDAY, FAREWELL AND GALA NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF SIGNOR SALVINI,
and his LAST NIGHT IN AMERICA.
Only time of D'Aste's grand tragedy,
SAMSON, SAMSON, SAMSON
SATURDAY MATINEE, DAVID GARRICK.
Seats at the box office and No. 701 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. HERNANDEZ FOSTER.

Two performances daily; at 2 and 8 P. M.
The celebrated pantomimist and actor, Mr.

EVERY	HERNANDEZ FOSTER, in his original character of Monday, in the new sensational drama of MONDAY; or, JACK HARKAWAY Among the Brigands.	EVERY
AFTERNOON		EVENING
at 2		at 8

MONDAY, June 22, THE SKELETON HAND.

THE COLOSSEUM.

COLOSSEUM	DAILY AT 1 AND 7.	COLOSSEUM
COLOSSEUM	The most fashionable resort	COLOSSEUM
COLOSSEUM	in the City, cool and	COLOSSEUM
COLOSSEUM	well ventilated	COLOSSEUM
COLOSSEUM	The Great Illusion of	COLOSSEUM
COLOSSEUM	LONDON BY NIGHT.	COLOSSEUM
COLOSSEUM	the midnight thunder-storm	COLOSSEUM
COLOSSEUM	Prof. TOBINS' lectures.	COLOSSEUM
COLOSSEUM	Admission, $1; no extras.	COLOSSEUM

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

Lessee..........CHAS. R. THORNE, Sr.
On MONDAY EVENING, June 15, and every evening during the week, and SATURDAY MATINEE, the new play, in five acts, entitled the
CRYPTOGRAM; OR, LOST AND WON,
from James De Mille's novel. Cast with the entire company, and produced with new scenery, grand ballet, masquerade, and panorama of the Mediterranean Sea.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.
THIS EVENING, June 14, at 8,
THEODORE THOMAS'
FIFTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
When a very brilliant and attractive programme will be performed.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS,
PRIVATE BOXES, $1 and $2, according to location.

THE NEWEST MUSIC.

"Regular Army, O," Harrigan and Hart, 40c.; "Inflation Galop," 35c.; "What is Home Without a Mother-in-law," 40c.; "Veto Galop," 35c.; "Barnum's Hippodrome Quadrille," 75c.; "Don't Forget the Old Folks," 30c.; "Doctrinen Waltz," Strauss, 75c.; "What the Birds Say," Wilson, 40c. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway; branch store No. 39 Union Square.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, *of* First-class Makers, including Waters, *will be* sold at Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City or Country, during this month, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos *and* Organs to let until *the* rent money pays *the* price *of the* Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount *to* Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

square and upright, to rent or sell cheap. Sales on easy monthly payments. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

A LADY WILL SELL A FIRST-CLASS 7¼-octave rosewood piano, overstrung bass, Agraff attachment, carved legs, stool and cover, for less than $250; would rent it. Apply at No. 30 West Washington place, corner 6th av.

INDUCEMENTS FOR CASH ON INSTALLMENTS, OR TO RENT.—First-class new 7 and 7¼ octave, rosewood, agraffe piano-fortes, latest improvements and fully guaranteed; beautiful rosewood piano and stool, (sacrifice;) also parlor organs. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

AN OVERSTRUNG SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO, $150, or $10 monthly; seven-octave pianos, $4 and $5 monthly rent; new organs, $50; rosewood piano, $75. GORDON & SON, 13 East 14th st., near 5th av.

BEST UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS, new and second hand, for rent and sale on small installments; Hallet & Davis, Steinway, and Weber cheap. BERRY & CO., No. 739 Broadway.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF PIANOS, NEW and second hand, to rent and sell on easy monthly payments. William A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway. Branch store No. 39 Union square.

LIGHTE & ERNST—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap; also on easy monthly payments.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

SPRING RACES, 1874,
AT JEROME PARK,

SATURDAY, 6th,	TUESDAY, 16th,
WEDNESDAY, 10th,	THURSDAY, 18th,
SATURDAY, 13th,	SATURDAY 20th,

DAYS OF JUNE.
Races commence each day punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

$1 60 PER GALLON.
Also excellent CHARLOTTE RUSSE and Jellies at much below other prices.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots, No. 305 4th av.,
and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

LOST AND FOUND.

A PARROT LOST—THE COLOR IS GREEN, AND he is very friendly; he is a noisy bird; the person that catches him will receive a reward of $3. Apply at No. 60 Division st., New-York.

JEROME PARK.

THIRD DAY OF THE SPRING MEETING.

A SPLENDID DAY'S RACING—SAXON THE WINNER OF THE BELMONT STAKES—KATIE PEASE MAKES A WONDERFUL MILE—MEKO WINS THE HALF-MILE RACE, AND GEORGE WEST THE STEEPLE CHASE.

Yesterday the third day's racing of the Spring meeting at Jerome Park took place. The track was good, the attendance enormous, and the racing unparalleled in interest. It was a day to be noted with a white stone, as the ancient Romans used to say of days that they held memorable above all others. The weather was remarkably propitious, proving the accuracy of our distinguished friend Probabilities, who, in spite of the gloomy opening of the day, turned out a true prophet after all. Every train that left the Forty-second Street Depot for Fordham or for the nearest point to the race-course, was literally crowded. Half the people on board were without seats, including hosts of ladies, who were unusually numerous on this occasion. Trusting in Old Probs they wore their spring bonnets, and their faith being well founded, not a drop of rain fell upon those marvelous minglings of straw, lace, and flowers which come closer to the female heart than any other article of apparel. The trains that were specially engaged for the race landed their human freight at the old spot, and it was a splendid sight to see the flood of men and women pouring through the woods in thousands. The fields were heavy with tall grass and perfumed with rich red clover, round whose blossoms big bees buzzed in ecstasy. But the thousands trampling over the wild flowers and brushing the dew that lingered in the blooms of the hawthorn were too deep in considering the mysteries of the Belmont Stakes to care for such things. On they plodded, chattering about entries, about Belmont, and McGrath, and Sanford, treading down the daisies remorselessly, and caring nothing for the golden butter-cups. Nor were they arrested by the charms of the lager-beer stands, or by the fascinations of the thimble-rig and monte men. Like the tidal wave that sooner or later is going to swamp Long Branch, they poured right onward, and never halted until they were within the toll-gates of the race-course.

Within the inclosure of Jerome Park the scene was really impressive from the vast numbers of people who were present. The grand stand was one mass of figures, the club-house was crowded, and hundreds of the club-house people seated themselves on the green sward in front of the building, or had chairs placed in the shrubberies. On the sloping lawns, that were green as emeralds and smooth as velvet, many parties spread white table-cloths and had jolly lunches. Several drags, by an innovation of the usual custom, drove right up to these lawns, and remained there, the horses being taken away to the stables. In that portion of the grand stand allotted to the ladies of members of the Jockey Club there was not a vacant seat, and the splendor of the toilets and the gorgeousness of the Spring bonnets were wonderfully reassuring to those hotel-keepers who had been warned that a season of severe economy had set in. There were no signs of retrenchment yesterday. The costumes were superb, and diamonds seemed a matter of course.

The hill on the roadside which commands the whole race-course was occupied by thousands of spectators, who witnessed everything and paid nothing. Wherever the eye turned, there were masses of people. The hillside behind the Grand Stand was almost covered with carriages, including several four-in-hands.

As for the racing, that beggared all description. The first event was the Belmont stakes, for which there was a field of eleven, out of fifty-three nominations. The favorites were McGrath's Aaron Pennington, Belmont's Steeleyes, Sanford's Brigand and Grinstead's Grinstead. The people absolutely poured out their money on these horses. They seemed never tired of betting on them. At the French pools there were four stands where long files of men were passing continually buying the five-dollar pools. When the race commenced nearly 500 of these had been sold. From the start, it was obvious that Belmont's stable had no chance of success, but Grinstead, Aaron Pennington, and the Brigand looked very like winners all the way. Coming down the homestretch the three were all together in a line, Aaron Pennington a little ahead. The people cheered lustily; some shouted Grinstead, some Pennington, some Sanford, (the owner of Brigand.) But at the distance the latter died away, and a horse on the outside, who had been almost forgotten in the betting, Saxon, belonging to Pierre Lorillard, came with a tremendous rush, passing the other horses almost as if they were stationary, and winning the race amid the most tremendous plaudits. Out of the 2,500 tickets in the French pools only seventy-nine had been sold on Saxon, and the fortunate investors received for their $5 the handsome sum of $239.

The next event was the two-year old race, which also resulted in a great surprise, Mr. Puryear winning with his horse Meko. But the great thing of the day, and the one that deserves to be commemorated, is the mile heats, contested by Katie Pease, Fadladeen, Fellowcraft, and Jury. It was known that Katie Pease was emphatically the best filly in the country, but many thought that old Fadladeen, a tremendous miler, might make the pace too hot for her. He tried his best, getting off with a slight advantage, and leading round at such a pace as has never before been witnessed in Jerome Park. On they came past the Club-house, Fadladeen leading, closely followed by the filly, the people cheering them both like mad people. The other horses, swift as they were, were not even thought of. When they appeared again Fadladeen was still leading, keeping up the same fearful speed, and Katie was after him with a foot as fast, but with greater endurance, for as they came down the homestretch, Fadladeen tired within thirty yards of the string, and the tireless Katie went ahead and beat him by three-quarters of a length. There was the breathless silence of expectation as the people waited for the time, and when the board came out with 1:43¼, there was a perfect roar of delight. The race was now evidently Katie's, and she won the second race easily in 1:44, McGrath's Jury making a determined but vain effort to win the heat. As this time of 1:43¼ is the fastest ever made at Jerome Park there were mutual congratulations all over the course. Old McDaniel, the owner of the beautiful filly, when complimented gave a peculiar humph, half of assent and half of dissent, which being translated probably meant that Jerome Park is a bad course for great speed on account of its inequalities and shape, and that Katie Pease at Saratoga or Monmouth Park will perhaps make the fastest mile ever made in the world. Perhaps she may.

THE BELMONT STAKES.

The race for the Belmont Stakes inaugurated the day's sport. The unlooked-for victory of Dublin in the Withers Stake, and the fact that not one of the heavy favorites in that race gained a place, caused a great commotion in turf circles, and consequently the most intense interest was manifested yesterday when the judges summoned the competitors for the rich prize. The race yesterday was the eighth renewal of the stake. Heretofore the course in this race has been a mile and five furlongs, but on the completion of the new half-mile stretch this year the distance was changed to a mile and a half; an alteration readily acquiesced in by all the nominators. Of the fifty-three nominations nine sported colors as follows: D. Swigert's ch. c. Elkhorn, T. Puryear's b. c. Grinstead and ch. c. Rutherford, M. H. Sanford's br. c. Brigand, J. Carter Brown's b. c. Court Hampton, H. P. McGrath's b. c. Aaron Pennington, P. Lorillard's imp. br. c. Saxon, A. Belmont's gr. c. Steel Eyes, and M. A. Littell's br. c. Reform. The performance of Aaron Pennington at Lexington caused the Kentucky division to invest largely on his chances, while the Eastern division had the straws set in favor of Sanford and Belmont's colors, but, as in the Withers Stake, all the connoisseurs came to grief, as the winner turned up in Saxon, who sold in the field, and won the greatest three-year-old race ever witnessed in this country. Such a complete overthrow of the favorites was not anticipated, and the following quotations will make plain the harvest reaped by the "fielders:"

Aaron Pennington	$400	$300	$160
Brigand	385	250	100
Steel Eyes	280	170	140
Rutherford } Grinstead }	140	100	95
Elkhorn	85	65	40
Count Hampton } Saxon } Field Reform }	90	80	95
Total	$1,380	$965	$390

THE RACE.

They were started from the new course, and came up the hill at a great pace, Steel Eyes and Brigand appearing to be slightly in front of the others, who were running in a bunch, with the exception of Court Hampton lagging in the rear. When turning into the homestretch, Rutherford shot out to make the running for his stable companion, Grinstead, and came past the stand a length in front of Pennington, Saxon, and Steel Eyes, who were together, all the others close up with the exception of Court Hampton. As they ran around the turn Pennington left his companions, and assuming the second place, made play for Rutherford, but the latter cutting out the work at a terrific pace, kept his lead, and passed the quarter-pole a length in advance of Pennington, who was two lengths away from Steel Eyes, he being a length in front of Saxon, waiting with Grinstead and Brigand. As they passed under the bluff, Brigand moved up rapidly and passed both Saxon and Steel Eyes, and reached the tail of Pennington. As they were going out of sight, however, Pennington rushed past Rutherford, and was immediately in the lead, while Brigand got on even terms with the latter. It was an anxious moment when they were lost to sight, and on reappearing a great shout was heard when Pennington was observed with half his length the best of it, Brigand being the one by his side, a length and a half in advance of Steel Eyes, Rutherford being fourth, and the others close upon him. Thus they came round into the stretch, when Grinstead cut loose, and, with a grand effort, came a length to the front, with Brigand and Pennington on either quarter. In the meantime Barbee set Saxon to work, and, when the race looked like a sure thing for Grinstead, he shot up to his head amid great excitement. Thus they came up to within a few yards of the goal, when Rutherford shortened his stride and Saxon beat him by a neck in the wonderful time of 2:39½. A length and a half behind came Pennington, who was half a length before Brigand, Steel Eyes fifth, Court Hampton sixth, Reform seventh, Elkhorn eighth, and Rutherford last, being pulled up. The following is the summary:

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—The Belmont Stakes, for three-year olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added by the club, and a piece of plate of the value of $1,000 given by Mr. Belmont, President of the club; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; closed 15th July, 1872, with fifty-three nominations; one mile and a half; value to winner in money and plate $5,300.

P. Lorillard's br. c. Saxon, (imp.,) by Beadsman, out of imp. Girasol. Barbee.... 1
Thos. Puryear's b. c. Grinstead, by Gilroy, out of sister to Burio. Lakeland.... 2
H. P. McGrath's b. c. Aaron Pennington, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler. Swim.... 3
M. H. Sanford's b. c. Brigand, by Planet, out of imp. Britannia, 4th. Hayward.... 4
A. Belmont's gr. c. Steel Eyes, by Planet, out of Eagless. Evans.... 5
J. Carter Brown's b. c. Court Hampton, by imp. Hampton Court, out of Echo Sparling.... 6
M. A. Littell's br. c. Reform, by Leamington, out of Stolen Kisses. Hughes.... 7
D. Swigert's ch. c. Elkhorn, by imp. Australian, out of Elkhorna. Walker.... 8
Dennison & Crawford's ch. c. Rutherford, by Australian, out of Aerolite. N. Heywood.... 9

Time—2:39½.

THE JUVENILE STAKES.

The second event of the day was the inauguration of the Juvenile Stake for two-year olds, half a mile. This is the first time that youngsters were allowed to run at the Spring meeting of the club, an innovation which seemed to be demanded by those who adhere to the English system. As the stake closed with the large number of thirty-two entries, it may be accepted as conclusive that the generality of horse-owners are in favor of the early racing of two-year olds. There were thirty-two nominations in the stake, and fifteen faced the starter when summoned for the fray. These were F. Morris' b. c. by imp. Eclipse, out of Prophetess; D. D. Withers' imp. ch. f. by Marsyas, out of Cachuca; A. Belmont's b. c. Matador; Hunter & Travers' ch. f. Australind and b. c. Gyro; P. Lorillard's b. f. Vernango; J. W. H. Reynolds' ch. f. Aniella; Thos. Puryear's ch. c. Meco and ch. c. Weasel, H. P. McGrath's b. c. Aristides, D. McDaniel's ch. c. Willie Burke, P. Lorillard's b. c. Risk, John F. Chamberlin's gr. f. Lizzie R., and M. A. Littell's ch. f., sister to Silk Stockings. Here again the members of the knowing brigade were wrong, and in their efforts to get back the money lost on the Belmont, but only sunk deeper in a slough of despond. Puryear's colt, an outsider, won the race, while two youngsters sold in the "field" secured the second and third places. The following are the quotations:

Belmont	$425	$420
McGrath	290	260
Morris	160	180
Hunter & Travers	180	175
McDaniel	130	160
Puryear	175	180
Field	220	300
Total	$1,580	$1,675

THE RACE.

The fifteen youngsters were soon brought into line, and Mr. Conner gave them a magnificent send-off, the lot rushing up the hill of the new course in a bunch at the fall of the flag. It was "everybody's race" up the stretch until they passed the furlong pole, when Meko, Lizzie R. and Aniella came to the front, and after a magnificent finish Meko won in the very fast time of 50½ seconds, which is at the rate of 1:41 to the mile. Lizzie R. was half a length behind and a neck before Aniella, the others in a ruck.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—The Juvenile Stakes, for two-year olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $500 added: the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; closed 1st March with 32 nominations; half a mile; value to winner $2,650.

Thos. Puryear's ch. c. Meko, by Narragansett, out of Julietta. N. Heywood.... 1
John F. Chamberlin's gr. f. Lizzie R., by Asteroid, out of Fairy. Hughes.... 2
J. W. Hunt Reynold's ch. f. Aniella, by imp. Australian, out of La Grande Duchesse. Fisher.... 3
F. Morris' b. c., by imp. Eclipse, out of Prophetess. Sparling.... 0
D. D. Withers' ch. f., (imp.,) by Marsyas, out of Cachuca. Holloway.... 0
A. Belmont's b. c. Matador, by Gladiateur, out of imp. Nonpariel. Penton.... 0
A. Belmont's ch. f. Caroline, by Kentucky, out of imp. Camilla. Evans.... 0
Hunter & Travers' ch. f. Australina, by Australian, out of Dolly Carter. Milliken.... 0
Hunter & Travers' b. c. Gyro, by Gilroy, out of Fiorence Wallace. McCue.... 0
P. Lorillard's b. f. Vernango, by Vandal, out of Woodbine. Feakes.... 0
Thos. Puryear's ch. c. Weasel, by Narragansett, out of Maidstone. Geo. Washington.... 0
H. B. McGrath's ch. c. Aristides, by Leamington, out of Savona. Sevrin.... 0
D. McDaniel's ch. c. Willie Burke, by Baywood, dam by Australian. W. Clarke.... 0
P. Lorillard's b. c. Risk, by Revolver, out of Syren. Salmon.... 0
M. A. Littell's ch. f., by Kentucky, out of imp. Fluke. Scott.... 0

Time—0:50½.

THE MILE AND A HALF.

The third affair was a dash of a mile and a half, for horses that had never won a race exceeding in value $1,000. There were six entries for this, and four of them faced the music, viz.: M. H. Sanford's br. h. Bingaman, M. A. Littell's br. g. Wizard, W. W. Glenn's ch. c. Merodac, and D. McDaniel's b. f., 3 years, by Red Dick. Again the favorite came to grief, but the second choice of the connoisseurs, Bingaman, won a very handsome race, thus recording the second victory for the dark blue. The betting was as follows:

Merodac	$220	$500	$330
Bingaman	200	350	250
Wizard	100	150	80
McDaniel's filly	100	130	100
Total	$620	$1,130	$760

THE RACE.

When the flag fell the quartet was off all together, and there was no perceptible difference in them until they turned into the main course, when Bingaman was seen behind the other three. As they passed the Judge's stand, completing the first half of their journey, Wizard was slightly in front of Merodac and McDaniel's filly, while Bingaman was making a waiting race in the rear a length. As they went round the turn Merodac and Wizard made a hard struggle for the lead, but neither gained any advantage. In the meantime Bingaman moved past McDaniel's filly, and she was soon three lengths behind. At the quarter-pole Merodac and Wizard were still head and head, four lengths in front of Bingaman, who was three lengths ahead of the filly. As they were passing under the hill, however, a noted change occurred. Merodac shot ahead like a flash to make the pace hot, and on going out of sight was three lengths before Wizard, who was a length in front of Bingaman. Reappearing on the lower turn, Wizard was seen to give it up, and Bingaman was in the second place, two lengths behind Merodac, Wizard falling out of the race behind the filly. It looked as if Merodac must win, but as they got into the straight work on the homestretch, Heyward gave Bingaman his head, and with a fine burst reached the head of Merodac. After an exciting struggle, Merodac gave it up, and Bingaman beat him home by a length and a half in 2:40½—the filly three lengths behind, and Wizard beaten off.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $600, for horses that have never won a race exceeding in value $1,000 (matches and private sweepstakes excepted); those not having won a similar race exceeding in value $500 allowed 3 pounds. Maidens four years old allowed 7 pounds; five years and upward, 12 pounds. One mile and a half.

M. H. Sanford's br. h. Bingaman, six years, by Asteroid out of Bay Leaf, 115 pounds; Heywood.... 1
W. W. Glenn's ch. c. Merodac, four years, by Australian out of Ada Cheatham, 108 pounds; Hennessy.... 2
D. McDaniel's r. f., by Red Dick out of Etta Shippen, 84 pounds; Clark.... 3
M. A. Littell's br. g. Wizard, four years, by Concord out of Dolly Morgan, 105 pounds; Lakeland.... 4

Time, 2:40½.

THE MILE HEATS.

The third race on the card was a purse of $700, mile heats, for all ages, which brought to the post Fellowcraft, Fadladeen, Kate Pease, and Jury. The race proved to be a remarkable one. Katy Pease making the best time ever made on the Jerome course, and came within a quarter of a second in equaling Tom Bowling's famous heats at Lexington. It was generally conceded on the track yesterday that if Katy and Tom should meet at Long Branch or Saratoga, in the mile-heat races, Tom will have all he can do to beat her. The betting was largely in favor of Katy, and for once the backers of the favorite came out victorious and with smiling faces. The pools averaged as follows:

Katy Pease	4:10	3:65	4:15
Field	2:10	1:70	1:80

FIRST HEAT.—After breaking away once, they were sent off splendidly. Fadladeen, being quickest on his legs, shot a length to the front of Katy Pease, with Jury at the saddle-girth of the latter. Fellowcraft being in the rear. As they went round the turn, Fadladeen shook off Katy and led her two lengths, while she was a length and a half before Jury. The pace was very fast, and Fadladeen got further away and led Katy four lengths past the quarter-pole, she being two lengths in front of the other two, who were together. Under the bluff, Katy moved up to within two lengths of Fadladeen; the others a length apart. In this way they were lost to sight, and on reappearing there was but little change in their positions. They came round the lower turn into the homestretch when Katy began to close on Fadladeen, and when they had reached the furlong-pole she had him by the head. There was great excitement, as both were extending themselves to their utmost, but Katy soon showed her superiority and beat him out by three-quarters of a length, in 1:43¼. Jury six lengths behind.

SECOND HEAT.—Katy was off first, Fellowcraft second, Fadladeen third, and Jury fourth, but all close together. At the turn Katy went a length to the front, Fadladeen being in the second place. At the quarter-pole Katy had got a half length further away from Fadladeen, who was leading Fellowcraft a length and a half, Jury being a length behind. In this way they passed under the hill, but on going out of sight Fadladeen was seen to jump closer to Katy, and reached her saddle-girth. On their reappearance Katy was leading Fadladeen a length, but on the home-stretch Fadladeen made a determined effort, and to the surprise of the spectators, reached the head of Katy and then forged in front. The backers of the field were in ecstasies, and cheered lustily, but Fadladeen soon gave it up and Katy was in front again, winning the heat and race by a length from Jury, who had passed Fadladeen, and led him to the score by a length and a half, thus securing second money. Time—1:44.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $700, for all ages; mile heats.

D. McDaniel's ch. f. Katy Pease, 4 years, by Planet, out of Minnie Mansfield, 106 pounds; W. Clark..1 1
H. P. McGrath's b. m. Jury, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Roxanna, 111 pounds; Swim....3 2
T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Fadladeen, aged, by War Dance, out of Nora Creina, 118 pounds; Hennessy....2 3
M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellowcraft, 4 years, by Australian, out of Aerolite, 103 pounds; Hughes....4 4

Time—1:43¼, 1:44.

THE STEEPLE CHASE.

Bringing a great days' sport to a close was a steeple chase for a cup valued at $750 given by Messrs. Jerome, Bennet, and Wetmore, and five were entered to contest for it. Four of them came to the post, viz: Mary Clark, Henrietta, Bullet, and George West. The latter was the favorite as follows:

George West	$360	$350	$300
Bullet	340	305	350
Mary Clark } Henrietta }	250	200	210
	$950	$855	$860

This race was the only failure of the day, the mischief being caused by the jockeys of all the horses except George West taking the wrong course. When they started off West was in the lead, but Mary Clark soon took that from him, and maintained it the first ten jumps, when Bullet took the lead over the water. They then went to the wall on the hill, and all jumped it finely, but this ended the contest, for the jockeys lost the track, and West had it all his own way. The *contretemps* was regretted, for the contest promised a magnificent finish, had no accident occurred.

SUMMARY.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeple Chase; Messrs. Jerome, Bennet, and Wetmore to give a cup of $750; about two miles and a half; welter weights.

Jas. Donahue's ch. g. George West, 5 years, by Asteroid, out of Kate Hayes, 151 pounds.... 1
M. A. Littell's gr. m. Mary Clark, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Eagless, 155 pounds.... 0
Lawrence & Lorillard's ch. g. Bullet, 5 years, by Bulletin, dam by Wagner, 151 pounds.... 0
M. A. Littell's b. m. Henrietta, 5 years, by Jerome Edgar, out of Minnie Minor, 151 pounds.... 0

Time—5:36.

A NEW CHURCH IN BROOKLYN.

THE NEW MARCY AVENUE BAPTIST CHAPEL—THE CORNER-STONE LAID WITH APPROPRIATE CEREMONIES.

The corner-stone of the new Marcy Avenue Baptist Chapel, in Brooklyn, was formally laid yesterday afternoon with the customary religious services. The entire congregation attended on the occasion, and the presence of a large representation of sister churches attested their interest in the ceremonies. The community has only been recently organized, but it has developed already into a condition of promise and activity. Adjoining the site of the contemplated edifice stands an old chapel which formerly belonged to the Central Congregational Church, but which was purchased in June, 1872, by the Trustees of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, and used by them for Sunday-school purposes. At its opening it had on its roll nine teachers and fifty-five scholars, including twenty-nine in the infant class. In September of the same year Rev. Dr. Moore preached there for the first time, and on the ensuing January arrangements were entered into with Rev. Mr. Appleton to preach regularly for a specified time. In the beginning of October of last year the question of organizing a new community was strongly urged, and at a subsequent meeting of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church resolutions were adopted expressive of their sympathy with the movement, and donating their interest in the chapel to the new church when organized. On the 10th of November a meeting took place which was attended by twenty-seven members of the Washington Church and eighteen from kindred churches, by whom an organization was effected under the name of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church. On the 23d of the same month they held for the first time regular morning services, and early in December, on a unanimous call, Rev. Reuben Jeffery, D.D., assumed pastoral charge of the congregation. The chapel and adjoining lots were immediately donated them, but its capacity was found sadly insufficient to their growing necessities, and the erection of a new chapel was determined upon. The building of a new church is also contemplated, and with this view additional lots have been secured, $9,000 have been raised, and architectural plans have been submitted and approved of. The church will cost $17,000, and it is expected that the remaining sum of $8,000 will be obtained before the close of the year. Early in January last the new enterprise was blessed by the admission and baptism of two converts; 119 have joined the organization by letter, 11 by experience, and 56 by baptism, making 186 in all. One died and four were dismissed, so that the present membership is 181. The new chapel will front on Marcy avenue. It will be 100 feet deep by 36 front, will contain galleries on each end, and will be capable of accommodating 600 persons. The style of architecture will be simple Gothic, and the architect, Mr. Ditmars, expects to have it ready for religious exercises next September. Among those who assisted the Pastor at the services yesterday were Rev. Dr. Anderson, of Strong Place Church; Rev. Alexander Stewart Walsh, of Gethsemani Church; Rev. Dr. Scudder, of the Central Congregational Church, and Rev. Dr. Thomas. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Walsh, and an interesting statement of the early efforts of the church and its success was made on the part of the Trustees by Mr. Theodore M. Banta. The Pastor also briefly remarked on the prosperity of the church, observing that special attention was directed to the advancement of the Sunday-school. Within two years their attendance had increased from nine teachers and fifty-five scholars to thirty teachers and 300 scholars, and the indications of a continued increase were strikingly evident. He had no doubt whatever respecting the necessity for the existence of the Church, and its success was already demonstrated. Rev. Dr. Thomas then delivered an eloquent address of encouragement and cheer. He observed that in every age the nature of their buildings demonstrated the character of a people, and determined their claims to an advanced civilization. Christianity being the noblest form of civilization, the number of Christian Churches determined the character of a people in this regard, and it was with pride they saw edifices devoted to religious worship spring up in such number around them. Brooklyn was justly called the City of Churches and Christian spirit, but there was need of still further Christian enterprise, and he hailed the advent of that new church with joy. He congratulated them upon their efforts, and expressed his sense of rejoicing in their prosperity. The corner-stone, which contained a history of the church, coins, &c., was then formally laid, and with music and prayer the proceedings terminated.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The following prosecutions during the past week by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals conclusively prove the necessity for the strict enforcement of the laws and the active co-operation on the part of our Police Magistrates: John Kennedy was sentenced to ten days in the City Prison for beating his horse with a club; "Mike" Toole was fined $10 for clubbing his horse until the blood ran from the animal's nostrils; James Guinan was arrested for working two horses before a stone truck, with raw sores under their collars; Samuel Grunborgh, Michael Kenney, and Charles Goodwin were arrested for confining a cat in a small box and kicking the same up and down the street; Thomas Farley was held for working a horse with sores under the harness, James Martin, owner, and Morris Trahy, driver, were fined $50 and $15 respectively for working a poor old lame and sick horse; W. H. Turner, coal-cart driver, fined $15, for driving a horse with a dreadful sore under the saddle; James Gettens and John Perazzo were "sent up" for one month and ten days for plucking live poultry; Luke Fitzgerald was fined $10 for depriving his horse of necessary food; James Kelly, $10 for using the butt end of his whip over his horse's head; Lewis Warner was held for dragging his sick horse out of the stable and leaving him in the street during the heavy storm on Tuesday night last; John Bruckle was held for setting a dog to worry a cat, and breaking the back and leg of the latter.

POLITICAL INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.

The new political organization, entitled the Political Industrial Association, held another meeting last night at Masonic Hall. Judging from the attendance present the success of the new departure has not yet been realized. Wm. Cashman resigned the Presidency, and James Connolly, of the Painters' Union was elected in his stead. Committees on District Organizations made reports of progress. After listening to speeches in advocacy of the movement for the benefit of working men, delivered by Theodore E. Tomlinson, James Connolly, and others, the meeting adjourned.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following is the record of business transacted in the Kings County Surrogate's Court during the past week: Wills proved—Siro Salzi, Elizabeth M. Murray, Francis M. French, James Atkinson, Henry Kessler, Eugene McCarthy, Eliza Ann Squire, Silvester Tuttle, Henry McAnally, Samuel Allen, Gertrude Van Wynen, Mary Doyle, George G. Dukes, Honora Fitzgerald, and Mary Pindar, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Thomas Truesdell, of Cedar Grove, Essex County, N. J.; Thomas Fallon, Ann Conlon, Julia Scott, formerly Julia McCullough; Smith W. Clark, Patrick Rane, Henry J. Hopwood, Cecelia A. Collyer, Ernst C. Rettberg, Thomas Johnston, Valentine Bosch, and Esther G. Willets, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the estate of Daniel McCarthy were granted to Hannah Coyle; of Edwin P. Clark and Mary F. Clark, to Joseph E. Clark; of Carrie T. Southerland and Emma S. Southerland, to John P. Southerland; of Edward F. Smith, Jr., Emma J. Smith, Phebe A. Smith, and Mary L. Smith, to Edward F. Smith, all of the County of Kings.

THE DOG POUND.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR ANIMALS SUFFOCATED YESTERDAY.

In view of the recent City ordinance which appears to contemplate the vigorous destruction of the canine species it seems much better to "be a dog and bay the moon" than to be a dog that has had the ill luck to get within the toils of the pound in Thirty-seventh street. After all, a good howl at the "cold ghost of the sun," "Phœbus' sickly sister" (although the demonstration is both unnecessary and useless) can do no dog any harm, but a forty-eight hours' sojourn in the Thirty-seventh street institution is pretty certain to lead to an evil end. "To cease upon the midnight without pain" is a very nice poetical conception, but to cease in a close tank, to die in fact of suffumigation is but a sorry fate even for a dog. Even the companionship which is a feature of thus going out of life can hardly render the slaughter acceptable. To be sure the poor brutes are not troubled with any acute apprehensions, and, like the lamb that our riot dooms to bleed, may be taken to be free from any very tangible misgivings as to their lot. Still, have they no notion of impending evil? Do not their brute instincts teach them that there is something out of joint, and isn't it a question of *Timeo Danaos*, &c., when the attendant brings them their scant meal of bread and water? How do they account for this suddenly-imposed restraint, and what does the companionship in which each individual dog finds himself suggest to his crude apprehension? Here is a brute, that not being blue-blooded, never fared luxuriously. He was always a vagrant and a wanderer, but at least he enjoyed the freedom of the City. He roamed where he listed, fed whenever he could obtain the wherewithal for his meal, was not in the least fastidious, and, in a general way, led an easy, careless, inoffensive kind of life. It may trouble him to know why he should be put in irons, why his fair freedom should be curtailed, and why he should have so many mates in misery. Well, the reason is certainly difficult to arrive at, and so far, his mayorship, Mr. Havemeyer, and some others of the sapient members of the City Government are the only people who have got to any understanding on the matter. At all events, the ukase has gone forth, the Mayor is up in arms against the dogs, and a price is set upon their heads. It is, in fact, a bad time for the canine tribe, and, proportionately, a good time for the knaves and loafers who help themselves to half dollars from the public purse which the Mayor has kindly placed at their disposal. These gentlemen ply their trade vigorously. It is a nice genteel occupation besides, profitable exceedingly, and by industry might be developed to an extraordinary extent. There is no calculating the number of dogs which, by practice and application, an expert hand might steal in a day. The business is only likely to fail when there are no more dogs to be stolen. So far the operations of the fraternity who propose to make a living by the trouble of the dogs have been for the most part confined to the street dogs proper. These houseless wanderers have been snatched up with great rapidity, their confiding demeanor toward strangers rendering them an easy prey. By and by the pets of private households will no doubt find their way into this at once dog-morgue and slaughter-house. Even now there are a few animals of this type among the motley collection of street curs that have been impounded, but there are hardly any animals of value among the number. The wretched kennel in which they are imprisoned is small and but indifferently ventilated, and its odors are decidedly a disadvantage to the neighborhood. The dogs, as they are brought in, are chained to hooks, which are fastened in the floor. When they grow impatient of their restraint they set up a dismal howling and yelping, for which they are soundly belabored by one of the attendants. The unfortunate brutes are of different degrees of comeliness and ugliness, and have tempers as various as their appearance. Some of them protest bitterly in their dog fashion against their imprisonment, others crouch sulkily up in corners, while others again make the best of their misfortunes, and carry on as merrily as if they were not to be suffumigated to death by and by. However they may carry themselves, their hard fate is certain to overtake them, and the well-conducted dog is sure to die as ignominiously as his fellows. Yesterday evening the first batch, consisting of 194 of these dog waifs was dispatched. These are all the dogs that have been received, exclusive of those redeemed by their owners, since the ordinance was put in force, but about 300 more were brought to the pound. The temporary suspension of the capitation fee, however, and the fact that the arrangements for the slaughter were not complete, interfered with the course of procedure. Yesterday's butchery was, to a great extent, in the nature of an experiment, and was conducted with a good deal of privacy. About half the number of dogs were first placed in the tank, but when it was ascertained that it leaked the whole of the dogs were placed in it. Notwithstanding the leakage, the process of smothering was carried out with considerable rapidity. From the moment the animals were brought under the influence of the carbonic acid gas, they were quite noiseless, and they were dead in some four minutes. The process is deemed by those having the management of the affair to be quite satisfactory, and they hold that when the leakage of the tank is cured, the dogs will be dispatched in a much shorter time. The carcasses of all the animals killed in this way will be taken down the bay to Barren Island. The pound is now clear of dogs, but on Monday morning the victims intended for the next slaughter will be received. There is one very undesirable matter in connection with this dog pound, and that is that it is located in the immediate vicinity of one of the public schools.

BASE-BALL.

THE MUTUALS DEFEAT THE RED STOCKINGS.

One of the most interesting and exciting games of ball ever seen on the Union Grounds was that between the Mutuals, of this City, and the Red Stockings, of Boston, played yesterday. Mr. Patterson, of the Flyaway Club, having been chosen umpire, play was called at 4 P. M., with the Red Stockings at the bat. George Wright opened the game for the visitors, and knocked up an easy one to Hatfield, who "muffed it." Barnes hit one to the same player, which was very nicely caught after a long run. The Bostons' next four strikers made clean hits each, and three runs were scored before the side was retired. Two good hits and a wild pitch gave the Mutuals a run in the first inning. The Bostons were put out in the order of striking in the second inning. In this inning the Mutuals, being aided by errors of Schaffer and Barnes, and a magnificent "drive" for three bases by Higham, added two more runs to their score. The opening of the third inning saw the score a "tie," each club having scored three runs. The Bostons went to the bat in this inning determined to regain the lead which they had lost, but in this they were unsuccessful, as they were easily disposed of in the order of striking, without scoring. The Mutuals, however, were more fortunate, and, having secured the "range" of Spalding's delivery, knocked the ball all over the field, much to the disgust of the over-confident Bostonians, and were not disposed of before eight runs had been placed to their credit. This gave the Mutuals a winning lead, which they improved during the remainder of the game, thus scoring their first victory over the Boston club this season. For further particulars see the appended score:

MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	BOSTONS.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Higham, c.	2	2	8	3	G. Wright, s.s.	2	2	1	3
Allison, r. f.	1	2	2	4	Barnes, 2d b.	1	2	2	4
Start, 1st b.	3	3	4	0	White, c.	2	4	2	1
Matthews, p.	1	3	1	0	Spalding, p.	1	2	1	3
Hatfield,	1	2	6	1	McVey, r. f.	1	2	1	0
Nelson, 2d b.	4	3	2	0	Leonard, l. f.	0	2	4	0
Burdock, 3d b.	2	2	3	2	O'Rourke, 1st b.	2	2	14	1
Remson, c. f.	4	3	1	0	H. Wright, c. f.	1	1	2	0
Carey, s. s.	1	3	0	1	Schaffer, 3d b.	1	2	0	4
Total	19	25	27	6	Total	11	19	27	16

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Boston	3	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	2	—11
Mutual	1	2	8	0	0	1	0	5	2	—19

Umpire—Mr. Patterson, of the Flyaway Club.
Time of game—2 hours and 20 minutes.
First bases on errors—Mutual 9 times, Boston 3 times.
Runs earned—Mutual 3, Boston 8.
Wides pitched by Spalding, 30; by Matthews, 12.

THE BALTIMORES AND THE CHICAGOS—A VICTORY FOR THE LATTER.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 13.—The fifth game for the championship between the Baltimores, of this city, and the Chicagos, of Chicago, was played here to-day, and resulted in a victory for the latter. The following is the score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Chicagos	4	2	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	—14
Baltimores	4	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	0	—11

Runs Earned—Chicagos, 4; Baltimores, 2.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrivals at Castle Garden, yesterday, were as follows: City of Brussels, 1,090; Egypt, 556, India, 149.

William Rand was held yesterday by Commissioner Shields to answer a charge of having deserted from the American ship Swallow.

The books for the transfer of stock of the Erie Railway, prior to the annual election, which occurs on the 14th of July, were closed yesterday.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange will hold an adjourned meeting on Tuesday, when the new Board of Arbitration will be sworn in.

Rev. Mr. Bjerring will be absent from the City until the beginning of September, during which time there will be no service in the Greek Chapel.

Abner W. Spooner was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for obtaining money by false pretenses in canvassing for advertisements for a bogus directory.

The mails by the Bremen steam-ship Neckar—late by two days—were distributed yesterday morning. The Neckar left Bremen May 30, and Southampton, June 2.

The members of the naval store trade of the Produce Exchange will hold a conference with President Edson on Monday, relative to matters of interest to the trade.

The Trustees of the Astor Library have published their report for 1873. There are now 147,640 volumes in the library, of which 3,462 were added during the year, 1,607 being gifts.

The steam-ship Algeria took out 160 passengers yesterday; the Celtic 113; the City of Brussels 90; the Egypt 110; the India 47; the Lafayette 115; the Oder 53, and the State of Georgia 45.

Miss Clara Morris sailed for Europe yesterday on the steamer Celtic. Dr. Brown-Sequard, accompanied by his son, sailed in the same steamer. Mr. J. B. Polk, of Wallack's Theatre, was a passenger on the steamer Spain for Liverpool.

William Baker, who had been held by Commissioner Shields to answer the charge of smuggling German pipes and cigar-holders found in his possession, was discharged yesterday, the prosecution having failed to prove that the goods had been smuggled.

Among the passengers of the steamer Lafayette, which sailed from this port yesterday, was M. Conango, Director of the French Theatre at New-Orleans, who goes to France to make selections for a new French opera troupe, to be brought on next season.

Testimony in the Harden estate case, involving the right of Elizabeth Walker, who claims to be the widow of George Harden, to administer upon his estate of over a million, was continued in the Surrogate's Court yesterday, and was adjourned to be concluded on Friday and Saturday next.

The proceeds of Henri Rochefort's lecture at the Academy on the 5th inst., for the benefit of the deported French Communists at New-Caledonia, amounted to $722 25, for which a draft for 3,322 francs has been purchased, and will be transmitted to New-Caledonia at the earliest opportunity.

The fleet of steamers comprised in the recent sale of the steamers of the Narragansett Steam-ship Company is as follows: Empire State, Bristol, Old Colony, Newport, Providence, and Metropolis, and the consideration given for the entire property, including certain parcels of real estate, implements, &c., is said to have been $1,800,000.

In the suit in the United States Circuit Court of Draper, Doughty, and others, against P. Lippmann & Company, Judge Blatchford has granted a preliminary injunction, restraining the defendants from manufacturing and selling skirts, paniers, and bustles made in such manner as to be, as alleged, infringements on plaintiff's patent.

BROOKLYN.

The taxes received during the week amounted to $31,934 49.

There were 532 arrests made by the Police during the week.

After Monday the working force on the Brooklyn Bridge will be largely increased.

Peter Burns, aged six years, fell overboard at the foot of Division avenue yesterday and was drowned.

James and John Fitzsimmons were arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing a horse valued at $250 from Joseph Bates, of Sackett and Van Brunt streets.

No other causes will be tried in the City Court until the fourth Monday in September. Chambers and general business will be transacted in the intervening months.

The report of the Long Island College Hospital for May shows that during that month 827 patients were treated at the dispensary attached to the hospital, of which 354 were males and 473 females.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D.D., of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, will deliver the oration before the literary societies of Rutgers College at the annual Commencement at New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday next.

The Commissioners of Police and Excise yesterday dismissed three of the cases in which the boy "Fred." English had testified against the liquor dealers. A decision in the remainder of the cases will be made on Tuesday.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Judge Tappen, Joseph Solon recovered $3,000 damages from the Crosstown Railroad Company for injuries received while riding on one of their cars about a year ago. The suit was brought for $5,000.

Shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning the Fulton ferry-boat Winona came into collision, just outside the slip on the Brooklyn side, with the New-Jersey lighter Ohio. The bow of the lighter was stove in and several hogsheads of her cargo of tobacco knocked overboard. The ferry-boat was not injured.

Yesterday the Park Commissioners listened to the views of a number of the property owners relative to the value of the land in the district which it is proposed to assess for the extension of Ocean Parkway from Prospect Park to the Coney Island beach. The land was represented to be worth from $150 to $250 an acre.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Rev. George E. Smith has been appointed to the charge of the African M. E. Churches at Sing Sing and Peekskill.

The small-pox has broken out in Centreville, a hamlet in the township of West Chester. Scarlet fever has also made its appearance in the town.

The ladies of Zion Church, Greenburg, will hold a fair and festival at Mrs. Minturn's grove, Hastings, on Wednesday and Thursday, 17th and 18th inst.

A strawberry festival will begin in the lecture-room of the M. E. Church, Mount Kisco, for the joint benefit of the Ladies' Aid Society and the Sunday-school connected with the church.

Residents of Mount Kisco are bitter in their complaints against the letting off the water in Kirby's Pond, for the purpose of repair, at this season of the year, breeding disease and pestilence.

A Sunday-school convention will be held on Wednesday, 17th inst., in the Methodist Church at Purdy's Station. Prominent speakers from other parts of the county and the City of New-York will be present.

A new club has been organized among gentlemen of Sing Sing for the purpose of affording innocent amusement and social advantages to its members. The new organization is to be known as the Orpheus Singing and Social Club, and a suitable hall has already been secured for the exclusive use of the club.

Mr. O. H. Miller, who recently figured in Westchester County as the publisher of the Westchester *News* and Katonah *Sentinel*, at White Plains, and another journal at Brewsters, Putnam County, also as the paying teller of the Croton River National Bank, turns out to be a defaulter to the bank to the amount of $15,000 to $20,000, notwithstanding the denial of the fact by officers of the bank at the time of Mr. Miller's departure for parts unknown. The bank is now understood to be closing up its business with a view of surrendering its charter. Although the bank was the depository of the county funds, the county, fortunately, will sustain no loss by the defalcation.

STATEN ISLAND.

A chess club has been formed on the North Side, to be known as "The New-Brighton Chess Club."

The suit of P. J. Kilpatrick, Ex-Police Justice of New-Brighton, for $1,200 due him for salary, has been decided in his favor.

The Richmond County Board of Health being abolished, the Justices and Supervisor of each town will be constituted a local Board of Health.

The steamers Columbus and Havana, the first quarantined for the season, are at anchor on the lighterage grounds, near Robbins' Reef, discharging cargoes into lighters before being allowed to come up to the city.

The congregation of the First Presbyterian Church at Edgewater are now making efforts toward rebuilding the chapel at Stapleton, recently destroyed by an incendiary fire. The ladies of the congregation will have a strawberry festival at the German Club-rooms in Tompkinsville, on Wednesday next, the proceeds of which will be devoted to that purpose.

Coroner Lea, of Stapleton, held an inquest yesterday upon the body of an unknown man picked up in the bay off Fort Wadsworth. The body had apparently been in the water for several months, and was so much decomposed that no features could be recognized. The verdict was "found drowned." This makes the fourth drowned body picked up off Staten Island during the past week.

LONG ISLAND.

Mr. Charles Lowitz, of Hicksville, committed suicide on Friday night by hanging himself in his barn. He is supposed to have been laboring under temporary aberration of mind.

Burglars made an attempt to enter the house of George W. Bergen, County Treasurer of Queens, at Freeport, on Friday night, but were frustrated by the burglar alarm. This is the third similar attempt which has been made recently.

The formal annual opening of the Oceanus Club will take place on Thursday next, at their commodious club-house at Rockaway. Hon. John C. Jacobs is the President of the club, which is largely composed of wealthy residents of Brooklyn.

The Queens County Court and Court of General Sessions, Hon. John J. Armstrong, County Judge, presiding, will convene at the Court-house, in North Hempstead, to-morrow. There are a number of criminal cases to be disposed of and a civil calendar comprising fifteen cases.

Another unsuccessful attempt to break out of the Queens County Jail at North Hempstead was made on Friday night. "Shorty" Lent and another prisoner, confined in one of the lower tier of cells, had succeeded in working their way through the flooring, when their operations were fortunately discovered by Sheriff Sammis.

The Queens County Sunday-school Teachers' Association will hold their annual meeting at Hempstead on Wednesday, the 24th inst., commencing at 3:15 P. M., and continuing during the afternoon and evening. The principal address will be delivered by Rev. J. G. Van Slyke, of Brooklyn; subject, "The Sabbath-school the Nursery of the Church." An address will also be delivered by Mr. A. O. Van Lennup, of New-York; subject, "Mistakes of Teachers."

NEW-JERSEY.

Mayor Perry, of Newark, yesterday issued his annual dog proclamation.

Yesterday was the twentieth anniversary of the Newark Fire Department and was observed with proper exercises.

The corner-stone of the Reformed Church at Three Bridges was laid yesterday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies.

John Brown has been nominated by the Democrats of the Eighth Ward, Elizabeth, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Councilman Brooks.

A toy balloon sent up from Long Dock, Jersey City, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, landed on a farm near Poughkeepsie an hour and twenty minutes later.

In the Paterson Courts yesterday Patrick Leonard was sent to the County Jail for ninety days yesterday, for having beaten his wife with a blackthorn stick.

A little son of Councilman Charles Jackson, of Elizabeth, while playing with a family pet dog, was bitten in the tongue. The dog was in fits at the time and was instantly killed.

Wm. H. Conkling, engineer on the tow-boat Weehawken, while engaged upon the machinery of the boat at New-Brunswick, on Friday evening, had his head caught between the starting-lever and the framework of the engine. It was badly crushed, and one of his eyes was knocked out. He was taken to his home in a precarious condition.

James Hayes, the engineer who was killed by a Pennsylvania railroad train, on the Hackensack Meadows, on Friday afternoon, lost his life while saving another. A drunken man reeled in front of the train as it approached. Hayes pushed him out of harm's way, but was himself struck. County Physician Stout has directed Coroner Reinhardt to hold an inquest. Hayes lived in South Amboy, and had been for many years in the employ of the road.

Carl Lentz, of counsel moved in the Essex County Oyer and Terminer, yesterday for the discharge of Alexander Kreuger, who is accused of having beaten John Hoppe so seriously as to hasten his death. Counsel claimed that Kreuger went into Hoppe's house for the purpose of searching for his wife, when he was assaulted by the deceased. He also claimed that the verbal order of the special sessions on which Kreuger is held is not sufficient, and that there is no evidence against him. Judge Depue reserved his decision.

Considerable excitement prevailed in Passaic on Friday night over a fracas on the corner of East Main avenue and Passaic street, between Owen Vanderhoven, of the Passaic City *Herald*, and John H. Wilmot, a real estate agent. Vanderhoven, it seems, had charged Wilmot with sharp practice in the sale of some property to a lady named Morris. On Friday Wilmot met Vanderhoven and demanded an apology, which the editor refused to give. A fight ensued, and during the course of it Vanderhoven was knocked down and had his collar-bone broken. Both were arrested, and gave bonds to keep the peace.

WORK AT THE DRY-DOCKS AND SHIP-YARDS.

Business at the dry-docks on South street has remained brisk throughout the week, closing with a prospect of continued activity during the coming fortnight. Marine stores are looking up, and the sales of spars and other material have been larger than at any previous period of the season. Several fine clipper-ships and a score or more of barks and brigs have been up on the various docks either for repairs or examination. The summary of work at the principal yards is as follows:

C. & R. Poillon, No. 224 South street, report bark Henry Buck, stripped, calked, and remetaled; brig Daniel Trowbridge, stripped, calked and remetaled; ship Success, calked outside; ship John Bunyan, general repairs.

The Screw Dock Company, Pier No. 39, have had on dock the propellor Raritan, painted bottom; schooner Nellie Smith, calking and refastening, and a number of pilot-boats and tugs, for general repairs.

The Balance Dry Dock Company, Piers Nos. 40 and 41, report ship William, 1,000 tons, up for examination; ship Charles H. Marshall, 1,600 tons, stripped, calked, and remetaled; steamer City of Dallas, Cromwell's New-Orleans Line, painted bottom; bark Henry Buck, repairs; bark Nehemiah Gibson, 740 tons, stripped, calked, and remetaled.

The Sectional Dry Dock Company report steamer City of Havana, Alexandre's line, trimming keel and recoppering; ship Sir Robert Peel, stripped, calked, and remetaled, and a number of smaller craft, general repairs.

Rosevelt & Griffiths, No. 257 South street, have been at work on bark H. D. Stover, repairs completed; bark Idaho, rebuilding; bark Eliza Bares, miscellaneous repairs; pilot-boat Widgeon, large repairs; ship D. W. Chapman, completed repairs; Union Ferry Company's boat New-York, extensive repairs, completed, and the brig Nelly Ware, miscellaneous repairs and calking. The New-York has been thoroughly overhauled, and is now one of the finest boats on either of the rivers.

THE BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

The Bristol and Providence, the two splendid steamers of the Narragansett Steam-ship Company's line, commence their Summer Sunday trips to Boston to-day. They will run daily, including Sundays, on the Fall River route until and including Sunday, the 13th of September. Hall's band has been engaged for the season, and, as usual, will make music for travelers radiating from the Hub or going from New-York to the White Mountains and the many other resorts of fashion which the line communicates with. It is a pleasure even to see these magnificent vessels glide out from their moorings on the fine Summer afternoons with flying colors and filled with bustling crowds bent on the errands of health, business, and pleasure.

REPAIRING

DEPARTMENT.

WINTER CARRIAGES being put aside for the season may now be placed in our hands for repairs, and delivered in the Autumn. This department is under the direction of a member of the firm, and has unequaled facilities for prompt and good work. Estimates furnished and orders received at the Warerooms, 5th av. and 14th st.; Factory, Broadway and 47th st.

BREWSTER & CO.

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CRANDALL & CO., manufacturers of Children's Carriages, No. 569 3d av. Premium awarded for best carriage at the American Institute Fair. All principal dealers in the U. S. supplied by us. Constantly on hand, a large and elegantly-finished stock. Dealers and the public generally are invited to give us a call.

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BEFORE JULY 1,

AT LESS THAN COST.

English Body Brussels............$1 50
English Tapestry Brussels...... 90
Three-Ply............ 1 25
Ingrains............ 50
Mattings............ 25

Housekeepers should not fail to improve this opportunity to buy cheap.

J. & J. W. CROSSLEY,

363 BROADWAY, Corner FRANKLIN ST., AND 221 6TH AV.

CRETONNES

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SATINES,

WITH

PAPER HANGINGS

TO MATCH.

NEW GOODS NOW OPENING.

Great Reduction in Prices of Furniture.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

NO BROADWAY RENTS TO PAY.

Fr. BECK & CO.

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PAPER HANGINGS

IN THEIR FACTORY,

NO. 206 WEST 29TH ST.,

Thus saving Thousands of Dollars in Rent, of which their Customers get the benefit in Prices.
No shop-worn goods on hand.
Papers made to order.
Colors of carpets and draperies matched.
French patterns reproduced at half the cost of the originals.
The largest collection of fine hangings in the United States.

GOODS SOLD AT FACTORY PRICES.

It pays to buy the best things, even if you do go in a side street to 7th av.

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REFRIGERATOR—with Water, Wine, and Milk Cooler. Best food and ice keeper in the world. Send for book. Refrigerators repaired.

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The American Institute Hall, 3d av., between 63d and 64th sts. Main Hall over 300 feet long and nearly 200 feet wide; every convenience on premises, dressing, dining, and committee rooms; thoroughly ventilated, and fully protected from the heat of the sun and effects of storms. Apply on premises, before 10 A. M., or at Room 22 Cooper Union, between 12 and 1 o'clock, daily.

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Examined and indorsed as pure and reliable.

Vichy, Selters, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Bitter Kissingen, Congress, Hathorn, &c., shipped in cases of 4 dozen pints. The Mineral Springs in Central Park open each day at sunrise.

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No. 144 Lexington av. Special attention to the diseases of middle-aged men. Book of thirty diseases mailed for 25 cents